

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1909-10

FISHERIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY,
Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the legislature of Canada, the forty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, October, 1910.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE. |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Deputy Minister's Report.. | xiii. |

Subjects Treated Therein.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Marine Biological Work.. | xiii. |
| Transportation of Fresh Fish.. | xv. |
| Dog Fish Reduction Works.. | xvi. |
| General Statement <i>re</i> Fisheries.. | xvii. |
| Resumé of Fisheries of each Province.. | xxi. |

Special Appended Reports.

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Oyster Fishery of the Atlantic Coast of Canada.. | li. |
| The Non-Progression of the Atlantic Fisheries of Canada.. | lxxii. |

Appendices.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Expenditure and Revenue.. | 1 |
| Fishing Bounty.. | 8 |
| Fishery Officers' Reports and Statistics.. | 36 to 265 |
| Fish Breeding Report.. | 267 |
| Oyster Culture Report.. | 337 |
| List of Fishery Officers and Overseers.. | 343 |
| Fisheries Protection Service Report.. | 351 |
| Prosecutions for Violations of Fisheries Act.. | 366 |
| Natural History Report.. | 368 |
| Photographs.. | |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

FISHERIES REPORT

1909-10

A

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Alberta, report and statistics | 228 |
| Antigonish County, N.S., returns | 68 |
| Areas—extent of fisheries and coast line | xvii. |
| Armstrong, Wm., hatchery officer, Newcastle, Ont. | 300 |

B

| | |
|---|---------|
| Baldwin's Mills, rearing ponds | 300 |
| Babine Hatchery, B.C. | 334 |
| Bay View Hatchery | 282 |
| Bedford Hatchery, N.S. | 279 |
| Bernard, C. A., St. Cesaire, report | 169 |
| Berens river hatchery | 313 |
| Biological marine work, reference to | xiii. |
| Bon Accord Hatchery, B.C. | 316 |
| Bonaventure County, P.Q. | 172 |
| Bounties Fishing Regulations | 8 |
| Statement of claims received and paid, 1909 | 10 |
| General statistics | 13 |
| Statement of claims received and paid since 1882 | 14 |
| Statement of all vessels receiving bounties, 1909 | 19 |
| British Columbia, Résumé of Fisheries | xxxiii. |
| Report on Fisheries by Inspector C. B. Sword | 238 |
| Report by Inspector J. T. Williams | 239 |
| Reports by Inspector E. G. Taylor | 245 |
| Reports on fish culture | 316 |
| Seal catch in 1908 | 258 |
| List of salmon canneries and pack for 1909-10 | 261 |
| Recapitulation of catch and fishing material | 264 |
| Bucknall, Robt. C., hatchery officer, B.C. | 332 |

C

| | |
|---|-----|
| Canso Hatchery, N.S. | 283 |
| Calder, J. F., Inspector, N.B., report | 116 |
| Carmichael, Alex. G., report on hatchery (C.B.) | 280 |
| Cape Breton Island. (<i>See</i> Nova Scotia District No. 1), also county | 41 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Capital invested in the fisheries of Canada.. . . . | xl. |
| Catellier, L. N., report on fish culture.. . . . | 294 |
| Chapman, R. A., Inspector, N.B., report.. . . . | 120 |
| Charlotte County, N.B., reports of overseers, &c.. . . . | 124 |
| Coast, extent of Canadian coast line.. . . . | xvii. |
| Colchester County, N.S., statistics of fisheries.. . . . | 63 |
| Cowie, J. J., report on Atlantic fisheries of Canada.. . . . | lxxii. |
| Cruisers, Canadian, list of.. . . . | 351 |
| Culture of fish. (<i>See</i> 'F'). | |
| Cunningham, F. H., Supt. of Hatcheries, report.. . . . | 267 |
| Cumberland County, N.S., fishery returns.. . . . | 58 |

D

| | |
|---|-------|
| Desbarats, G. J., Deputy Minister, report.. . . . | xiii. |
| Deseve, A. L., hatchery officer at Magog.. . . . | 296 |
| Digby County, returns.. . . . | 104 |
| Dog-fish Reduction Works.. . . . | xvi. |
| Duncan, A. G., Inspector, Ontario, report.. . . . | 209 |

E

| | |
|--|---|
| Expenditure of Fishery Service.. . . . | 1 |
| Fish culture.. . . . | 2 |
| Fisheries Protection Service.. . . . | 3 |
| General.. . . . | 4 |
| Revenue.. . . . | 5 |
| Comparative statement.. . . . | 6 |

F

| | |
|--|-----|
| Fish Culture, report on, F. H. Cunningham, Supt.. . . . | 269 |
| Reports of officers in charge of hatcheries.. . . . | 279 |
| Hatcheries in Nova Scotia.. . . . | 279 |
| Hatcheries in New Brunswick.. . . . | 283 |
| Hatcheries in Quebec.. . . . | 294 |
| Hatcheries in Ontario.. . . . | 302 |
| Hatcheries in Prince Edward Island.. . . . | 292 |
| Hatcheries in British Columbia.. . . . | 316 |
| Expenditure.. . . . | 2 |
| Fisheries Protection Service.. . . . | 351 |
| Fishery officers, staff.. . . . | 343 |
| Bounties. (<i>See</i> letter 'B') | |
| Statistical statements. (<i>See</i> letter 'S') | |
| Found, W. A., Atlantic Oyster Fishery of Canada, report on.. . . . | li. |
| Fraser River, B.C., hatchery (or Bon Accord).. . . . | 316 |
| Fry, distribution of.. . . . | 273 |
| Recapitulation since 1873.. . . . | 274 |
| Fundy Bay fisheries.. . . . | 116 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

G

| | |
|--|-------|
| Gaspé hatchery.. . . . | 295 |
| County, P.Q... | 174 |
| General statement <i>re</i> fisheries.. . . . | xvii. |
| Georgian Bay fishery statistics.. . . . | 212 |
| Georgetown hatchery, P.E.I.. | 293 |
| Gloucester County, N.B., returns.. . . . | 128 |
| Grand Manan fisheries.. | 124 |
| Granite Creek hatchery.. | 320 |
| Guysborough County, N.S.. | 70 |
| Gibbs, Henry, hatchery officer, B.C... | 335 |
| Graham, T. W., officer Pemberton Hatchery, B.C.. | 331 |

H

| | |
|---|-----|
| Halkett, Andrew, Curator of the Ottawa Museum, report.. . . . | 368 |
| Halifax County, N.S., reports.. | 78 |
| Harrison, H. E., fishery inspector, report.. | 121 |
| Harrison Lake hatchery, B.C... | 330 |
| Hockin, R., inspector's report.. | 38 |
| Holroyd, A. W., hatchery officer, P.E.I... | 292 |
| Hurley, J. M., inspector, Ontario, report.. | 210 |

I

| | |
|---|-----|
| Inspectors of Fisheries, No. (<i>See Staff</i>).. . . . | 343 |
| Reports from. (<i>See each province.</i>) | |
| Inverness County, N.S., returns.. | 52 |

K

| | |
|--|-----|
| Kelly's Pond hatchery, P.E.I... | 292 |
| Kent County, N.B., returns.. | 130 |
| Kingsmill, Rear Admiral, report of.. | 351 |

L

| | |
|---|-----|
| Lake Lester rearing ponds.. | 300 |
| Lac Tremblant hatchery.. | 298 |
| Lake Superior.. | 212 |
| Huron (channel and proper).. | 212 |
| Erie.. | 212 |
| Ontario.. | 212 |
| of the Woods.. | 212 |
| St. Clair.. | 212 |
| St. Jean, Que.. | 203 |
| Lakes in Alberta.. | 230 |
| Lindsay, Robt., hatchery officer, Gaspé.. | 295 |
| Lunenburg County, returns.. | 90 |

M

| | |
|---|-------|
| Magog hatchery, Que. | 296 |
| Marine Biological stations, reference to | xiii. |
| Magdalen Islands | 178 |
| Manitoba Lake | 220 |
| Manitoba, report and statistics of fisheries by Inspector W. S. Young | 215 |
| Margaree hatchery, C.B. | 280 |
| Matheson, J. A., inspector, P.E.I., report | 147 |
| Miller, E. W., inspector, Saskatchewan, report | 223 |
| Miramichi hatchery, N.B., report | 286 |
| Mitchell, D. S., hatchery officer, B.C. | 320 |
| Mowat, Alex., hatchery officer at Restigouche, N.B. | 286 |
| McCluskey, Chas., hatchery officer, report | 288 |
| McNab, A. J., hatchery officer in charge | 306 |
| McKay, H. T., inspector, Yukon, report | 233 |

N

| | |
|--|--------|
| Natural History Report, by Andrew Halkett | 368 |
| New Brunswick, Report on District No. 1, by Inspector J. F. Calder | 116 |
| Report on District No. 2, by Inspector R. A. Chapman | 120 |
| Report on District No. 3, by Inspector H. E. Harrison | 121 |
| Statistics of Fisheries Districts 1, 2 and 3 | 124 |
| Recapitulation of Yield and Value of Fish | 138 |
| Recapitulation of Fishing Materials | 139 |
| List of Vessels receiving bounties | 29 |
| Newcastle, Ont., hatchery report | 300 |
| Nimkish hatchery, B.C. | 336 |
| Non-Progression of Atlantic Fisheries, by J. J. Cowie | lxxii. |
| North Shore Division, P.Q., reports | 182 |
| Northumberland County, N.B., returns | 134 |
| Nova Scotia, Résumé of fisheries | xxi. |
| Reports, Districts Nos. 1 and 2 | 36 |
| Statistics of Fisheries Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 | 40 |
| Recapitulation, yield and material | 114 |
| List of vessels receiving bounties | 19 |

O

| | |
|--|------|
| Ontario, Résumé of fisheries | xxx. |
| Statistics of fisheries | 212 |
| Ogden, Alfred, hatchery officer, N.S. | 279 |
| Ottawa hatchery, officer's report | 303 |
| Oyster Culture Report, by Ernest Kemp, oyster expert | 337 |
| Oyster Fishery of Canada, by W. A. Found | li. |

P

| | |
|---|-------|
| Parker, Wm., hatchery officer, Sandwich, Ont. | 302 |
| Pemberton hatchery, B.C. | 331 |
| Prince Edward Island, Report on fisheries, Inspector J. A. Matheson | 147 |
| Statistics of fisheries | 150 |
| Statistics of fishing material | 163 |
| Résumé of fisheries | xxix. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | |
|--|-----|
| Protection Service, Rear Admiral Kingsmill.. . . . | 351 |
| Pretty, A. W., B.C.. | 334 |
| Prosecutions for violations of Fisheries Act.. . . . | 366 |
| Photographs.. . . . | |

Q

| | |
|--|------|
| Quebec, Report on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Dr. Wm. Wakeham.. . . . | 164 |
| Report of Inland Division, by Jos. Riendeau.. . . . | 167 |
| Report of Inland Division, by C. A. Bernard.. . . . | 169 |
| Statistics of fisheries for Gulf Division.. . . . | 170 |
| Statistics of fisheries for Inland Division.. . . . | 201 |
| Recapitulation of yield of fisheries and materials.. . . . | 209 |
| Résumé of the fisheries.. . . . | xxx. |
| Quinté bass ponds.. . . . | 310 |

R

| | |
|--|-------|
| Résumé of fisheries of each province.. . . . | xxi. |
| Revenue, statement of.. . . . | 5 |
| comparative statement of.. . . . | 6 |
| Report of the Deputy Minister.. . . . | xiii. |
| Report of inspectors. (<i>See also each province.</i>) | |
| Restigouche hatchery, N.B.. . . . | 283 |
| Richmond County returns.. . . . | 40 |
| Riendeau, Joseph, inspector's report, Quebec.. . . . | 167 |
| Rivers Inlet hatchery, B.C.. . . . | 332 |
| Robertson, Thos., hatchery officer, Harrison lake, B.C.. . . . | 330 |
| Roxborough, Wm., hatchery officer, B.C.. . . . | 316 |

S

| | |
|---|--------|
| Sarnia hatchery.. . . . | 309 |
| Shemogue lobster hatchery.. . . . | 289 |
| St. John County statistics.. . . . | 124 |
| St. John River District, N.B.. . . . | 121 |
| hatchery, N.B.. . . . | 288 |
| St. Alexis hatchery.. . . . | 298 |
| Sandwich hatchery, Ont.. . . . | 302 |
| Saugenay County, north shore.. . . . | 182 |
| Salmon, remarks on. (<i>See inspector's reports.</i>) | |
| Saskatchewan, report and statistics by Inspector E. W. Miller.. . . . | 223 |
| Sheasgreen, Isaac, officer Miramichi hatchery, N.B.. . . . | 286 |
| Shippegan hatchery, N.B.. . . . | 290 |
| Shelburne County returns.. . . . | 98 |
| Skeena River hatchery, B.C.. . . . | 318 |
| Sheppard, O. B., Inspector, Ontario, report.. . . . | 211 |
| Special appended report by W. A. Found.. . . . | li. |
| Staff, outside officers.. . . . | 343 |
| Statistics of fisheries. (<i>See each province.</i>) | |
| Special appended report by J. J. Cowie.. . . . | lxxii. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

| | |
|--|--------|
| Selkirk hatchery.. | 311 |
| Statements recapitulating the value of fish since 1870.. | xlii. |
| Fishing gear, &c.. | xliii. |
| Number of fishermen.. | xliv. |
| the catch of fish in detail. (<i>See each province.</i>) | |
| Sword, C. B., inspector, B.C.. | 235 |
| Stuart Lake hatchery, B.C.. | 335 |

T

| | |
|---|-----|
| Tadoussac hatchery report.. | 294 |
| Taylor, E. G., inspector, Nanaimo, B.C., report.. | 245 |
| Transportation of fresh fish.. | xv. |

U

| | |
|--|-----|
| United States fishing vessels, <i>modus vivendi</i> licenses.. | 355 |
| entering Canadian ports.. | 357 |

V

| | |
|--|--------|
| Value of fisheries. (<i>See also each province.</i>).. | xviii. |
| Victoria County, N.S.. | 48 |

W

| | |
|---|-----|
| Walker, John, hatchery officer, report.. | 303 |
| Wakeham, Wm., M.D., report on Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries.. | 164 |
| Westmoreland County, N.B., returns.. | 131 |
| Windsor hatchery, N.S.. | 282 |
| Winnipegosis Lake.. | 220 |
| hatchery.. | 315 |
| William, J. T., Inspector of Fisheries, northern B.C., report.. | 239 |
| Whitwell, Thos., hatchery officer, B.C.. | 320 |
| Wiaraton hatchery.. | 306 |

Y

| | |
|--|---------|
| Yarmouth County returns.. | 102 |
| Young, Wm. S., inspector, Manitoba, reports.. | 215 |
| Yukon Territory, inspector's report and statistics.. | 233 |
| Résumé of fisheries.. | xxxiii. |

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the fiscal year ended on March 31 last.

There are embraced in this report the customary statements of the expenditure and revenue, and the several reports of the district Inspectors of Fisheries, together with reports on the work of the fish hatcheries operated under Dominion auspices in the various provinces, Fishery Protection Service, &c., and a review of the fishing bounty system during the fiscal year.

Two special reports are appended to this report; one on 'The Oyster Fishery on the Atlantic Coast of Canada,' by Mr. William A. Found, of this Department, and the other on 'The Non-Progression of the Atlantic Fisheries of Canada,' by Mr. John J. Cowie, also of this Department.

There are 19 appendices to this report, in the following order:—

- No. 1. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
2. Fishing Bounties.
3. Nova Scotia Fisheries.
4. New Brunswick Fisheries.
5. Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
6. Quebec Fisheries.
7. Ontario Fisheries.
8. Manitoba Fisheries.
9. Saskatchewan Fisheries.
10. Alberta Fisheries.
11. Yukon Fisheries.
12. British Columbia Fisheries.
13. Fish Breeding Report.
14. Oyster Culture Report.
15. List of Fishery Officers (outside staff).
16. Fisheries Protection Service.
17. Prosecutions for Violation of Fisheries Act.
18. Natural History Report.
19. Photographs.

BIOLOGICAL STATIONS.

The three Biological Stations on the Atlantic coast, on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific coast continued as usual the technical work for which they are equipped.

The permanent buildings of the Atlantic Station at St. Andrews, N.B., were completed under the supervision of Professor D. P. Penhallow, of McGill University, Montreal, who was the Director in charge of the Station's work during the two seasons 1908 and 1909. Dr. Joseph Stafford was again occupied with surveying the fishing grounds, and made considerable collections of fish and of marine animals, upon which the valuable commercial fishes feed, in Passamaquoddy bay and off the islands as far down as Grand Manan.

Professor J. P. McMurrich, of Toronto, also carried on some researches on actineans, while Professor E. W. MacBride, of Montreal, took up the oyster-culture work begun by Professor Ramsay Wright. Professor MacBride spent part of the season on Prince Edward Island trying some new oyster spat experiments on the reserve granted by the provincial government on Baltic river. Mr. Copeland, of Toronto, made extensive temperature and salinity observations in connection with suggested oyster planting, and other workers conducted investigations of a varied nature. Reports on the researches, completed, are now in the printer's hands and will be issued as a third series of studies from the Biological Stations of Canada.

The Pacific Station, at Departure bay, near Nanaimo, British Columbia, the fine buildings and laboratories of which were completed early in the year, had a most successful season. Among the lines of research pursued by the staff of workers, were the study of the crabs, shrimps, and crustaceans of the coast, the examination of the tunicates of Departure bay, marine invertebrates which constitute a large part of the food of valuable fishes, the collection of fishes' eggs and young stages of fish, &c. Besides the Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator, who is a leading authority on British Columbia fish, mollusks, &c., the staff included Dr. A. T. Huntsman, of Toronto; Professor Burwash, of New Westminster; Professor John Macoun, of Ottawa, and others. In September a distinguished party of British and foreign scientists journeyed from the British Association meeting at Winnipeg to the Pacific coast to visit the Biological Station. They included Professor Starling, London; Professor Stanley Gardner, Cambridge; Professor Wager, Leeds; Professor Jungersen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Professor Charles Patton, Sheffield; Dr. C. C. Cossar, Edinburgh; Dr. C. L. Boulenger, British Museum, London; Professor Macallum, Toronto, and others. The Mayor and city council of Nanaimo entertained the party to dinner, and the Vancouver Island Coal Company took some of the scientists down their interesting coal mines, while Professor Prince, Mr. Taylor and the staff superintended dredging excursions. The scientific visitors were delighted with the Station, and prophesied great results from the work of the staff in such an unusually favourable locality.

The Great Lakes Station, at Go-Home bay, under the direction of Dr. B. Arthur Bensley had a successful season, and the staff which consists mainly of biologists from Toronto University completed several interesting fishery investigations.

All the stations are contributing reports to the series of twenty fishery and scientific memoirs contained in the volume now in the printer's hands. These studies from the Biological Stations will form part III. of Contributions to Canadian Biology, and will be a publication of much interest and importance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH.

The steps by which the facilities afforded by this department to rapidly and satisfactorily develop and expand the trade in fresh fish, have advanced to their present excellent standing, are fully explained at pages xvii to xxi of the Annual Report for 1908-9.

That the end in view is being rapidly achieved, there can be no question. In fact, the growth of the trade has been much greater in the time than was anticipated, even at the most sanguine moments, and the conditions are so satisfactory as to indicate that the time when governmental assistance may be withdrawn is within measurable distance.

The fast freight service from Halifax and Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, to Montreal, has been continued throughout the year.

Under this service, a cold storage car is one day each week, when shipments offer, placed at the disposal of the shippers of fresh fish from each point named, the department guaranteeing the railway that the earnings of such cars will be at least two-thirds those on a minimum carload lot of 20,000 lbs. from the point of starting to destination. Previous to this arrangement, on account of the smallness of the shipments offering, the railway did not find it possible to afford the facilities involved.

While this service is not used very much during the warm months of summer, at other times it has come to be availed of to such an extent as to be largely self-sustaining.

The express service, under which this department accepts responsibility to the different express companies for one-third of the ordinary express charges on all shipments from Canadian Atlantic ports to points in Quebec and Ontario, and from the Canadian Pacific ports, to points west of the eastern boundary of Manitoba, has also been in operation throughout the year.

The ordinary express rate, say, from Halifax or Mulgrave to Montreal is \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; but under the present arrangement the cost to shippers or consignees is \$1 per 100 lbs., and relatively from all intervening places.

The rate from Boston, Portland or Gloucester is 80 cents per 100 lbs.; but as the import duty is 1 cent per lb. the charge is brought up to \$1.80 per 100 lbs. as against \$1 from Halifax or Mulgrave.

Before the question of improved facilities was taken up by the department, the interior Canadian markets were practically altogether supplied from the United States. Of course there are some kinds of fish not caught off the Canadian coasts, and for which there is a certain demand at hotels, &c., which continue and no doubt will continue to be brought into Canada; but that the trade in the staple food fish, such as cod, haddock, halibut, salmon, &c., which previously obtained with the United States, has been practically altogether replaced by Canadian fish, is quite obvious. In 1906, the imports of fresh fish from the United States into Ontario and Quebec was 1,968,572 lbs. In 1908, such importations had fallen off to 1,180,543 lbs., while

during the year which ended on March 31, 1910, such shipments—excluding oysters in the shell and lobsters, of which there were 2,115 barrels of the former and 26 barrels of the latter—had fallen off to but 761,569 lbs.

Not only has the importation of fresh fish from the United States been practically supplanted; but the consumption of such wholesome and nutritious food, drawn from Canadian sources, is rapidly increasing. The fast freight service, as has previously been shown, has become largely self-sustaining, as this service, it will be observed, costs the department less, the more fish that is carried. On the other hand, the amount of the department's responsibility for one-third of the express charges, has been increasing very rapidly. The service was first tried experimentally during the months of September, October and November, 1908, and during these months, the department was called upon to pay \$1,970.03 on account of such charges. While during the month of October alone, in 1909, such payments amounted to \$2,648.98. This service has shown such beneficial effects that it has been continued both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts without intermission since February 24, 1909.

The express service from the Pacific coast was in operation such a short period in 1908-9, that it is difficult to make any satisfactory comparisons; but, it is quite evident that the assistance afforded is enabling the building up of a very considerable trade, particularly with such cities as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

As was pointed out in last year's report, the time has come when transportation facilities are so advanced, that it should be possible to obtain fresh fish, in absolutely first-class condition, and at reasonable prices, in practically all parts of our country; but before the business can be suitably carried on, cold storage facilities must be available, not only around the coasts, but throughout the Dominion.

Modern, well equipped fish stores, managed by persons having some expert knowledge of the proper handling of fish, in which the fish can be attractively displayed for sale, are also much needed in most of our larger centres of consumption.

DOG FISH REDUCTION WORKS.

The three works built by the department to test the feasibility of combatting the dogfish nuisance, by converting them into commercial products, were operated during the season the dogfish were on the coasts in any considerable numbers.

The Canso, Nova Scotia, plant began operations on September 14, and work was continued until the first week of December. During that time 999 tons 1,875 lbs. of raw dogfish were treated, which yielded 131 tons 300 lbs. of fish scrap, and 10,560 gallons of oil.

The works at Shippigan, New Brunswick, were opened on July 3, and ceased operations on November 3. During that time 341 tons 380 lbs. of dogfish, as well as 785 tons 882 lbs. of fish offal, were treated, and produced 144 tons of fish scrap, as well as 2,000 gallons of oil.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The works at Clark's harbour, Nova Scotia, were finished only last season, and so were operated for the first time. They are more complete in many ways than either of the others, not only having some improved machinery; but advantage was taken of the experience gained at the other works, in arranging the plant. Operations were begun on September 15, and the works were closed for the season on November 16, following. During that time 245 tons of dogfish, and 205 tons of fish offal were reduced, and 70 tons of fish scrap as well as 3,800 gallons of oil were produced.

In order to enable the farmers to avail themselves of the very valuable fertilizer that the fish scrap has proved itself to be, it has been sold to them in such quantities as they might require at the very moderate rate of \$20 per ton f.o.b. reduction works, and as its fertilizing qualities are becoming better known, the demand for it is increasing. Any amounts remaining after the farmers are supplied, is sold to the best advantage, and brings usually a net price of from \$27 to \$30 per ton. The scrap is quite rich in nitrogen, containing as high as 11 per cent thereof. The other valuable fertilizing product is phosphate, of which there is usually from 8 to 9 per cent.

The oil, as a usual thing, is readily saleable, the ruling price obtained being about 28 cents per gallon.

It will be observed that nothing but dogfish were handled as a raw material at the Canso plant, the reason being that during the time the works were in operation, dogfish were in such abundance as to tax the plant to its limit; but, when such is not the case, all available fish offal, as well as dogfish, is reduced.

GENERAL STATEMENT *RE* FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF FISHERIES.

The territorial fishing grounds of Canada, extending as they do from the Bay of Fundy to the strait of Belle Isle on the Atlantic coast, and from the Fraser river to Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, together with about one-quarter of a million square miles of fresh water in the interior, constitute not only the most extensive, but the most abundantly stocked commercial fishing waters in the world.

The deep sea fishery of the Atlantic coast is carried on in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, with crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fishing grounds worked by these vessels are the numerous banks which lie from 15 to 80 miles off the Canadian coast, and the banks situated all over the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The kinds of fish caught are cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The latter kind is landed fresh, while the others are split and salted at sea for drying purposes.

The in-shore fishery is carried on in a smaller class of vessel, with crews of from four to seven men, and in boats with two to three men.

The commercial food fishes caught in-shore are cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewives, smelt, flounders, swordfish, sardine, salmon, and lobsters and oysters.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

On the Pacific coast, salmon is predominant, but halibut and herring are very abundant.

Large steamers and vessels are used in the halibut fishery, while the salmon and herring fisheries are carried on in small boats with two to three men.

The inland lakes produce whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon and fresh water herring as well as numbers of other less important kinds. Steam tugs and boats with two to three men are used in the lake fisheries.

VALUE OF FISHERIES.

The total value of all kinds of fish, and fish products, taken by Canadian fishermen during the year 1909-10 is \$29,629,169.

This sum constitutes a record, being the highest yet reached during any one year in the history of the Canadian fisheries.

It is \$4,178,084 ahead of 1908-9, and \$149,607 better than the total of 1905, which was the previous record.

This result was obtained by a fishing fleet of 1,723 vessels, steamers and tugs, five of which were engaged in fur seal hunting, and 41,170 boats, the whole being manned by 68,663 men.

Sail-boats in the shore fishery are being speedily displaced by motor boats.

During the year under review, 15 fishermen lost their lives by drowning while prosecuting their calling.

Of the drowned, five belonged to Shelburne county, N.S., eight to Guysboro county, N.S., one to Prince Edward Island, and one to Yukon Territory.

The weather in the early part of the summer was boisterous, and much gear was lost or destroyed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The following table shows the value of the fisheries of each province in their respective order of rank with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1908-9:—

| Provinces. | Value of Fish. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| British Columbia..... | 10,314,755 50 | 3,849,717 50 | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8,081,111 56 | 71,272 63 | |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,676,315 25 | | 77,982 00 |
| Ontario*..... | 2,177,813 00 | 77,733 37 | |
| Quebec..... | 1,808,436 65 | | 73,380 35 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,197,556 59 | | 181,067 56 |
| Manitoba..... | 1,003,385 00 | 102,989 00 | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 173,580 00 | 20,785 00 | |
| Alberta..... | 82,562 20 | 33,316 20 | |
| Yukon Territory..... | 113,653 93 | 54,698 93 | |
| Total..... | 29,629,169 68 | 4,510,512 63 | 332,429 91 |
| Net increase..... | | 4,178,082 72 | |

* Estimated.

It will thus be observed that the great increase in value is due to the western provinces, British Columbia alone contributing nearly four millions of the increase. With the exception of Nova Scotia, all the eastern provinces have fallen below the previous year's level; which again was below that of the year preceding it. The following table shows the relative values of the principal commercial fishes, returning \$100,000 and upwards in their order of rank for the year 1909-10, and shows the amount of increase or decrease when compared with the year 1908-9.

| Kinds of Fish. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Salmon..... | 8,204,524 | 3,390,274 | |
| Cod..... | 3,912,806 | 551,397 | |
| Lobster..... | 3,657,146 | | 543,133 |
| Herring..... | 2,754,751 | 282,788 | |
| Halibut..... | 1,240,486 | 195,170 | |
| Whitefish..... | 1,000,126 | 180,500 | |
| Mackerel..... | 948,071 | | 388,739 |
| Smelts..... | 868,842 | 389,319 | |
| Haddock..... | 829,553 | 112,753 | |
| Pickrel..... | 685,493 | 183,417 | |
| Trout..... | 621,123 | | 45,199 |
| Sardines..... | 551,294 | | 123,514 |
| Hake..... | 367,439 | | 129,229 |
| Pike..... | 350,356 | 65,169 | |
| Clams, quahugs..... | 341,978 | 28,847 | |
| Pollock..... | 325,533 | | 12,480 |
| Oysters..... | 251,904 | 46,824 | |
| Eels..... | 100,115 | | 7,886 |
| Alewives..... | 100,086 | | 20,420 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

In the foregoing table it will be noted that the increase in the value of salmon makes up the bulk of the total increase of all kinds.

The value of cod has been enhanced by an increase in the price per cwt.

The value of lobsters shows a considerable drop below that of the previous year. This, as is pointed out by the fishery officers in their reports, is largely owing to the prevalence of stormy weather during the comparatively short lobster fishing season.

The erratic movements of the mackerel are once more demonstrated by a large falling off in the total value. The previous year, however, showed an increased value of \$355,304 over 1907-8. This fishery seems to make little or no advance. Twenty years ago the value was \$1,969,571, while during the past 10 years it has risen and fallen between \$800,000 and \$1,600,000.

The value of halibut continues to advance, but here again the whole credit has to be given to British Columbia.

It will be seen that the total value of oysters has risen above that of the previous year. In spite of the present increase, however, the oyster industry seems to be a stagnant one. In looking back over the records of the last 20 years, it will be found that, for instance, in 1891, the total output of oysters was 61,032 barrels, valued at \$183,846. Ten years later it was 41,920 barrels, valued at \$167,680, while in the year under review, it is 38,535 barrels, valued at \$251,904. These figures tell their own story. It is too bad that this condition has existed so long. This should be one of the booming branches of the fishing industry. Canadian oyster beds are not only extensive, but are far removed from any danger of pollution from sewage, &c.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of each kind of fish and fish product for the year 1909-10 in the whole of Canada:—

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada
for the Year 1909-10.

| No. | Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. | Total Value. |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | § c. | § c. |
| 1 | Cod, dried..... Cwt. | 814,041 | 3,753,620 00 | |
| 2 | " fresh or green..... Lbs. | 4,354,871 | 143,118 77 | |
| 3 | " tongues and sounds..... Brls. | 1,634 | 16,068 | 3,912,806 77 |
| 4 | Haddock, dried..... Cwt. | 111,705 | 361,649 00 | |
| 5 | " fresh..... Lbs. | 10,973,467 | 308,659 30 | |
| 6 | " smoked (finnans)..... " | 2,583,975 | 159,245 50 | 829,553 80 |
| 7 | Hake, dried..... Cwt. | 130,651 | 338,244 50 | |
| 8 | " sounds..... Lbs. | 100,218 | 29,195 00 | 367,439 50 |
| 9 | Pollock..... Cwt. | 121,205 | 325,533 50 | |
| 10 | Tom Cod..... Lbs. | 2,087,800 | 44,586 00 | |
| 11 | Halibut..... " | 23,232,308 | 1,240,486 00 | |
| 12 | Flounders..... " | 1,021,540 | 19,692 20 | |
| 13 | Salmon, preserved in cans..... " | 47,676,772 | 6,456,373 30 | |
| 14 | " fresh..... " | 7,418,869 | 660,210 85 | |
| 15 | " smoked..... " | 450,924 | 44,675 08 | |
| 16 | " pickled and dry salted..... " | 14,285,200 | 1,043,265 00 | 8,204,524 23 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada
for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

| No. | Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. | | Total Value. |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | § cts. | § cts. | |
| 17 | Trout, (all kinds) | Lbs. | 6,118,984 | 621,123 70 | |
| 18 | Ouananiche..... | " | 30,000 | 3,000 00 | |
| 19 | Whitefish..... | " | 12,405,423 | 1,000,126 48 | |
| 20 | Smelts | " | 9,422,904 | 868,842 88 | |
| 21 | Oulachons | " | 878,000 | 44,800 00 | |
| 22 | Herring, salted | Brls. | 304,188 | 1,232,489 50 | |
| 23 | " fresh..... | Lbs. | 79,944,217 | 1,155,307 84 | |
| 24 | " smoked and kippered..... | " | 7,772,591 | 306,953 80 | 2,754,751 14 |
| 25 | Sardines, preserved in cans | " | 3,569,300 | 178,465 00 | |
| 26 | " fresh and salted..... | Brls. | 248,523 | 372,829 00 | 551,294 90 |
| 27 | Shad | " | 5,343 | 57,039 20 | |
| 28 | Alewives..... | " | 25,830 | 100,086 00 | |
| 29 | Pike..... | Lbs. | 6,918,737 | 350,356 87 | |
| 30 | Maskinonge..... | " | 7,700 | 714 00 | |
| 31 | Eels, salted..... | Brls. | 6,965 | 68,939 00 | |
| 32 | " fresh..... | Lbs. | 545,502 | 31,176 00 | 100,115 00 |
| 33 | Perch | " | 1,137,976 | 55,902 00 | |
| 34 | Pickarel | " | 9,276,627 | 685,493 50 | |
| 35 | Bass | " | 249,625 | 28,595 50 | |
| 36 | Mackerel, salted..... | Brls. | 43,427 | 578,607 00 | |
| 37 | " fresh | Lbs. | 3,391,310 | 369,464 00 | 948,071 00 |
| 38 | Sturgeon | " | 928,761 | 78,773 00 | |
| 39 | " caviare..... | " | 12,915 | 13,815 00 | 92,588 00 |
| 40 | Lobsters, preserved in cans. | " | 9,071,600 | 2,721,478 60 | |
| 41 | " fresh or alive..... | Cwt. | 103,947 | 935,668 00 | 3,657,146 60 |
| 42 | Oysters | Brls. | 38,535 | 251,904 00 | |
| 43 | Clams, quahaugs, scallops, etc..... | " | 94,435 | 341,978 50 | |
| 44 | Squid..... | " | 12,321 | 43,338 00 | |
| 45 | Coarse and mixed fish..... | Lbs. | 21,326,961 | 518,763 20 | |
| 46 | Tullibee, carp and greyling..... | " | 1,675,020 | 87,529 16 | |
| 47 | Fish used as bait | Brls. | 389,321 | 574,761 50 | |
| 48 | " used as fertilizer..... | " | 503,135 | 257,455 50 | |
| 49 | Fish oil..... | Galls. | 669,259 | 199,986 18 | |
| 50 | Fur seal skins..... | No. | 3,742 | 123,486 00 | |
| 51 | Hair seal skins | " | 12,378 | 11,785 00 | |
| 52 | Sea otter skins | " | 18 | 12,600 00 | |
| 53 | Beluga skins | " | 109 | 436 00 | |
| 54 | Whale product..... | " | | 314,870 00 | |
| 55 | Dulse, cockles, and other shell fish not mentioned above | " | 230,800 | 11,918 00 | |
| 56 | Swordfish..... | Lbs. | 146,611 | 13,695 77 | |
| Total value for 1909-10..... | | | | | 29,629,169 68 |

RESUME OF THE FISHERIES OF EACH PROVINCE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

For the year under review the fisheries of this province have returned a value amounting to \$8,081,111.56. This is an increase of \$71,272.63.

Salmon has fallen \$9,000 in value, while the value of herring has advanced by \$147,800.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The value of mackerel has taken a large drop, being \$367,000 less than the previous year.

The previous year was phenomenal, however, in respect to the numbers that visited the eastern end of the province.

The value of lobsters has dropped \$244,871, owing chiefly to stormy weather during spring and early summer.

Cod shows a very large increase in value. The advance over last year amounts to \$655,000. Not only was the price per cwt. higher, but the quantity taken was considerably in excess of that of the previous year.

The total value of haddock has risen by \$98,000 over last year. The value of hake has fallen by \$60,000, explainable by the fact that fishermen did not prosecute hake fishing very vigorously, owing to the low price which prevailed throughout the season.

The value of pollock and halibut has also dropped by \$3,000 and \$3,500 respectively.

There is an increase in the value of smelts of \$15,000. The value of eels and clams has fallen, the former to the extent of \$12,000 and the latter \$20,500.

Oysters give \$1,200 more in value than during the previous year, while the value of squid has decreased by nearly \$49,000, and that of flounders likewise by about \$7,000.

Mixed or coarse fish are returned at \$46,000 less in value than for 1908-9.

The value of fish used as bait, and as fertilizer is also returned at about \$23,000 and \$22,000 less, respectively.

The amount and value of swordfish caught on the Nova Scotia coast are recorded in the returns this year for the first time, and show a total of 146,611 lbs. in quantity and \$13,695 in value. The swordfish is a huge species of mackerel, having a short shaft of bone protruding from the upper jaw—hence the name—capable of penetrating six inches of solid oak when the great body behind it gathers full momentum.

The Atlantic coast of North America appears to be the only part of the world where the pursuit of the swordfish is engaged in regularly and systematically, but strange to say, although the fishery has been carried on for many years on the New England coast it is comparatively new to Nova Scotia.

Owing to the great speed and dexterity in using the terrible weapon in front of it, the swordfish may be looked on as the veritable ruler of deep sea fishes.

The mode of capture is by harpooning, the striker standing on a platform erected in the bow of the boat.

The fish weigh on the average, about 300 lbs., and the price paid is from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

There were 63 fewer vessels fishing; but 660 more boats.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

There is a decrease of 1,554 in the number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries at sea and on shore.

Thirteen fishermen belonging to the province lost their lives while engaged in fishing during the year under review.

No. 1 District.

In this district, which comprises the whole of Cape Breton, the value of the fisheries amounted to \$1,325,103, being a decrease of \$198,641.

There is an increase in the value of cod amounting to \$67,000. The price for dried is 50 cents per cwt. better than in the previous year. There is an increasing quantity being shipped green.

Haddock value has risen by \$43,000. The quantity used fresh has increased by 10 millions of pounds, and the quantity dried by about 6,000 cwt.

Hake and smelts have increased in value by about \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively, while halibut, salmon and herring have fallen in value by \$1,800, \$5,000 and \$20,000, in the order named.

Mackerel also has dropped considerably in value from that of 1908-9, namely \$166,000, but when compared with 1907-8, the balance is found to be in favour of the present year by \$97,000.

The value of lobsters has fallen by \$56,000. There is a decrease of 224,000 lbs. in the quantity canned, but an increase of 3,400 cwts. in the quantity shipped in the shell. The drop in value is said to be due to storms, along with trouble between packers and fishermen as to price of green lobsters.

There were 9 fewer vessels fishing and 106 fewer vessel fishermen, also there were 72 fewer boat fishermen. In canneries and fish-houses there were 306 fewer workers.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In this county there is an increase of \$20,000 in the value of cod. Haddock fresh and haddock dried show increases of \$24,000 and \$7,000 respectively.

Hake, halibut and smelts, each shows an increase amounting to \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$1,700, in the order named. Herring returns a decrease to the extent of \$57,000.

The value of mackerel, fresh, has risen by \$16,000, but that of mackerel, salted, has fallen by \$156,207. This county produced the phenomenal increase of last year for the district and as a consequence shows the largest decrease this year.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen by over \$9,000 and that of lobsters shipped in the shell by \$700.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

This county shows an increase in the value of cod amounting to \$27,000. Haddock fresh, a decrease of \$1,300, but haddock dried, an increase of nearly \$9,000. The value of halibut and salmon has fallen \$3,000, and \$1,000 respectively. Herring

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

value has risen by \$24,000. Mackerel fresh, has increased \$2,000 in value, while mackerel salted, has fallen \$3,500. The value of lobsters canned shows a decrease of \$41,000, but an increase in the value of those shipped in the shell of over \$9,000.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

In Victoria county the value of cod has gone up by \$17,000. Haddock smoked and dried, also show enhanced values by \$200 and \$2,000 respectively.

The value of halibut has risen by \$600, while that of salmon has fallen by a like amount. Herring and mackerel each returns increased values, the former \$7,000 and the latter \$2,000. The value of lobster canned has increased by \$3,000, likewise the value of those shipped in the shell by \$500.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

In this county the value of cod has gone down by \$2,400. The value of haddock fresh and dried, has gone down by \$3,000 and \$200 respectively. Hake also has decreased in value by \$2,000 while that of halibut has risen by \$300.

Smelts give an increased value of \$1,200, also the value of herring has risen by about \$4,000. Mackerel, however, shows a drop in value of \$27,000. The value of lobsters shipped fresh in the shell has increased by \$1,000, but that of lobsters canned has gone down by \$19,000.

District No. 2.

The value of the fisheries in this district, which comprises the counties of Halifax, Guysboro, Antigonish, Pictou, Cumberland, Colchester and Hants, amounts to \$1,767,762. This is a falling off from last year to the extent of \$258,678. The kinds showing enhanced values are cod with \$102,000, haddock with \$7,600, hake with \$1,000, smelts with over \$5,000 and herring with over \$45,000. Those showing decreased values, pollock with \$4,300, halibut with about \$7,000, salmon with over \$11,000, mackerel with over \$273,000 and lobster with over \$98,000, while clams return only half the value of the previous year.

Over all the district there were 120 fewer men in vessels and 471 fewer in boats engaged in fishing. There were, however, 198 more persons employed in canneries and fish houses, &c. A glance at the separate county returns shows the rise and fall in the value of the various kinds as follows:—

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Cod shows a rise in value of \$44,000. Haddock also has risen in value by \$14,000 and pollock and halibut an increase in value of about \$1,000 and \$400 respectively.

The value of herring and salmon has increased, the former by \$19,000 and the latter by \$1,700. Mackerel has fallen in value by about \$16,000. The value of lobsters canned, has fallen by \$33,000, but that of lobsters shipped in the shell has risen by \$6,000. The value of clams is \$12,000 less than that of the previous year. There

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

is a total increase for the county of all kinds amounting to \$31,365. In this county 105 fewer men fished in vessels and 137 fewer men in boats. Twenty-nine fewer persons were employed in canneries and fish houses.

GUYSBORO COUNTY.

In this county the value of cod has gone up by \$56,550 and that of herring by \$9,000, while the following kinds show decreased values, viz.: haddock with over \$6,000, hake with \$2,000, pollock with \$5,000, halibut with \$7,200, salmon with \$100, mackerel with \$255,200 and lobsters with \$35,000. The value of the latter shipped in the shell has risen, however, by \$5,000.

There is a total decrease over the county of \$261,581. Most of this falling off is due to mackerel; but this fish returned an exceptionally large value in this county in the previous year.

There were 17 fewer men in vessels, 110 fewer men fishing in boats and 11 fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Cod has increased in value by about \$2,000. Hake and herring each has risen in value by \$300. Mackerel and lobster show a decrease value of \$700 each. There is a total decrease in all kinds over the county of \$8,315. There were three more men in vessels, forty fewer men in boats, fishing, and twelve fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

PICTOU COUNTY.

In this county the value of herring and smelts has increased, the former by about \$1,000 and the latter by about \$4,000. Salmon, mackerel and lobsters have fallen off in value by \$2,700, \$1,000 and \$18,000 in the order named. There is a decreased value over all kinds of \$17,526.

There were twenty fewer men fishing in boats and 164 more persons employed in canneries, &c.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Herring and smelts show enhanced values of \$16,000 and \$2,000 respectively, while cod, salmon and lobsters have fallen in value by \$700, \$1,600 and \$1,000, in the order named. The total value has increased by \$12,393. There were forty-one fewer men fishing in boats and ninety-three fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Salmon has decreased in value by \$1,000. The value of smelts has risen by \$600.

No lobsters are shown in the returns for this county for 1909-10. The reason for this is that one of the two canneries operated in 1908-9 was removed to Cumberland county while the other did not operate, the local fishermen selling their lobsters in Pictou county.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

There is a total decrease for the county of \$16,614. There were 115 fewer men fishing in boats and 29 fewer persons were employed in canneries and fish houses.

HANTS COUNTY.

There is a total increase of \$1,600 in this county. Alewives show \$1,000 more in value, while salmon has dropped \$300.

There were eight fewer men fishing in boats.

No. 3 District.

The total value of the fisheries in this district, which comprises the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, amounts to \$4,988,245.

This is an increase of \$528,592 over that of the previous year. An increased value is shown by each of the following kinds, viz.: herring, \$122,754; mackerel, \$72,668; cod, \$484,620; haddock, \$46,900; pollock, \$12,800; halibut, \$5,000; smelts, \$7,000; salmon, \$8,000, and squid about \$2,000.

The following kinds have dropped in value, viz.:—

Lobsters, \$89,786; hake, \$64,689; alewives, \$6,000; eels, \$5,000.

Mixed fish are returned at \$45,835 less than in the previous year. The value of fish used as bait is placed at \$23,566 less also. The value of fish oil has dropped by \$2,000. Heavy storms during the month of May interrupted lobster fishing, and caused considerable loss of gear in this district.

Gasoline boats are fast taking the place of sail boats. In the western part of Shelburne county alone, the value of motor boats added to the fleet amounted to \$44,000 during the year. All over the district, the number of men in vessels is less by 273, and that of men in boats less by 321, while the number of workers employed on shore has decreased by eighty-three.

A look into the figures of each county in the district, shows the rise and fall in the value of the various kinds as follows:—

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

The value of herring is about \$2,000 greater than that of the previous year. Mackerel value also shows an advance amounting to \$20,000.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen off by \$7,432, and that of those shipped in the shell likewise by \$5,000.

The quantity of cod dried is 54,000 cwts. greater than in 1908, while the value has advanced by \$350,000.

The quantity and value of haddock are also greater than in the previous year by about 5,000 cwts. and \$25,000.

The value of pollock and of halibut has also increased, the former by \$5,000 and the latter by over \$10,000. The aggregate increase all over the county is \$414,018.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

QUEENS COUNTY.

In this county the value of herring has gone down by \$6,000 and that of mackerel likewise by \$5,000.

Lobsters canned and lobsters shipped in the shell have advanced in value by \$2,500 and \$4,000 respectively.

The value of cod dried, has dropped by about \$5,000, while that of pollock has jumped up by \$3,000.

The aggregate falling off in the total value of all kinds is \$9,426.

SHELburnE COUNTY.

Here the value of herring has dropped by over \$9,000, while that of mackerel has gone above the previous year's by \$53,000.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen off by \$11,000 but that of lobsters shipped in the shell has risen by over \$13,000.

The value of cod has advanced by over \$136,000 and that of haddock likewise by \$46,000. Pollock value has fallen about \$3,000, while that of halibut is practically the same as last year.

There is an aggregate increase in the value of all kinds in the county of \$216,653.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

In this county there is an increase in the value of salmon of \$2,000. Herring value is greater than that of last year by \$43,000. Mackerel value too, has risen by \$3,000.

The value of lobsters canned and that of lobsters shipped in the shell is greater by \$17,000 and \$75,000 respectively. The value of cod dried, has dropped by \$8,500, while that of haddock has gone up by over \$5,000.

Halibut and smelt values have advanced, the former by \$10,000 and the latter by \$6,000. The value of pollock has gone down by \$15,500.

DIGBY COUNTY.

The value of herring in Digby county has gone up by \$65,000. Cod also has advanced \$16,500. Haddock dried and haddock smoked have fallen in value by \$5,000 and \$34,000 respectively.

The value of dried hake has fallen by about \$65,000 while that of pollock has risen by over \$15,000. Halibut has fallen in value by \$16,000. The total value of the county is \$100,000 less than that of the previous year.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

There is an aggregate increase in the value of all kinds in this county of \$63,561, contributed to by the following kinds chiefly, viz.: salmon, \$1,000; herring, \$3,500; lobsters, \$16,000; cod, \$6,800; haddock, \$13,000, hake, \$7,700 and pollock \$8,000.

KINGS COUNTY.

Here there is a rise in salmon and herring values of \$6,700 and \$6,500 respectively. The value of lobsters has fallen by about \$1,600, and that of cod dried likewise by over \$1,700. Haddock value has decreased by about \$1,000, while that of pollock has increased by about \$300. The value of alewives also has increased by nearly \$3,000.

There is an aggregate increase for the county of \$13,579.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province of Nova Scotia will be found at appendix 3 of this report.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total value of the fisheries of New Brunswick for 1909-10 amounts to \$4,-676,316. This is a falling off from that of the year before of \$77,982.

The value of salmon is \$24,305 less than in the previous year. Cod has fallen also in value by \$63,000.

Haddock value has risen by \$16,000, but the value of hake, pollock, and halibut has fallen by \$66,000, \$10,000 and \$4,000 respectively.

Shad has increased in value by \$7,000, while the value of alewives has dropped \$18,453. The value of smelts shows quite a great gain over the previous year, viz.: \$345,621.

Pickarel and sturgeon give increased values, the former \$2,000 and the latter \$1,100.

The value of sardines has dropped by \$123,127 and that of flounders likewise by \$11,000. Tom cod has fallen in value by \$25,000, while oysters and clams have risen in value, the former by \$2,000 and the latter by \$45,000. The value of dulse and cockles has fallen off by \$5,000.

There is an increase of \$58,600 in the value of lobsters shipped in the shell, but a decrease of \$191,192 in the value of those canned, making a decrease of \$132,497 in the total value of lobsters.

There were 775 fewer fishermen engaged in fishing throughout the province than during the previous year. In the number of persons employed in canneries, fish houses, &c., there was a decrease of 217. There were ten more vessels, and 611 fewer boats used.

District No. 1.

This district, which comprises the counties of Charlotte and St. John, shows a falling off in the value of its fisheries amounting to \$51,347.15. This falling off has to be attributed altogether to hake. The price of this fish was so low throughout the season that fishermen practically abandoned catching them, consequently there is a decrease of over 23,000 cwts. in the quantity caught when compared with the previous year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In spite of lower prices the total value of herring has more than doubled owing to a large increase in quantity.

The spring run of sardines was large, but in the course of the summer there was a sudden disappearance of those fish, caused possibly, by the great amount of fresh water that entered the bay as a result of the heavy rainfall during the summer.

There is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the quantity of lobsters shipped in the shell. The mildness of the winter enabled fishermen to operate more regularly than usual.

There is an increase in the quantity of cod dried, but a decrease in the quantity sold fresh. Clams give an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year, but the year under review was just an average one. There is a falling off in the quantity of alewives.

District No. 2.

In this district, which comprises the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, the total value of fish landed is less by \$26,000.

The low prices paid for several kinds of fish discouraged fishermen from prosecuting certain fisheries with as much vigour as usual.

Lobsters show a falling off in quantity of upwards of 600,000 lbs. The quantity of smelts caught was greater by nearly two million lbs., and prices were very high. Clams also show a considerable increase; the price being high and fishing good.

No. 3 District (Inland).

In this district, which lies mostly inland, and comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska, there is a small decrease of \$440 in the value of fish taken.

Salmon fishing was not very good owing to heavy rains. Shad gives an increase over last year but the supply is far short of local demands.

Trout fishing was about as good as usual and continues to bring many tourists to the district. The sturgeon catch was much better than in the previous year, and indications point to a gradual improvement in this important fishery. Fuller details of the Fisheries of New Brunswick will be found at Appendix No. 4 of this report.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for 1909-10 is \$1,197,556. This is a decrease of \$181,067 from the value of the previous year.

The kinds of fish showing either an increase or a decrease in value when compared with the year before, are as follows:—cod, a drop of \$17,539; and hake also a drop of \$2,360. Smelts give an increased value of \$18,753, the catch being larger and the price two cents per pound better than in the previous year. Herring value has

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

gone up by \$14,682, while mackerel value has come down by \$1,488. Lobster fishing got a distinct set back by two bad storms on the north shore of the island; consequently there is a decrease of \$243,524 in the total value. The amount shipped fresh in the shell is, however, 75 per cent greater. The value of oysters and quahaugs has increased, the former by \$25,801 and the latter by \$1,000.

Cod fishing is not prosecuted now from the Island with the same amount of vigour as in former years. Dog-fish seem to be taking themselves off.

There were forty-six fewer men employed fishing in vessels and fifty fewer in boats. In canneries and fish houses there were twenty-nine more persons employed. The value of fishing material, &c., has increased by \$21,114.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island will be found at Appendix No. 5 of this report.

QUEBEC.

The total value of the fisheries of this province is \$1,808,436.65, being a decrease of \$73,380.

The value of salmon has fallen by \$55,000 and that of cod likewise by \$50,000. The haddock value is also less by \$500. Halibut and herring too give lower values, the former by \$6,000 and the latter by \$51,000. The value of mackerel is \$25,000 short of that of the previous year.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island will be found at Appendix values by \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$4,000 in the order named.

The value of fish used as bait is given as \$86,000 greater than that of the previous year. Fish oil value is less by \$56,000, and there is a decrease in the value of seal and beluga skins of \$51,000.

There were four fewer vessels and forty-three fewer men, and twenty-four more boats, but fifty-five fewer boat fishermen at work. In canneries and fish houses, there were 169 fewer workers employed.

GULF DIVISION.

In what is known as the Gulf Division, which comprises the north side of the Bay Chaleur, from the Restigouche to Gaspé Basin, and along the north coast of Gaspé county as far as Cape Chatte, also the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence river from Saguenay to the boundary line between Quebec and Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, there is a decrease in the value of the fish landed amounting to \$51,000. This is chiefly due to the low prices for cod at the opening of the season, causing many fishermen to cease operations and seek other employment.

There was no diminution in the abundance of fish on the usual fishing grounds.

There is a decrease in the value of salmon due to bad weather conditions in the Saguenay county district, the price being returned at ten cents per pound instead of fifteen cents as in former years.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The drop in the value of herring is caused by the fish having failed to put in their usual appearance on the north coast of Gaspé county.

The mackerel fishery of the Magdalen Islands shows a decrease from the previous year's total. The fish kept off shore all the season and only the largest boats could venture to within reach of them.

The lobster fishery shows a considerable increase; the weather being fine throughout the whole fishing season.

INLAND DIVISION.

In the inland division of the province, which comprises the whole of the river St. Lawrence from Cape Chatte on the south side, and from Pointe des Monts on the north side, to Montreal, including contributory rivers and lakes, a decrease is shown in the value of its fisheries of \$22,288. Owing to the manner of collecting the figures in this division, however, the results shown cannot be taken as absolutely correct.

The herring and cod fisheries of Rimouski county would have been equal to, if not better than the previous year's, for gales of wind which frequently prevented the fishermen from operating during the season.

In the Island of Orleans and along the St. Lawrence generally, storms interrupted fishing operations and destroyed much of the fishing gear, particularly that of the eel fishery.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Quebec will be found at Appendix No. 6 of this report.

ONTARIO.

The statistics concerning the fisheries of this province have heretofore been taken from the provincial 'Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries.'

Owing to a change in the ending of the last provincial year, the report referred to has not been issued, consequently the usual detailed information regarding the Ontario fisheries for 1909-10 will not be found in this report.

An estimate of the quantity and value of fish landed, however, has been made up and will be found at Appendix No. 7 of this report.

MANITOBA.

The total value of the fisheries of Manitoba for 1909-10 is \$1,003,385, being an increase of \$402,989 over the previous year.

The value of whitefish is \$100,000 greater, and that of pickerel likewise by nearly \$169,000.

The value of pike and sturgeon has gone up, the former by \$30,000 and the latter by \$2,500. Tullibee has increased in value by \$12,500 and goldeyes by \$11,000.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

In the amount of fish consumed at home, there is an increase of nearly \$82,000 worth.

There were engaged in the fisheries thirty-six fewer men in tugs and 115 more men in boats. In fish houses, &c., there were 200 fewer persons employed.

The Inspector attributes the increase in whitefish to the action of the department in shortening the commercial fishing season by nearly two months, and also to the work of the hatcheries.

It may be noted that sail boat fishermen on Lake Winnipeg averaged from \$600 to \$1,000 during 2½ months summer fishery operations in the year under review. Lake Winnipeg is the only lake in Manitoba in which commercial fishing is carried on during the summer. The supply of fish in this lake seems to be quite as good as it has been for many years.

In Lake Winnipegosis there is an increase in the quantity of whitefish produced, amounting to 345,400 lbs., and of pickerel amounting to 584,700 lbs.

The value of fish caught in Lake Manitoba shows an increase of \$118,000.

All the waters lying north of the Big Saskatchewan river show satisfactory increases over last year.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 8 of this report.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The value of the fisheries of this province for 1909-10 amounts to \$173,580, being an increase of \$20,785 over that for the previous year.

Whitefish produced an increase of 173,580 lbs. in quantity and \$11,220 in value.

The quantity of pike taken is 315,000 lbs. and the value \$6,950 greater than in the previous year.

Coarse fish returns an increase of 42,000 lbs. in quantity and \$1,260 in value.

The quantity of sturgeon has also increased by 24,000 lbs. and the value by \$2,400.

Eighty-seven more licensed fishermen operated, using 87 more boats than during 1908-9.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 9 of this report.

ALBERTA.

The value of all kinds of fish taken in this province during 1909-10 amounts to \$82,562, being an increase over the year before of \$33,316.

The returns show the quantity and value of whitefish to have doubled those of the year previous. The value of pickerel also is greater by \$1,800. Pike produced

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

\$4,000 more in value, while the value of coarse and mixed fish has also advanced by \$5,000.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 10 of this report.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The total value of all fish caught in the whole Yukon Territory for 1909-10 is \$113,653, which is almost double the total value of the previous year. This is due largely to the Inspector having ascertained the amount of fish caught by the Indians in the territory and which is shown, in this year's returns, for the first time. The quantity of fish produced by white people is about the same as last year, with the exception of salmon, which is 25 per cent less.

As will be seen by the returns, the proportion caught by Indians is greater than that caught by white people.

The Inspector, quoting from the report of the Northwest Mounted Police, at Herschel Island, Y.T., says that the average yearly value of whale and seal products taken from the waters off the northern coast of the Yukon amounts to three million dollars.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory will be found at Appendix No. 11 of this report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The value of all kinds of fish produced in this province during the year under review, amounts to \$10,314,755, being greater than that for 1908-9 by \$3,849,717.

This total constitutes a new record, and is \$464,539 greater than that of the previous record year (1905); besides being the highest total value ever reached by any individual province in the history of the fisheries of the Dominion. Salmon, of course, is responsible chiefly for this great result. There is an increase in the value of fishing craft and material of \$2,273,456.

The value of the salmon catch all over the province has increased by \$3,476,134. This increase was produced chiefly in District No. 1, which includes the Fraser River.

But while the two southern districts 1 and 3 show increases in the salmon fishery No. 2 or the northern district, shows a total decrease in the value of salmon of \$158,075.

The quantity of halibut caught is greater than that of the year before by 4,193,445 lbs., causing the value to exceed the million dollar mark for the first time. The increased value amounts to \$209,673.

The value of herring is still on the increase. It is \$80,000 greater than that of the previous year. Cod shows an increase of 452,700 lbs. in quantity and \$27,162 in value.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The quantity of sturgeon caught is greater by 320,000 lbs., enhancing the value by \$16,000.

The number of fur seals taken is less but the value is greater by \$14,500.

District No. 1.

In this district, which consists of the southern portion of British Columbia (mainland) and includes the Fraser River, the most noteworthy feature of the fisheries of 1909-10, is the extraordinary increase in salmon. The total value of all kinds of salmon caught in the district is \$4,146,819, which makes the enormous increase of \$3,286,135 over the total for 1908-9.

There is an increase of 3,568,445 lbs. in the quantity of halibut brought to land in this district, giving an increase in value of \$178,423.

There is an increasing quantity of cod being landed in the district. In the course of the year under review, the previous year's landings were doubled, giving an increase in value of \$18,600.

District No. 2.

In this district, which consists of the northern part of British Columbia, there were 61,504 fewer cases of salmon canned than during the previous year. This represents a decrease in value of \$203,175. There is an increase in the total quantity of salmon salted, smoked and mild cured, however, which reduces the decrease in the value of salmon of all kinds to \$158,075.

Halibut shows an increased value of \$22,550 and herring an increase of about \$1,500, while oulachons return an increased value of \$6,000.

District No. 3.

The total value of all kinds of fish and fish products in this district, which consists of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, is \$2,422,488, making an increase of \$434,636 over the year previous.

The value of salmon of all kinds has increased by \$347,073. Halibut gives \$8,700 more this year than in the year before.

The value of herring continues to advance. This year it is greater by \$77,408.

There were 1,212 fewer fur seal skins landed than during the season of 1908-9, but the value is \$14,498 greater, owing to an increase in price of \$11 per skin.

Only five vessels engaged in sealing operations during 1909-10. The number of seals taken by Indians along the coast in canoes was the smallest for many years owing to rough weather.

• SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The value of whale product is less by \$42,630, very few whales having come into the gulf of Georgia.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 12 of this report.

The following table is a recapitulation of the quantity and value of all kinds of fish landed in the different provinces of Canada during the year 1909-10:—

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of each Province for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | Kinds of Fish. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | P. E. ISLAND. | | | QUEBEC. | | | Number. |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. | \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. | \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Cod, dried | 532,550 | 2,524,819 00 | 81,454 | 328,688 00 | 21,678 | 97,551 00 | 178,359 | 802,562 00 | 1 | 403,000 | 8,000 00 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | " fresh and green | 2,682,371 | 64,492 77 | 186,800 | 5,604 00 | 36 | 730 00 | 190 | 1,990 00 | 3 | 190 | 1,990 00 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | " tongues and sounds | 1,068 | 10,038 00 | 340 | 3,400 00 | 1,203 | 3,609 00 | 958 | 2,874 00 | 4 | 103,900 | 3,177 00 | 5 | 4 |
| 4 | Haddock, dried | 103,746 | 338,066 00 | 5,798 | 17,100 00 | 1,203 | 3,609 00 | 958 | 2,874 00 | 5 | 103,900 | 3,177 00 | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | " fresh | 8,533,667 | 246,428 30 | 2,292,500 | 57,312 00 | 43,400 | 1,302 00 | 350 | 1,050 00 | 6 | 350 | 1,050 00 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | " smoked (finmans) | 2,380,775 | 143,145 50 | 203,200 | 10,100 00 | 9,224 | 23,000 00 | 400 | 200 00 | 7 | 400 | 200 00 | 7 | 8 |
| 7 | Hake, dried | 98,418 | 260,829 50 | 22,639 | 53,305 00 | 18,710 | 5,355 00 | 400 | 200 00 | 8 | 400 | 200 00 | 8 | 9 |
| 8 | " sounds | 55,493 | 11,298 75 | 25,615 | 8,341 25 | 18,710 | 5,355 00 | 400 | 200 00 | 9 | 400 | 200 00 | 9 | 10 |
| 9 | Pollock | 94,775 | 259,458 50 | 26,430 | 66,075 00 | 1,370 | 137 00 | 47,000 | 1,410 00 | 10 | 47,000 | 1,410 00 | 10 | 11 |
| 10 | Tom Cod | 204,800 | 6,556 00 | 1,831,000 | 36,620 00 | 1,370 | 137 00 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 11 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 11 | 12 |
| 11 | Halibut | 1,257,713 | 129,669 50 | 113,500 | 11,350 00 | 1,370 | 137 00 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 12 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 12 | 13 |
| 12 | Flounders | 475,340 | 14,230 20 | 546,200 | 5,462 00 | 1,370 | 137 00 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 13 | 151,725 | 14,004 50 | 13 | 14 |
| 13 | Salmon, preserved in cans | 1,872 | 280 80 | 6,700 | 1,005 00 | 120 | 18 00 | 1,200 | 91,965 20 | 14 | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | 14 | 15 |
| 14 | " fresh | 633,465 | 89,784 71 | 1,511,790 | 228,169 80 | 4,000 | 600 00 | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | 15 | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | 15 | 16 |
| 15 | " smoked | 10,972 | 1,825 80 | 8,600 | 1,440 00 | 4,000 | 600 00 | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | 16 | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | 16 | 17 |
| 16 | " pickled and dry salted | 188,212 | 24,871 70 | 201,300 | 20,130 00 | 25,960 | 2,596 00 | 154,750 | 16,276 00 | 17 | 154,750 | 16,276 00 | 17 | 18 |
| 17 | Trout (all kinds) | 718,354 | 51,656 88 | 7,208,900 | 726,261 00 | 857,550 | 51,453 00 | 27,780 | 3,640 00 | 18 | 27,780 | 3,640 00 | 18 | 19 |
| 18 | Ouaniche | 129,172 | 564,159 50 | 142,503 | 571,813 50 | 11,781 | 53,014 50 | 18,304 | 79,222 00 | 19 | 18,304 | 79,222 00 | 19 | 20 |
| 19 | Whitefish | 9,687,790 | 166,135 65 | 2,545,700 | 222,862 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 20 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 20 | 21 |
| 20 | Smelts | 755,971 | 42,879 80 | 3,569,300 | 178,465 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 21 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 21 | 22 |
| 21 | Oulachons | 472 | 5,866 00 | 248,493 | 372,739 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 22 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 22 | 23 |
| 22 | Herring, salted | 9,850 | 34,495 00 | 15,480 | 63,591 00 | 500 | 2,000 00 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 23 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 23 | 24 |
| 23 | " fresh | 2,951 | 28,799 00 | 3,184 | 31,840 00 | 550 | 5,500 00 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 24 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 24 | 25 |
| 24 | " smoked and kippered | 472 | 5,866 00 | 248,493 | 372,739 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 25 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 25 | 26 |
| 25 | Sardines, preserved in cans | 472 | 5,866 00 | 248,493 | 372,739 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 26 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 26 | 27 |
| 26 | " fresh and salted | 9,850 | 34,495 00 | 15,480 | 63,591 00 | 500 | 2,000 00 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 27 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 27 | 28 |
| 27 | Shad | 2,951 | 28,799 00 | 3,184 | 31,840 00 | 550 | 5,500 00 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 28 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 28 | 29 |
| 28 | Alewives | 472 | 5,866 00 | 248,493 | 372,739 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 29 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 29 | 30 |
| 29 | Pike | 9,850 | 34,495 00 | 15,480 | 63,591 00 | 500 | 2,000 00 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 30 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 30 | 31 |
| 30 | Maskinongé | 2,951 | 28,799 00 | 3,184 | 31,840 00 | 550 | 5,500 00 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 31 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 31 | 32 |
| 31 | Kels, salted | 472 | 5,866 00 | 248,493 | 372,739 00 | 45,000 | 900 00 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 32 | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | 32 | 33 |
| 32 | " fresh | 9,850 | 34,495 00 | 15,480 | 63,591 00 | 500 | 2,000 00 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 33 | 73,000 | 3,272 00 | 33 | 34 |
| 33 | Perch | 2,951 | 28,799 00 | 3,184 | 31,840 00 | 550 | 5,500 00 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 34 | 4,700 | 564 00 | 34 | 35 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|----|
| 34 Pickered | " | 13,325 | 5,045 50 | 63,300 | 5,064 00 | 4,000 | 320 00 | 77,625 | 7,100 00 | 34 |
| 35 Bass | " | 35,194 | 455,112 00 | 204,900 | 20,490 00 | 1,338 | 20,070 00 | 27,400 | 2,740 00 | 35 |
| 36 Mackerel, salted | Bls. | 2,968,710 | 318,752 00 | 382,200 | 38,864 00 | 40,400 | 4,848 00 | 6,649 | 98,735 00 | 36 |
| 37 " " fresh | Lb. | | | 12,310 | 1,231 00 | | | | | 37 |
| 38 Sturgeon | " | | | 395 | 595 00 | | | 67,890 | 4,737 00 | 38 |
| 39 " " caviare | " | 3,794,422 | 1,138,325 20 | 2,079,660 | 623,898 00 | 2,252,898 | 676,769 40 | 941,620 | 282,486 00 | 39 |
| 40 Lobsters, preserved in cans | " | 81,960 | 771,298 00 | 19,089 | 146,180 00 | 1,850 | 12,450 00 | 1,048 | 5,240 00 | 40 |
| 41 " " fresh or alive | Cwt. | 1,716 | 10,296 00 | 19,840 | 116,040 00 | 13,519 | 94,633 00 | | | 41 |
| 42 Oysters | Bls. | 17,792 | 34,024 00 | 62,919 | 299,413 50 | 6,671 | 27,596 00 | 129 | 240 00 | 42 |
| 43 Clams, quahaugs, scallops, &c. | " | 10,991 | 38,013 00 | 1,240 | 4,960 00 | 90 | 360 00 | | | 43 |
| 44 Squid | " | 9,453,890 | 41,126 00 | 2,388,600 | 18,846 00 | 686 | 1,372 00 | 480,950 | 10,555 00 | 44 |
| 45 Coarse and mixed fish | Lb. | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| 46 Tullibee, carp and greyling | " | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| 47 Fish, used as bait | Bls. | 88,557 | 121,960 50 | 106,796 | 160,194 00 | 68,238 | 102,357 00 | 116,530 | 174,610 00 | 47 |
| 48 " " fertilizer | " | 95,850 | 40,330 00 | 282,725 | 142,776 00 | 1,740 | 1,740 00 | 117,360 | 58,974 00 | 48 |
| 49 " " oil | Gall. | 247,530 | 72,330 48 | 55,890 | 16,767 00 | 7,335 | 2,380 50 | 147,964 | 44,385 70 | 49 |
| 50 Fur seal skins | No. | 366 | 516 25 | 116 | 145 00 | | | 6,796 | 8,498 75 | 50 |
| 51 Hair seal skins | " | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| 52 Sea-otter skins | " | | | | | | | 109 | 436 00 | 52 |
| 53 Beluga skins | " | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| 54 Whale product | " | | | 290,800 | 6,868 00 | | | | | 54 |
| 55 Dulse, cockles and other shell fish not mentioned above .. | Lb. | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| 56 Swordfish | " | 146,611 | 13,695 77 | | | | | | | 56 |
| Total values | | 8,081,111 56 | | | 4,676,315 25 | | 1,197,556 59 | | 1,808,436 65 | |

RECAPITULATION—Concluded.
Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of each Province for the Year 1909-10—Concluded.

| Number. | Kinds of Fish. | ONTARIO. | | MANITOBA. | | SASKATCHEWAN. | | ALBERTA AND YUKON TERRITORY. | | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | Number. |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. \$ cts. | Quantity. | Value. \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Cod, dried..... | | | | | | | | | 1,082,700 | 64,962 00 | 1 |
| 2 | " fresh and green.... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 3 | " tongues and sounds.... | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 4 | Haddock, dried..... | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 5 | " fresh..... | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 6 | " smoked (finnans).... | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 7 | Hake, dried..... | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 8 | " sounds..... | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 9 | Pollock..... | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 10 | Tom Cod..... | | | | | | | | | 21,706,000 | 1,085,325 00 | 10 |
| 11 | Halibut..... | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 12 | Flounders..... | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| 13 | Salmon, preserved in cans.... | | | | | | | | | 47,666,880 | 6,454,889 50 | 13 |
| 14 | " fresh..... | | | | | | | 91,722 | 11,006 64 | 4,290,690 | 238,684 50 | 14 |
| 15 | " smoked..... | | | | | | | 46,852 | 6,559 28 | 348,500 | 34,850 00 | 15 |
| 16 | " pickled and dry salted.. | | | | | | | | | 14,179,000 | 1,035,300 00 | 16 |
| 17 | Trout (all kinds)..... | 5,162,912 | 516,291 00 | 4,500 | 315 00 | 110,000 | 6,000 00 | 58,750 | 12,785 00 | 212,500 | 21,260 00 | 17 |
| 18 | Ouananiche..... | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| 19 | Whitefish..... | 4,679,235 | 467,924 00 | 4,652,100 | 326,337 00 | 1,930,000 | 115,800 00 | 1,104,308 | 86,115 48 | 314,700 | 18,970 00 | 19 |
| 20 | Smelts..... | | | | | | | | | 878,000 | 44,800 00 | 20 |
| 21 | Oulachons..... | | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| 22 | Herring, salted..... | 2,428 | 24,280 00 | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 23 | " fresh..... | 8,902,698 | 445,135 00 | | | | | | | 56,146,000 | 511,960 00 | 23 |
| 24 | " smoked and kippered.. | | | | | | | | | 303,700 | 35,940 00 | 24 |
| 25 | Sardines, preserved in cans.... | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 26 | " fresh and salted..... | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 27 | Shad..... | | | | | | | | | 50 | 500 00 | 27 |
| 28 | Alewives..... | | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| 29 | Pike..... | 2,345,296 | 187,624 00 | 3,067,100 | 107,348 00 | 815,000 | 24,450 00 | 618,341 | 27,692 87 | | | 29 |
| 30 | Maskinonge..... | | | | | | | 3,000 | 150 00 | | | 30 |
| 31 | Eels, salted..... | | | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| 32 | " fresh..... | 34,102 | 2,046 00 | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| 33 | Perch..... | 1,023,676 | 51,184 00 | 64,800 | 2,268 00 | | | | | | | 33 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|----|
| 334 Pickered,..... | " | 3,124,972 | 312,497 00 | 5,750,400 | 343,024 00 | 183,000 | 10,980 00 | 77,330 | 4,828 50 | 35 |
| 335 Bass..... | " | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| 336 Mackerel, salted, | Brls. | | | | | | | | | 36 |
| 337 " fresh..... | Lb. | | | | | | | | | 37 |
| 338 Sturgeon..... | " | 221,261 | 33,189 00 | 94,300 | 11,316 00 | 33,000 | 3,300 00 | 500,000 | 25,000 00 | 38 |
| 339 " caviare..... | " | 8,720 | 8,720 00 | 3,600 | 4,500 00 | | | | | 39 |
| 340 Lobsters, preserved in cans, | " | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| 41 " fresh or alive..... | Cwt. | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| 42 Oysters..... | Brls. | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 43 Clams, quailings, scallops, &c., | " | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| 44 Squid..... | " | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| 45 Coarse and mixed fish..... | Lb. | 2,040,807 | 111,301 00 | 5,978,200 | 177,070 00 | 345,000 | 10,950 00 | 246,018 | 7,898 20 | 45 |
| 46 Tullies, carp and greyling..... | " | 641,082 | 17,622 00 | 834,200 | 29,197 00 | 30,000 | 1,500 00 | 169,738 | 39,210 16 | 46 |
| 47 Fish used as bait..... | Brls. | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| 48 " fertilizer..... | " | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| 49 " oil..... | Gall. | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| 50 Fur seal skins..... | No. | | | | | | | | | 50 |
| 51 Hair seal skins..... | " | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| 52 Sea-otter skins..... | " | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 53 Beluga skins..... | " | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| 54 Whale product..... | " | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| 55 Dulse, cockles, and other shell | " | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| 56 fish not mentioned above..... | Lb. | | | | | | | | | 56 |
| 56 Swordfish..... | " | | | | | | | | | 56 |
| Total values..... | | 2,177,813 00 | 1,003,385 00 | | | 173,580 00 | | 196,216 13 | 10,314,755 50 | |

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN FISHERIES.

During the year 1909-10 there were employed in the actual work of fishing in the whole of Canada 7,931 men on board of vessels, and 60,732 in boats.

In canneries and fish houses of various kinds on shore there were employed in the work of cleaning and preparing the fish for market 21,694, making a grand total, of those directly engaged in the work of the fisheries, of 90,357.

This shows a decrease of 619 men in vessels, a decrease of 1,788 men in boats and an increase in the number of fish workers on shore of 7,941, making altogether an increase in the grand total of 5,534 over the previous year. The large increase in the number of fish workers is due chiefly to the greatly increased pack of salmon in the Fraser river district, B.C. Besides the foregoing there are many persons connected with the fisheries in a more indirect way, such as coopers, teamsters, net and rope makers, boat builders, &c., who are not taken into account in making up the returns.

The estimated total capital invested in the fisheries of Canada amounts to \$17,357,932. Of this sum \$5,158,750 represent the value of vessels and boats, while \$12,199,182 stand for the value of fishing gear, canneries, fish houses and other fixtures necessary to the carrying on of the industry.

The following table shows by provinces the details of men employed and the value of vessels, gear, &c.:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, Vessels, Boats, &c., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1909-10.
and the number of persons employed.

| PROVINCES. | PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | VESSELS. | | | BOATS. | | NETS AND SEINES. | | Value of lines, trap weirs, &c. | Value of lobster plant. | Approximate value of freezers, fish- fixtures, &c. | Total values. |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|----------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | In Vessels. | In Boats. | In Can- ner- ies and Fish- houses. | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. % | Number. | Value. % | Fathoms. | Value. % | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 4,575 | 18,583 | 3,515 | 4785 | 18,242 | 1,036,139 | 16,102 | 689,317 | 1,985,033 | 779,987 | 323,503 | 746,275 | 1,469,628 | 5,014,909 |
| New Brunswick | 1,459 | 13,366 | 5,602 | 4512 | 5,273 | 237,325 | 8,414 | 292,878 | 1,097,615 | 451,490 | 454,104 | 412,775 | 437,855 | 2,346,467 |
| Prince Edward Island | 125 | 3,278 | 2,429 | + 83 | 591 | 32,410 | 1,989 | 62,940 | 98,406 | 43,106 | 18,320 | 386,292 | 25,760 | 568,828 |
| Quebec | 104 | 10,691 | 1,259 | + 42 | 704 | 47,560 | 6,133 | 219,893 | 247,172 | 186,790 | 178,908 | 162,240 | 308,376 | 1,097,767 |
| Ontario | 708 | 2,893 | | +145 | 6,137 | 397,127 | 1,623 | 155,234 | 2,709,641 | 310,403 | 174,376 | | 109,435 | 1,147,075 |
| Manitoba | 74 | 565 | 200 | + 10 | 440 | 66,000 | 288 | 16,080 | 686,816 | 137,660 | 500 | | 98,300 | 318,540 |
| Saskatchewan | | 563 | | | | | 565 | 9,620 | 67,000 | 11,161 | 200 | | | 29,981 |
| Alberta | | 732 | | | | | 353 | 4,618 | 34,425 | 5,329 | | | 200 | 10,138 |
| British Columbia | 886 | 9,925 | 8,689 | *173 | 6,275 | 1,486,500 | 5,635 | 421,619 | 1,051,840 | 648,703 | 185,750 | | 4,081,250 | 6,823,852 |
| Yukon | | 136 | | | | | 68 | 3,400 | 28,000 | 4,200 | | | 1,775 | 9,375 |
| Totals | 7,931 | 60,732 | 21,694 | 1,750 | 37,662 | 3,303,121 | 41,170 | 1,855,629 | 8,065,948 | 2,572,920 | 1,385,661 | 1,707,582 | 6,583,119 | 17,357,932 |
| Grand total value... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

** Including 32 sealing vessels.

† Chiefly tugs, and 18 in Quebec. ‡ Including 169 tugs and smacks in Nova Scotia, 134 in New Brunswick, 53 in Prince Edward Island

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1909 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

| Year. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Prince Edward Island. | Quebec. | Ontario. | British Columbia. | Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. | Total for Canada. |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1870. | | | | \$ 1,161,551 | \$ 264,982 | No data. | No data. | \$ 6,577,391 |
| 1871. | 4,019,425 | 1,131,433 | No data. | 1,093,612 | 193,524 | " | " | 7,573,199 |
| 1872. | 5,101,030 | 1,185,033 | " | 1,320,189 | 207,533 | " | " | 9,570,116 |
| 1873. | 6,016,835 | 1,965,459 | " | 1,391,564 | 293,001 | " | " | 10,754,997 |
| 1874. | 6,577,085 | 2,285,692 | 297,595 | 1,698,660 | 446,297 | " | " | 11,681,886 |
| 1875. | 6,652,392 | 2,685,794 | 288,863 | 1,596,759 | 453,194 | " | " | 10,350,385 |
| 1876. | 5,573,851 | 2,497,654 | 298,927 | 1,596,759 | 453,194 | " | " | 11,117,000 |
| 1877. | 6,020,050 | 1,953,380 | 494,967 | 2,097,668 | 437,229 | 104,637 | " | 12,005,934 |
| 1878. | 5,527,858 | 2,133,237 | 763,036 | 2,569,147 | 438,223 | 583,433 | " | 13,235,678 |
| 1879. | 6,131,600 | 2,305,790 | 840,344 | 2,664,055 | 348,122 | 925,767 | " | 13,529,254 |
| 1880. | 5,732,937 | 2,554,722 | 1,402,301 | 2,820,395 | 367,133 | 371,766 | " | 14,499,979 |
| 1881. | 6,291,061 | 2,744,447 | 1,675,089 | 2,631,556 | 444,491 | 713,335 | " | 15,817,162 |
| 1882. | 6,214,782 | 2,930,904 | 1,955,290 | 2,751,962 | 504,903 | 1,434,321 | " | 16,824,092 |
| 1883. | 7,131,418 | 3,192,339 | 1,855,687 | 1,976,516 | 825,457 | 1,842,675 | " | 16,894,192 |
| 1884. | 7,689,374 | 3,185,674 | 1,272,408 | 2,138,997 | 1,027,033 | 1,644,646 | " | 17,766,404 |
| 1885. | 8,763,779 | 3,730,454 | 1,085,619 | 1,694,561 | 1,133,724 | 1,358,297 | " | 17,722,973 |
| 1886. | 8,283,922 | 4,005,431 | 1,293,430 | 1,719,460 | 1,342,692 | 1,078,038 | " | 18,679,288 |
| 1887. | 8,415,362 | 4,180,227 | 1,293,430 | 1,741,382 | 1,435,998 | 1,577,348 | 186,980 | 18,386,103 |
| 1888. | 8,379,782 | 3,559,507 | 1,037,426 | 1,773,597 | 1,531,850 | 1,974,887 | 129,084 | 17,418,510 |
| 1889. | 7,817,030 | 2,941,863 | 876,862 | 1,860,012 | 1,833,869 | 1,902,135 | 180,677 | 17,655,256 |
| 1890. | 6,346,722 | 3,067,039 | 886,430 | 1,876,194 | 1,963,123 | 3,348,067 | 167,679 | 232,104 |
| 1891. | 6,636,444 | 2,699,055 | 1,041,109 | 1,615,119 | 2,069,637 | 3,481,432 | 332,959 | 18,941,171 |
| 1892. | 7,011,300 | 3,571,050 | 1,288,733 | 2,008,678 | 1,896,389 | 3,008,755 | 1,088,254 | 20,686,661 |
| 1893. | 6,340,724 | 3,203,922 | 1,179,856 | 2,296,732 | 2,042,198 | 2,849,483 | 1,042,043 | 20,719,573 |
| 1894. | 6,407,279 | 3,746,121 | 1,133,368 | 2,218,905 | 1,694,930 | 4,443,963 | 787,087 | 20,199,338 |
| 1895. | 6,547,387 | 4,351,526 | 1,119,738 | 2,303,386 | 1,659,968 | 3,950,478 | 752,466 | 20,407,425 |
| 1896. | 6,213,131 | 4,403,158 | 976,836 | 1,867,920 | 1,584,473 | 4,401,354 | 745,543 | 22,733,546 |
| 1897. | 6,070,895 | 4,790,433 | 976,126 | 2,025,754 | 1,695,674 | 4,183,999 | 638,416 | 19,667,121 |
| 1898. | 8,090,346 | 3,934,135 | 954,919 | 1,737,011 | 1,289,892 | 6,138,865 | 618,355 | 21,891,706 |
| 1899. | 7,237,604 | 4,119,891 | 1,043,357 | 1,761,440 | 1,433,632 | 8,271,101 | 622,911 | 21,537,639 |
| 1900. | 7,809,152 | 3,769,742 | 1,043,645 | 1,933,134 | 1,590,447 | 5,214,074 | 718,139 | 25,737,153 |
| 1901. | 7,989,548 | 4,193,264 | 1,069,193 | 1,969,279 | 1,428,078 | 4,878,820 | 908,410 | 1,158,437 |
| 1902. | 7,351,753 | 3,912,514 | 1,050,623 | 2,174,459 | 1,265,706 | 5,284,824 | 1,478,665 | 23,101,878 |
| 1903. | 7,841,602 | 4,186,800 | 887,024 | 2,059,175 | 1,585,144 | 4,748,365 | 1,716,977 | 23,516,439 |
| 1904. | 7,287,099 | 4,671,084 | 1,077,546 | 2,211,792 | 1,793,229 | 5,219,107 | 1,811,570 | 29,479,562 |
| 1905. | 8,259,085 | 4,847,090 | 998,922 | 2,003,716 | 1,708,963 | 9,850,216 | 1,492,923 | 26,279,485 |
| 1906. | 7,793,160 | 4,905,225 | 1,168,939 | 2,175,035 | 1,734,856 | 7,003,347 | 968,422 | 25,499,349 |
| 1907. | 7,632,330 | 5,300,564 | 1,492,695 | 2,047,390 | 1,935,025 | 6,122,923 | 861,392 | 25,451,085 |
| 1908. | 8,009,838 | 4,754,298 | 1,378,624 | 1,881,817 | 2,100,078 | 6,465,038 | 1,373,151 | 29,629,169 |
| 1909. | 8,081,111 | 4,676,315 | 1,197,556 | 1,808,436 | 2,177,813 | 10,314,755 | 1,037,754 | \$732,304,312 |
| Totals... | \$278,667,027 | \$138,060,602 | \$39,521,519 | \$78,399,382 | \$49,292,894 | \$128,355,112 | \$20,037,151 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1880 to 1909.

| Year. | VESSELS. | | | BOATS. | | Value of Nets and Seines. | Value of other Fishing Material. | Total Capital. Invested. |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | No. | Tonnage. | Value. | No. | Value. | | | |
| | | | \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1880... .. | 1,181 | 45,323 | 1,814,688 | 25,266 | 716,352 | 985,978 | 419,564 | 3,936,582 |
| 1881..... | 1,120 | 48,389 | 1,765,870 | 26,108 | 696,710 | 970,617 | 679,852 | 4,113,049 |
| 1882..... | 1,140 | 42,845 | 1,749,717 | 26,747 | 833,137 | 1,351,193 | 823,938 | 4,757,985 |
| 1883..... | 1,198 | 48,106 | 2,023,045 | 25,825 | 733,186 | 1,243,366 | 1,070,930 | 5,120,527 |
| 1884..... | 1,182 | 42,747 | 1,866,711 | 24,287 | 741,727 | 1,191,579 | 1,224,646 | 5,014,663 |
| 1885... .. | 1,177 | 48,728 | 2,021,633 | 28,472 | 852,257 | 1,219,284 | 2,604,285 | 6,697,459 |
| 1886..... | 1,133 | 44,605 | 1,890,411 | 28,187 | 850,545 | 1,263,152 | 2,720,187 | 6,814,295 |
| 1887..... | 1,168 | 44,845 | 1,989,840 | 28,092 | 875,316 | 1,499,328 | 2,384,356 | 6,748,840 |
| 1888... .. | 1,137 | 33,247 | 2,017,558 | 27,384 | 859,953 | 1,594,992 | 2,390,502 | 6,863,005 |
| 1889... .. | 1,100 | 44,936 | 2,064,918 | 29,555 | 965,010 | 1,591,085 | 2,149,138 | 6,770,151 |
| 1890..... | 1,069 | 43,084 | 2,152,790 | 29,803 | 924,346 | 1,695,358 | 2,600,147 | 7,372,641 |
| 1891... .. | 1,027 | 39,377 | 2,125,355 | 30,438 | 1,007,815 | 1,644,892 | 2,598,124 | 7,376,186 |
| 1892..... | 988 | 37,205 | 2,112,875 | 30,513 | 1,041,972 | 1,475,043 | 3,017,945 | 7,647,835 |
| 1893..... | 1,104 | 40,096 | 2,246,373 | 31,508 | 955,109 | 1,637,707 | 3,174,404 | 8,681,557 |
| 1894..... | 1,178 | 41,768 | 2,409,029 | 34,102 | 1,009,189 | 1,921,352 | 4,099,546 | 9,439,116 |
| 1895... .. | 1,121 | 37,829 | 2,318,290 | 34,268 | 1,014,057 | 1,713,190 | 4,208,311 | 9,253,848 |
| 1896..... | 1,217 | 42,447 | 2,041,130 | 35,398 | 1,110,920 | 2,146,934 | 4,527,267 | 9,826,251 |
| 1897..... | 1,184 | 40,679 | 1,701,239 | 37,693 | 1,128,682 | 1,955,304 | 4,585,569 | 9,370,794 |
| 1898..... | 1,154 | 38,011 | 1,707,180 | 38,675 | 1,136,943 | 2,075,928 | 4,940,046 | 9,860,097 |
| 1899..... | 1,178 | 38,508 | 1,716,973 | 38,538 | 1,195,856 | 2,162,876 | 5,074,135 | 10,149,840 |
| 1900... .. | 1,212 | 41,307 | 1,940,329 | 38,930 | 1,248,171 | 2,405,860 | 5,395,765 | 10,990,125 |
| 1901..... | 1,231 | 40,358 | 2,417,680 | 38,186 | 1,212,297 | 2,312,187 | 5,549,136 | 11,491,300 |
| 1902..... | 1,296 | 49,888 | 2,620,661 | 41,667 | 1,199,598 | 2,103,621 | 5,382,079 | 11,305,959 |
| 1903..... | 1,343 | 42,712 | 2,755,150 | 40,943 | 1,338,003 | 2,305,444 | 5,842,857 | 12,241,454 |
| 1904..... | 1,316 | 43,025 | 2,592,527 | 41,538 | 1,376,165 | 2,189,666 | 6,198,584 | 12,356,942 |
| 1905..... | 1,384 | 41,640 | 2,813,834 | 41,463 | 1,373,337 | 2,310,503 | 6,383,218 | 12,880,897 |
| 1906... .. | 1,439 | 40,827 | 2,841,875 | 39,634 | 1,462,374 | 2,426,341 | 7,824,975 | 14,555,565 |
| 1907..... | 1,390 | 36,902 | 2,731,888 | 38,711 | 1,437,196 | 2,266,722 | 8,374,440 | 14,826,592 |
| 1908... .. | 1,441 | 40,818 | 3,571,871 | 39,965 | 1,696,856 | 2,283,127 | 7,957,500 | 15,508,275 |
| 1909..... | 1,750 | 37,662 | 3,393,121 | 41,170 | 1,855,629 | 2,572,820 | 9,626,362 | 17,357,932 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

| Year. | Number of Persons in Lobster Canneries and Fish-houses. | Number of Men in Vessels. | Number of Men in Boats. | Total Number of Fishermen. | Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry. |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1895..... | 13,030 | 9,804 | 61,530 | 71,334 | 84,364 |
| 1896..... | 14,175 | 9,735 | 65,502 | 75,237 | 89,412 |
| 1897..... | 15,165 | 8,879 | 70,080 | 78,959 | 94,124 |
| 1898..... | 16,548 | 8,657 | 72,877 | 81,534 | 98,082 |
| 1899..... | 18,708 | 8,970 | 70,893 | 79,893 | 98,601 |
| 1900..... | 18,205 | 9,205 | 71,859 | 81,064 | 99,269 |
| 1901..... | 15,315 | 9,148 | 69,142 | 78,290 | 93,605 |
| 1902..... | 13,563 | 9,123 | 68,678 | 77,801 | 91,364 |
| 1903..... | 14,018 | 9,304 | 69,830 | 79,134 | 93,152 |
| 1904..... | 13,981 | 9,236 | 68,109 | 77,345 | 91,326 |
| 1905..... | 14,037 | 9,366 | 73,505 | 82,871 | 96,908 |
| 1906..... | 12,317 | 8,458 | 67,646 | 76,104 | 88,421 |
| 1907..... | 11,442 | 8,089 | 63,165 | 71,254 | 82,696 |
| 1908..... | 13,753 | 8,550 | 62,520 | 71,070 | 84,823 |
| 1909..... | 21,694 | 7,931 | 60,732 | 68,663 | 90,357 |

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The statement of the total expenditure and revenue in connection with the fisheries of Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31 last, forms Appendix No. 1 of this report.

The total expenditure amounted to \$1,149,577.07 divided amongst the various services as follows:—

Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers, \$173,271.52; fish breeding, \$180,345.65; fisheries protection service, \$295,443.47; miscellaneous expenditure, \$345,294.58; and \$155,221.85, distributed as fishing bounty.

The total amount received as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, &c., during the same period, in the different provinces, was \$85,070.56, which includes the sum of \$10,876.78 paid by United States vessels as *modus vivendi* fees.

FISHING BOUNTY.

The fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$155,221.85 as bounty on their respective catches of sea fish for the season 1909-10.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The number of claims received during the year was 13,001 and the number paid 12,956, being 885 less than in the previous year.

The sum of \$57,631.50 was paid to 874 vessels and their crews, a decrease of 51 vessels.

To boats and boat fishermen was paid the sum of \$97,590.35, the number of boats being 12,082, and boat fishermen 20,129, a decrease of 828 and 1,540 respectively.

The amount of bounty expended in each province for 1909-10 was as follows:— in Nova Scotia, \$95,413.60; in New Brunswick, \$15,480.15; in Prince Edward Island, \$8,973.85; and in Quebec, \$35,354.

Since the inception of the system in 1882 the sum of \$4,421,037.52 has been paid to fishermen, and vessel and boat owners to encourage them in the development of their industry.

The regulations governing the payment of the bounty, as well as the particulars respecting its distribution form Appendix No. 2 of this report.

FISH BREEDING.

The annual report on this service by Mr. F. H. Cunningham, Superintendent of Fish Culture, will be found at Appendix No. 13 of this report.

The total number of fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion is 37, located as follows:—

Nova Scotia—Three salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

New Brunswick—Three salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

Prince Edward Island—One salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

Quebec—Four salmon and trout, two salmon, and two lobster hatcheries.

Ontario—One whitefish, three salmon-trout, one pickerel hatchery and one bass pond.

Manitoba—Three whitefish hatcheries.

British Columbia—Eight salmon hatcheries.

The total output of incubated fry of various kinds from these hatcheries during the season of 1909-10 amounted to over 1,024 million.

OYSTER CULTURE.

An interesting report on this service for 1909-10, by the department's oyster expert, forms Appendix No. 14 of this report.

THE FISHERIES STAFF.

The outside staff of the fisheries branch of this department numbers 1,200. There are 20 inspectors of fisheries and 108 overseers with magisterial powers ex-officio,

besides 680 guardians temporarily employed to assist in the protection of the fisheries, apart from the 255 men composing the crews of the fleet of fishery cruisers.

The officers in charge of our fish breeding establishments, with their permanent assistants, aggregate over 100, besides many others who are required in the busy season.

A list of the various permanent outside officers and overseers forms Appendix No. 15 of this report.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

For the protection of our fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the inland waters, thirteen vessels were employed, carrying an aggregate of 255 men.

There were 93 *modus vivendi* licenses issued to United States vessels during 1909-10, the revenue from which amounted to \$10,876.78 being an increase of 12 vessels and \$1,082.08.

Altogether 254 United States vessels made use of Canadian ports on the Atlantic coast, making in the aggregate 1,401 entries.

On the Pacific coast, the aggregate number of entries made by United States vessels into Canadian ports was 73 in the course of the year.

A detailed report on this service, along with detailed statements of the number of United States vessel entries, &c., by Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada, forms Appendix No. 16 of this report.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FISHERIES ACT.

A return showing the number of prosecutions for violation of the Fisheries Act, the nature of the offences, and the amount of penalties imposed and collected throughout the various provinces of the Dominion, during the fiscal year 1909-10, forms Appendix No. 17 of this report. There is an increase of 98 in the number of cases prosecuted.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual report by Mr. Andrew Halkett, the Department's naturalist, forms Appendix No. 18 of this report.

In it are embraced a report on biological researches carried on at the Baker Lobster Pound, Fourchu, Cape Breton, respecting the natural history of the lobster; remarks on the fishery exhibit at the New Westminster exhibition; supplementary observations on certain lakes in the province of Alberta; remarks on a 'Check-list of the fishes of Canada and Newfoundland'; and a report on the Fisheries Museum at Ottawa.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

At the end of this report there are appended photographs of the dogfish reduction works at Canso and Clark's harbour, and of scenes connected with the salmon and halibut fisheries of British Columbia.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

CONCLUSION.

Generally speaking, the fisheries of the Dominion were prosecuted throughout the year 1909-10 in the usual energetic manner, and while it is gratifying to be able to report that the efforts of our fishermen have resulted in a decided increase in the total value of fish landed, it is to be regretted that the increase was confined largely to one part of our coasts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORTS

I

THE OYSTER FISHERY OF THE CANADIAN
ATLANTIC COAST

BY

WILLIAM A. FOUND

Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

II

THE NON-PROGRESSION OF THE ATLANTIC
FISHERIES OF CANADA

BY

JOHN J. COWIE

Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—I.

THE OYSTER FISHERY ON THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC COAST.

BY WM. A. FOUND, DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The writer is in no sense of the term a scientist, and the subject is therefore approached and dealt with from an entirely practical standpoint, in the hope that practical minds may be turned to the possibilities of an abundant harvest, readily convertible into currency, that may be gathered from beneath the limpid waters of the many bays and other costal areas around our Atlantic sea-board.

In British Columbia a different species of oyster from that on the Atlantic coast flourishes, but already private culture has taken a firm foothold there, and is being carried on quite successfully, and doubtless in the course of a few years that province will be a large factor in supplying the markets. Hence, in the present article, attention is entirely devoted to the Atlantic sea-board, where the natural beds have practically altogether been relied on to keep up the supply; but which, owing to comparative exhaustion, do not longer produce in any great quantities.

What the Canadian oyster fishery is, and what it might have been under different conditions, form a subject for serious, and from many points of view, painful reflection; but the possibilities for the future are so magnificent, if proper lines of procedure are adopted and followed, that the subject is one which calls for the closest and most thoughtful attention.

While the table of statistics attached to this report, shows a serious falling off in the yield of the fishery, particularly in more recent years, a study of the fishery itself indicates a still more serious condition of things, and the wonder is that the beds have remained productive so long.

In the earlier days only the best known and most productive beds were resorted to, and as the demand increased, not only did more men resort to the fishery, but greater and greater efforts were made to obtain large catches, so that year after year the beds were raked and re-raked, other and less important beds were resorted to, which being smaller were the sooner denuded, until now the whole oyster-producing areas of the maritime provinces are in a seriously depleted condition.

To obtain an understanding of the conditions under which the fishermen operated, the regulations which were adopted for its control, may, with advantage, first be considered, from which it will be observed that in later years, they have rapidly become more and more restrictive; but notwithstanding, the fishery continues to decline.

REGULATIONS.

Even before Confederation the industry had assumed such proportions as to call for regulation.

In the reign of William IV. an Act was passed by the government of the then colony of Prince Edward Island to prevent the practice of burning live oysters for use as lime, and by another Act, oyster fishing was limited to the residents of the colony. In 1865 regulations were made for leasing by auction certain localities, and persons owning creek lands were encouraged to apply for a grant of their water frontages for oyster culture.

On September 18, 1865, an Act was passed amending the Consolidated Statutes of Canada so as to enable the spending by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the formation of oyster beds and the restocking of exhausted fisheries, of a sum not exceeding \$1,000 per year.

This provision was continued and amplified following confederation by 'An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries,' assented to May 22, 1868, subsections 5 and 6 of section 15 of which read as follows:—

'5. The minister may authorize to be expended annually any sum appropriated by parliament for the formation of oyster beds in various waters, and places found adapted for that purpose, and transplanting oysters, and towards restocking exhausted fisheries by natural or artificial means. * * * *

'6. With a view to protect the oyster beds in different parts of the bays and coasts of the Dominion, it shall not be lawful for any person to take oysters, or in any way to injure or disturb such oyster beds, excepting during times and on terms permitted by regulation or regulations under this Act, under a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars nor less than forty dollars, together with the forfeiture of the vessel and all the apparatus employed therein, and in default of payment, the party convicted shall be imprisoned for not less than one month, nor more than two months.'

and on May 28, 1868, an order in council was approved, under the authority of the Fisheries Act, providing a close season for oyster fishing, from June 1, to September 1 in each year.

No further change was made in the law until August 8, 1885, when an order in council was approved, amending the one above cited, so as to extend the close season for oyster fishing to September 15th in each year.

This amended close season was continued in the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of July 18, 1889.

On September 1, 1891, an order in council was approved, setting apart a certain area in Shediac harbour, New Brunswick, for the purpose of natural and artificial oyster culture.

On February 9, 1892, an order in council was adopted prohibiting oyster fishing through the ice.

On December 16, 1892, the order in council of September 1 of that year was amended so as to increase the area set apart in Shediac harbour, and on December 28, 1893, the first extended code of regulations was adopted which were as follows—

'1. No person shall fish for, or catch, oysters without a lease or license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

'2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner, person or persons interested, to be filed with the local fishery officer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

'3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white coloured letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs, such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

'4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession between June 1 and September 15, in each year, both days inclusive.

'5. Fishing for oysters, or any other shell fish through the ice is prohibited.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

'6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long oysters measuring less than three inches of outer shell.

'Round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter, and long oysters measuring less than three inches on the outer shell that may be accidentally caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and risk of the person so fishing, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

'Provided always, that persons holding fishery licenses may obtain from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting or stocking oyster beds.

'7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

'8. No person shall dig mussel mud within two hundred yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

'9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any beds prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.'

On February 7, 1894, an area in Tracadie Harbour, Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, was set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

On September 10, 1896, the use of drags or dredges on the public beds of Prince Edward Island, was prohibited for that season.

This regulation was repeated for the season of 1898 by order in council of June 20 of that year and again in the seasons of 1900 and 1901 by orders in council of March 27, 1900, and May 11, 1901.

On September 13, 1901, an order in council was adopted extending the close season to the 22nd September, and on the 21st May, 1905, it was still further extended so as to prohibit fishing from May 21 to September 22, both days inclusive, it being provided that the change would be effective in Richmond Bay, Prince Edward Island, only, in 1904, and elsewhere in 1905, and the size limit for oysters was increased to three inches, for round oysters and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for long oysters. It was, however, provided that the minister might give permission to take small oysters for stocking purposes.

About the year 1900, the quahaug or hard-shell clam fishery, which previously had been carried on in a small and desultory way, sprang into prominence, following the opening thereof of large and remunerative markets in the United States, and in the course of a few years, it by far outstripped the oyster fishery both in volume and value. As a natural consequence, the fishermen in many localities concentrated their energy on the quahaug fishery, and desired to be allowed to take quahaugs wherever they could be found, regardless of the effect upon the oyster fishery, as it was entirely of secondary value.

Oysters lie on the top of the beds and require a smooth, firm surface. Quahaugs, on the other hand, burrow in the mud, and are found broadcast, in the tidal rivers, bays, harbours, &c., around the coasts. They find a home in the mud even on the edges of the oyster beds, and frequently they are located in large numbers on soft spots scattered over the beds themselves.

Quahaugs are taken with rakes, having long iron teeth. The rakes are driven into the mud and are lifted to the boat's edge loaded with mud, and any quahaugs that may be found therein are removed and the mud thrown back into the water.

The use of such rakes on the oyster beds themselves will be readily appreciated. The crust would be broken through, and the whole surface roughened. Moreover, the mud and silt that would be carried away by the tides and currents when the rakes were being lifted, or when it was thrown back therefrom into the water, would be carried over all the area round about, and finally deposited on the surface of the beds, not only smothering the oysters thereon, but ruining the possibility of a favourable 'set' of

spat, as such will only adhere to hard, clean surfaces. This latter detrimental effect would be also experienced when quahaug fishing was being carried on anywhere in the near vicinity of oyster beds.

Hence, a new but grave enemy to the permanence of the natural oyster beds arose, in the instance of a somewhat kindred fishery, of considerably greater value, necessitating its control, and from the point of view of the protection of the fishery itself, its needless curtailment, if the oyster fishery was to be maintained.

This, it may be added, by way of parenthesis, is one of the perplexing conditions that so frequently arise in the protection of the fisheries generally.

An order in council was accordingly approved, on the 22nd October, 1901, providing that fishing for quahaugs in the bays, harbours and other waters of Canada, where oysters were taken, should be restricted to areas marked out by the local fishery officer.

On November 14, 1901, to prevent further destruction of the beds in the locality by mud diggers, a regulation was adopted prohibiting mud-digging in a certain portion of Trout river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island; also in a portion of Bideford river in the same county.

As, however, the oyster fishery was still going down, on April 15, 1907, a regulation was adopted, extending the close season from May 21 to September 22, both days inclusive, to from April 1 to September 30, both days inclusive.

As the fishing of oysters through the ice had already been prohibited, the effect of this regulation was to curtail fishing to what might be carried on between October 1 and the time the ice makes in the fall, which taking into consideration the tempestuous weather usually prevailing at that season of the year, limited fishing to about a month or six weeks in the year.

The same regulation, with a view to further safeguarding the beds and fishery, prohibited the use of any implements on oyster beds, other than the ordinary oyster tongs and rakes.

These regulations, with the various amendments, were embodied in the Consolidated General Fishery Regulations, adopted by order in council of September 12, 1907, and have not since been changed in any way. They are as follows:—

‘1. No person shall fish for or catch oysters without a lease or license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner, person or persons interested, to be filed with the local fishery officer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

‘3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white coloured letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs, such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

‘4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold, or had in possession from April 1 to September 30, both days inclusive, in each year.

‘5. Fishing for oysters or any other shell fish through the ice is prohibited.

‘6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill or buy, sell or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than three inches in diameter of shell, nor any long oysters measuring less than three and a half inches of outer shell.

Round oysters of a less size than three inches in diameter, and long oysters measuring less than three and a half inches on the outer shell, and that may be accidentally caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and risk of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

person so fishing, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

‘Provided always that persons holding fishery licenses, may obtain from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting or stocking oyster beds.

‘7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

‘8. (a) No person shall dig mussel mud within 200 yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

‘(b) No person shall dig mussel mud in Trout river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, excepting above a line drawn from Peter Miller’s Middle point to a point of land at the end of Yco’s portage road.

‘(c) No person shall dig mussel mud in Bideford river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, excepting above a line drawn from Bideford shipyard to Colin McKay’s point, including Pawes creek.

‘9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any beds prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.

‘10. The use, for taking oysters on oyster beds, of quahaug rakes, tongs operated by purchase power, or tongs or rakes other than the ordinary ones now in use in oyster-fishing in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, is prohibited.

‘11. All the waters of the York or North river, Queen’s county, Prince Edward Island, included between the bridge from Poplar island to the west shore on the said river and a due east and west line drawn from the mouth of Forkey creek to the opposite shore, are hereby set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

‘12. All the waters of Big Tracadie harbour lying east of a line drawn due north and south (true) across the narrowest part of the entrance of the West Arm, situated at Tracadie, in the county of Antigonish, in the province of Nova Scotia, are hereby set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

‘13. All the waters of Shediac harbour, extending from a line drawn south. 67° west (due west magnetic) from Mr. Petitpas’ house on Shediac island, to Mr. Wilbur’s tannery, on the north side of Wilbur’s cove, southwardly to a line drawn from the south extremity of Snake point. 50° 7’ 30” west (west by south $\frac{1}{2}$ south magnetic) to the corner of Moncton road, the points where the boundary lines above described cut the high water on shore being marked in each case by a square cedar post, inscribed O. R., and the whole including below low water mark an area of 980 acres, be the same more or less.

‘And all the waters of Shediac harbour extending from a straight line drawn south 60° 19’ east, between the station established on the south shore of Shediac island, at its mouth, being the point of Shediac island (this being the north limit of the said reserve) and the north boundary of the reserves set apart by the next preceding paragraph, the whole containing an area of 482 acres, more or less.’

THE OYSTER AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF OYSTER BEDS.

As to the excellence of the quality of the Canadian oyster, there is no question. Not only has it received the highest awards at the different exhibitions at which exhibits have been made, but the price received therefor is extremely high, the Malpeque oyster—the fame of which is broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country—which grows on the natural beds in Richmond bay, on the north shore of Prince Edward Island, usually bringing the fishermen from \$6 to \$7 per barrel, of two and

one-half bushels, whereas a barrel of the same size, in the state of Virginia say, would not bring the producer more than about \$1.40 as a general thing, and yet the fishermen on the Virginia beds would make more in a day, or in a season, than an operator on the famous Malpeque beds, owing altogether to the differences in the quantities taken.

The question immediately arises as to the reason for this tremendous difference in productiveness, and the answer is not far to seek: In Canada the natural beds are practically altogether relied on. In Virginia artificial oyster culture is the great feature in production.

The present conditions in Canada ought not to exist, and should not be allowed to continue. That artificial oyster culture could be carried on along practically the whole coasts of the maritime provinces is amply demonstrated by the fact that natural beds exist, or have existed at intervals. In New Brunswick, natural beds have been found between the Caraquet Banks, at Caraquet, St. Simon, Shippigan harbour, and Gully Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Bay du Vin, and many other places, in Miramichi-bay; Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, Shediac and Bay Verte. In Nova Scotia oyster beds have been found at River Philip, Pugwash, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, Tracadie, Mabou, Margaree, Sydney and nearly everywhere in the Bras d'Or lakes, Albert bridge, Country harbour, St. Mary's river, Liscomb harbour and Jeddore head, and practically the whole coast line of Prince Edward Island is dotted with oyster beds.

At the present time there are possibly 5,000 acres of producing natural beds in New Brunswick, 4,300 acres in Prince Edward Island, and 1,250 acres in Nova Scotia, or in all 10,550 acres. The area that might be made oyster-producing, with the expenditure of some capital, and considerable industry and energy is, broadly speaking, limitless, as the conditions as previously stated, appear favourable for oyster culture, on practically the whole coast.

Even as long ago as 1889, Canada imported 1,698 barrels of oysters in the shell, 234,502 gallons in bulk, and 198,543 pounds in tins, and it was then claimed that only one-third of the oysters consumed in Canada were produced there.

During the fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1910, there were imported into Canada from the United States, 4,150 barrels in the shell, 226,128 gallons in bulk, 454,850 cans of one pint and under, 17,258 cans containing over one pint, but not more than one quart, and 37,703 lbs. otherwise prepared, or preserved, the total value of which is placed at \$368,412.

There is no valid reason why, under proper conditions, the supply of Canadian oysters should not only be great enough to fully supply our own markets, but to enable an export trade to be carried on as well.

HISTORY.

It seems most probable that many oyster beds ceased to be productive long before the Cabots first sighted the shores of this continent, as beds have been cut through which were thirty feet in thickness, made up of mud and decomposed shells throughout. In the natural process of reproduction and decay, the unfished oyster beds would year after year rise nearer the surface of the water, until finally they would come within reach of the winter ice, the weight of the heavy masses of which moving over the beds, would soon kill off the oysters. In fact beds have frequently risen so high as to be exposed at every low tide.

The equipment required to carry on oyster fishing is cheap, a small boat and a pair of tongs or a rake being all that is really necessary. In fact in the earlier days, the boats used were estimated to cost ten dollars, and the tongs or rake one dollar, so that for the small sum of eleven dollars a person desirous of engaging in the fishery could fit himself out. Of course barrels were also needed; but empty flour barrels could be had from the grocers for twelve and one-half cents each.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Under such conditions practically any one who had the opportunity and inclination, could arrange to engage in the oyster fishery. No restrictions were considered necessary in the early days, and that even live oysters were largely used for other than food purposes is evidenced by the fact that during the reign of William IV., an Act was passed by the then colony of Prince Edward Island prohibiting the burning of live lobsters for lime.

It will thus be seen that the oyster fishery was quite largely carried on from early times, and that even before confederation the fishery was overworked is clear from the fact that the earliest reports of this department indicate an over-exploited fishery, and as a consequence, seriously depleted beds.

In his annual reports, in the early days of the Dominion, the inspector of fisheries for the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Mr. W. H. Venning, who was one of the ablest officers ever on the staff of the department, referred to the denuded condition of the hitherto most productive beds, and urged the advisability of further protecting the existing beds and planting new ones in favourable localities, and particularly the leasing of areas to private individuals. In his report for 1873 he stated that 'the simplest, wisest and most effective means of increasing the production of oysters in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is to lease all localities favourable to their growth, (whether old beds exist there or not) on such terms as will induce practical men to invest capital in their cultivation. This is the means adopted in other countries, and no other will, in my opinion, ever succeed.'

The pity is that this advice was not largely acted upon at that time, as intervening experience has the more clearly shown that even the most highly protective regulations, adequately enforced, will not, unaided, provide against a failure of the fishery on natural beds.

The reasons for this are obvious. In the first place, the natural beds are comparatively small in area, and it is quite impossible to control the number of persons engaging in the fishery, as the beds are public property. Then, again, the fishery is of a character, and is carried on at a season that makes it readily possible for others than ordinary fishermen to engage in it, and with an increasing demand for oysters, at attractive prices, the incentive for taking this means of adding to the ordinary source of income, is not light. As the supply of oysters begin to fail, greater efforts are made to keep up at least the usual catch, and the whole oyster-producing area is so raked and re-raked that it is scraped bare of a sufficient quantity of mature oysters to sufficiently seed the beds.

While the statistics appended to this report appear to indicate a comparatively steady fishery until recent years, it must not be concluded that the supply was kept up from the same beds. The fact is that as the larger and better beds became exhausted, those which at first were not considered worth exploiting were resorted to, and being smaller and not so productive, the sooner gave out. Also minor patches of beds were from year to year being found in the vicinity of the larger ones, which, owing to their insignificant size, had not previously been located, and being well stocked, aided in keeping up the supply; but as all such have now been located and worked, there is small reason to hope that the future can do otherwise than show a continual decrease in the present small yield, unless new methods are adopted.

The extraordinary productiveness particularly of some of the larger beds, notwithstanding excessive fishing from year to year, calls for more than passing notice, as it indicates what could be done, in such localities at least, by means of private culture.

Let us take, for instance, Richmond or Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island, which has probably 3,000 acres of oyster beds. As long ago as the season of 1883, boats to the number of 150 operated there, with two men to a boat, and the average catches then made were six barrels per boat per day, or three barrels per man.

This heavy fishing had been going on for years before, and with increasing energy since, and yet the bay, though seriously depleted, yielding pecks now where barrels were taken then, is still productive.

While the existing regulations limit oyster fishing to practically a month or six weeks, between the 1st October and the time the ice makes in the fall—the weather usually being too stormy in November to permit of oyster fishing operations—and provide a size limit below which oysters may not be taken, in the earlier days it will be remembered that the only restriction on the fishermen was a close season from the 1st June to the 15th September, there being no stipulation as to size, or fishing through the ice.

The result was that the fishermen, with little thought for the future, did not take time to cull their catches when on the beds; but took everything to shore, where culling took place, and the smaller oysters were then thrown away and wasted, instead of being replaced on the beds, and left there to help keep up the future supply.

Great harm was also done the fishery by fishing through the ice. In this fishery a rake with curved iron teeth, and a handle about forty feet long was used. It was inserted through a hole cut in the ice, and the area round about, as far as the rake would reach, was covered, thus not only breaking up the surface of the oyster bed, but bringing a pile of mud, shells, &c., immediately under the hole, and all small oysters taken were left on the ice to freeze and perish.

In fact it was estimated by a commission, which in 1887 investigated the conditions and requirements of the fishery, that from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels of undersized oysters were being annually destroyed without benefit to any one, by being taken ashore and thrown away during the spring and autumn fishery, and left on the ice to perish during the winter fishery.

MUD-DIGGING.

A practice exists in the Maritime Provinces, which, so far as the writer can ascertain, is unknown in any other portion of the globe, viz., mud-digging.

The oyster beds, which have been built up through the process of ages, consist largely of decomposed oyster shells, and marine deposits, and contain a very large percentage of lime.

The soil, of at least Prince Edward Island, is a light sandy loam, from disintegrated red sandstone, and so deficient in lime, it has been stated as to effervesce with acids, making the use of lime proper, or substances containing it, an absolute necessity. Hence the digging up of the oyster beds, as a means of economically finding the required lime, suggested itself, as the work could be carried on most readily in the winter time, through the ice, when the farmer has time to spare, and when the hauling is good.

The mud is usually called 'mussel-mud,' and it is possible that this misnomer saved it for a long time from attracting that attention which ultimately resulted in its regulation.

Machines called 'mud-diggers' were built for raising the mud, consisting of a strong wooden frame-work, about eight feet high, and ten or twelve feet wide, and from 25 to 30 feet long. At one end is a capstan, around which a string chain is wound, which is carried through a block at the other end, and attached to what is known as a 'scoop,' consisting of long, sharp iron teeth, somewhat in the shape of a large spoon, which is fastened to a long wooden handle, the length of which depends on the depth of water in which mud digging is to be carried on. The scoop is on a hinge, and can be 'tripped' from the opposite end of the handle by the men operating it, so as to readily empty the contents into the sleighs. To the capstan a long arm is attached, to the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

outer end of which a horse, or, if required, a team of horses is hitched, thus providing the power for raising the scoop full of mud, the chain being wound round the capstan as the horse or horses turn it

As those seeking the so-called 'mussel-mud' wished to obtain it as readily and easily as possible, the largest beds were chosen, without any regard as to whether or not it was a producing oyster bed, and at the beginning, a large hole, through which to operate the scoop was cut, at the edge of the bed, and when all the mud that could be taken just there was obtained, the 'digger' was moved on ten feet or so, and the hole enlarged to that extent, and so on until the whole bed was cut through.

The amount of mud that has been taken in this way is enormous. As long ago as 1880, it was estimated that at least 200,000 loads were taken from around the coast of Prince Edward Island, and this amount was there largely increased by those living inland in later years, having it shipped to them by the railway.

In this way, it is not too much to say that thousands of acres of producing beds have been destroyed, not only by being cut to pieces, but the silt carried away by the water when the mud was being raised, depositing upon the live oysters on adjacent areas, would smother them, and so cause their death.

This, of course, is not an entirely one-sided question, as it has been strongly urged that the yearly increased yields of the farms on account of the use of the mud was much in excess of the value of the annual output of the oyster fishery; but on this point even the farmers are not agreed amongst themselves. There can be no doubt that the first applications of the lime fertilizer was answered by a vast increase in the acreage yield; but it is evident that in many instances the truth of the old adage:—

'The use of lime without manure, will make the farm and farmer poor,' has been experienced, following continual applications of the stimulating material.

As will be observed from the portion of this article under the heading 'Regulations,' besides mud-digging now being altogether prohibited in certain places, no one is allowed to engage in it within 200 yards of a live oyster bed, and then only on such areas as may be described in writing by a fishery officer; but it is a pity that the matter was not so dealt with at a much earlier date, as there are considerable areas scattered about on which mud-digging could be carried on, without any grave danger to the future of the oyster industry.

A highly interesting course is pursued by the farmers in obtaining this mud in at least one instance in the knowledge of the writer, viz.: in the Southwest river, at the district of Clinton, Prince Edward Island.

A large oyster bed formed there through the process of the ages, and grew so high that nearly its whole surface was exposed at every low tide, so that oyster life was practically destroyed on it; but the farmers were unable to avail themselves of it, as owing to the water receding from its surface each tide, the ice could not form on it.

As, however, the water was deep all around it, ice made up to its edges, and the idea was conceived of the farmers working together, and cutting loose a large area of ice of possibly a couple of acres in extent, and at high water, floating it on to the bed, and securely anchoring it to the field ice on the other side.

This was done most successfully, and the mud-diggers hauled on to this ice cake, making it an easy matter to obtain the mud. The practice was followed year after year, and in this way many thousands of tons of the best mud procured, and without injury to the oyster fishery, as the bed had years before ceased to be productive.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE FISHERY.

As long ago as 1886, the inspector of fisheries for New Brunswick, previously referred to, pointed out that the only beds in that province which repaid the labour of raking, were those in Gloucester and Northumberland counties, the valuable beds at Shediac, Shemogue, Cocagne, Buctouche and Richibucto having all been depleted, and as a consequence an abnormal number of fishermen were resorting to the beds that remained productive, so that if something were not done, the fishery would soon be a thing of the past.

Reports of similar conditions were being submitted by the inspectors for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and with a view to obtaining full information, on which to base remedial regulations, a commission, consisting of Messrs. Edward Hackett, Alfred Ogden, W. B. Deacon and J. Hunter Duvar, was in 1887, appointed to investigate and report on the conditions and requirements of the fishery. As the report of this commission is brief, and contains some valuable information and recommendations, it is embraced herein, with the exception of some preliminaries of an unimportant nature, as follows:—

‘The commissioners have personally visited the greater number of the oyster grounds in the four provinces margining the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and have to express their view that the live oyster beds are of much larger extent than they anticipated, and, if judiciously supervised, must form a not unimportant item in the national resources of Canada.

The quality of the oysters on the natural live oyster beds of the lower provinces varies much, owing to the nature of the bottom in oyster waters, the depth, and differing salinity of the water, the shelter, thermal difference, and other natural features that have a bearing on the case.

Along the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east of Gaspé, are evidences that oysters once existed in immense quantities, as is shown by deposits of dead oyster shells, which in places are not less than twenty feet in depth. In some places (but not in all) these beds could be replanted or revived.

The decadence (death) of the oyster in these places is explainable by the encroachment of the sea on the shifting beaches, by the clearing away of forests, altering the shallow margins of the shores, and from other causes too obtruse for the commissioners now to go into.

The commissioners have, however, found that the natural live oyster beds of the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and perhaps of Cape Breton and elsewhere in Nova Scotia, are of large value as a fishing resource, and that there is much ground available in all the Atlantic maritime provinces for profitable private culture under a liberal system that would induce private persons to devote their care to the industry.

The oyster fishery is different from lobster and other fisheries in that it is prosecuted without expense. A boat worth \$10 and an oyster-tongs, costing \$1, are all the material required. So far as the commissioners can learn, there are no vessels specially built for the oyster trade. Large numbers of schooners move annually to the oyster beds and fish them with their own crews, but these vessels are a part of the ordinary coasting marine and cannot be taken into account as part of the oyster fishing plant. It may be mentioned that for want of a system of registration of license, no account can be obtained of the quantities taken by this fleet of one or two hundred sail. It is, however, evident that much greater quantities of oysters are taken than appear in the official returns. And it is not to much to say that half as many oysters are destroyed by reckless fishing

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

as appear in the Blue-book. Say a further 20,000 to 30,000 barrels recklessly destroyed annually without benefit to any one, and to the great detriment of the beds.

In the absence of any system of registration, the value of plant employed in the Canadian oyster fishery is a matter of mere calculation. Perhaps the following approximates as nearly as possible to accuracy:—

| | Value. | Produce last year. |
|--|----------|--------------------|
| P. E. I.—650 boats and tongs | \$10,650 | 33,125 barrels. |
| N. B.—550 boats and tongs | 6,150 | 28,083 “ |
| N. S.—30 boats and tongs | 330 | 1,397 “ |
| Total | \$17,130 | 62,605 “ |

An outfit (total first value) of \$17,000 would cover the whole oyster fishery,—giving partial employment during three months to perhaps 1,500 men, who may be described as only ‘occasional fishermen.’

The boats are not used solely for oyster fishing. They are the ordinary all-work boats that every farmer with a water-frontage possesses.

In addition to the floating plant, about sixty thousand barrels are annually required, but these are empty flour barrels at 12½ cents a piece.

It will thus be seen that the oyster fishery is carried on without capital.

There is no regulation of the fishery whatsoever, excepting a close season from June 1 to September 15 inclusive; and shore wardens without boats are utterly powerless to check poaching in the close season.

A series of charts of existing oyster beds and of probable oyster grounds would necessitate prolonged and expensive actual survey, and should be made under the care of a general superintendent of oyster culture.

The commissioners having carefully gone over the evidence, beg to make the following observations and recommendations:—

They would respectfully recommend to Your Honour's consideration that one general law or regulation should cover the whole of the Canadian Atlantic seaboard, with the following provisions, namely:—

1. That existing oyster beds be reserved to the public, and that their limits be officially defined;

2. That mud-digging be prohibited within sixty yards of any officially recognized workable live oyster bed;

And that suitable portions of bays, creeks, estuaries or harbours be considered closed for oyster fishing, and said closed portions be laid off for the digging of shell manure;

3. That bays of considerable extent in which are many oyster beds be marked off in two or more divisions, and that the divisions be fished only in alternate years;

4. That for the present, the present close season be retained, namely, from June 1 to September 15 in each year, both days inclusive;

5. That under a penalty of forfeiture of boat and appurtenances, no fisherman shall bring ashore (excepting for authorized purposes any ‘round’ oyster that does not measure fully two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long (oblong) oyster that does not measure fully three inches of outer shell, and that possession of such undersized oysters by any person shall be punished by fine;

6. That all winter fishing be prohibited for oysters (Commissioner Ogden dissenting);

7. Temporary or permanent proclamation in close localities where the supply is so nearly exhausted as to warrant closure.

8. That under section 21, subsection 4 of the Fisheries Act a liberal inducement be offered under a system of leases to persons who will undertake under stringent regulations to grow oysters on private beds. That is to say—that a lease be given (under bonds), for not more than nine years (renewable) at a nominal rent for the first three years, conditional on a sufficiency of brood oysters being planted on the area within one year after date of the issue of lease. The government to have a lien on such planted beds;

9. Easy and inexpensive arrangements, by which persons owning water-frontage may lease their own foreshores for oyster culture from the government;

10. That parliament be invited to appropriate a sum or sums for the formation of oyster beds in various waters and places found adapted for that purpose, and for transplanting oysters, and re-stocking exhausted fisheries by natural or artificial means—in accordance with section 21, subsection 5 of the Fisheries Act.

11. The appointment of a responsible officer of fisheries, capable of the position, and to rank with the Superintendent of Pisciculture, as General Superintendent of Oyster Fisheries, and to have general superintendence of all public and private oyster culture;

12. A system of registration of oyster boats, with other details to be arranged by the department.

With reference to clause 12, Mr. Commissioner Ogden moved the insertion of the word 'free' system of registration, &c.

Mr. Commissioner Deacon moved, seconded by Commissioner Duvar that the annual registration fee for oyster-fishing boats be one dollar.—Carried. Mr. Ogden dissenting.

All of which above written report is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Shediac, province of New Brunswick, the fifth day of November, A.D., 1887.

While no immediate amendment of the laws or regulations followed this report, the matter continued to much engage the department's attention, and in 1891, it formed a subject for serious consideration at a conference of the inspectors of fisheries, which was that year held in Ottawa, when the following conclusions were reached:—

'1. That no fee be charged for licenses.

'2. No one shall fish for, catch, or have in possession, any oysters the product of the Dominion of Canada, between May 1 and September 30 in each year, both days inclusive, and that in all partially depleted beds no fishing in the winter season through the ice be allowed; the several inspectors to furnish the department with a list of such beds, and the department to make the necessary regulations for such prohibition.

'3. No one shall fish for, catch, or possess any "round" oysters under 2 inches in diameter of shell, nor "long" oysters under 3 inches of outer shell. All oysters taken under these dimensions to be immediately restored to the water, under penalty of fine and forfeiture of all materials, implements or appliances used, and the cancellation of the license.

'4. That all productive oyster beds now in existence in the waters of Canada be divided with as little delay as possible into three sections, which sections shall only be fished alternately, one section in each year, under the control of the local fishery officers, upon some general plan prepared by the department.

'5. The committee recommend that the department take the necessary measures to restock as many of the exhausted beds as possible, and that leases or licenses for a term of years be granted to parties willing to cultivate oysters, where no productive beds now exist, upon such conditions as the department may deem best.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

‘6. Also, that mud digging be prohibited within 200 yards of any live oyster bed; then only at such place, or places, as may be prescribed by a fishery officer.

This was followed by the prohibiting of taking oysters through the ice.

With a view to having authoritative views as to the best course to pursue, it was decided in 1892, to have an expert, or experts, in the culture of oysters come to Canada, and look into conditions at first hand, and after considerable correspondence, it was arranged that Messrs. Ernest and Frederick Kemp, who had much experience in connection with the operations of the noted Whitstable Oyster Company, the largest, most important and most influential corporation of its kind in Great Britain, to come to Canada, and they reached this country on June 5 of that year, and at once proceeded to Shediac harbour, and began an examination of the conditions existing there. After careful examination of the whole bay, they reported it to be a suitable place for oyster culture, and on their recommendation it was decided to set apart a large portion of the bay for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

The experts went from Shediac to the other portions of the coast where oyster beds were found, and from that province to Prince Edward Island, and on all hands found that though the beds were frequently badly cut to pieces by mud-digging, conditions were of a character to provide against ‘the Canadian oyster beds becoming depleted, if the laws of nature were observed, and their recommendations carried out.’

Richmond bay they found to be ‘nothing short of a gold mine.’ Its resources they considered enormous, and though the beds covered a large area, and were well stocked with oysters and brood, in not a single instance did they find a marine enemy to the oyster.

On the completion of their work in the fall of 1892, Mr. Frederick Kemp was allowed to return home, and Mr. Ernest Kemp was engaged for a further period of three years, following which he was appointed permanently as an oyster expert, and has since been employed off the coast of the maritime provinces, in preparing and afterwards restocking depleted areas, and generally in improving the natural beds. He has done much for the fishery; but notwithstanding it has been continually going down, and that it must continue to do so, more rapidly than ever, under present conditions, is unfortunately all that can be expected.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

While the productive and reproductive capabilities of the natural beds have been shown to be nothing short of phenomenal, it is clear from the foregoing that they have now been so seriously depleted as to render it practically impossible for a sufficient seeding of the beds to keep up the supply, and when this point is reached, the practical depletion of the beds is imminent. In fact, so small are the catches now made, that it is only the extraordinarily high prices obtainable for the oysters, that makes the prosecution of the fishery worth while.

From the regulations it will be observed that the fishing season has from time to time been shortened, until now it is in practice, only about six weeks each year; that areas have been set apart from fishing operations for different periods; and that only the least capable fishing engine—the ordinary tongs and oyster rakes—are allowed.

No permanent benefit can result from the setting apart for a brief period of years, any particular area, as even if it becomes well restocked, the fishermen from all about resort to it when it is reopened, so that in a season or two it will be so thoroughly scraped as to be, if anything, in a worse condition than before.

In the warmer waters, off the coast of the United States, oysters reach maturity in three years, after which they begin to deteriorate and die; but it may be that growth is slightly slower in our colder waters.

It has frequently been suggested that as a means of saving the natural beds, they should be divided into sections and each section fished in alternate years, so that if the different producing areas were divided each into three sections, one would be fished each year, and each one would therefore have alternately two years rest; but apart from the question of the feasibility of this course, it would appear of rather doubtful expediency.

In the first, place it would be extremely difficult to satisfactorily lay off the areas, and with oysters as scarce as they are now, the difficulty of enforcing such an arrangement will be quite obvious from the fact that at one time two-thirds of the fishing area would be taken from the fishermen, who are now all too crowded.

Again, the beds are not even in their production, so that while one season the take of oysters might be fairly satisfactory, the next year it might be next thing to nil.

Possibly a more important consideration still is the fact that the closing of an area under certain conditions, is its death warrant, as may be seen from the many dead beds scattered around the coast before being exploited by man at all. If the current is sluggish, weeds will grow luxuriously, and soon spread over the whole area, if not destroyed by fishing operations, or otherwise, so that the oyster spat floating about would not be caught, having no clean shells and such like to settle upon, and in a very short time the area would be ruined.

Then, again, Starfish, one of the oysters worst enemies, is reported to be making its appearance in considerable numbers, and if left undisturbed to multiply, they, and not the young oysters, would soon be in possession of the beds.

A certain amount of working on the beds improves their condition, as it rids them of weeds and cleans up the shells, leaving the conditions favourable for the oyster spat to 'set.'

In short, experience everywhere has shown, that unassisted, the natural beds can not supply an increasing demand, and the result of attempting to force them to do so, even though safeguarding the position by the most restrictive regulations, must inevitably result in the utter spoliation of the beds sooner or later.

One thing, and one thing only, can save the situation in Canada, viz., oyster culture by private enterprise.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Before dealing with the possibilities of private oyster culture in Canada, it will be of advantage to look at what has been done in such connection elsewhere, and while it is interesting to follow such operations in the different countries of the world where they are carried on, it will be more useful to concentrate attention to where the conditions are in most respects similar to our own, viz., on the eastern coast of the United States. What has been done there in the way of cultivating oysters, stupendous though it is, there seems to be no reason that we should not do.

According to the statistical abstract of the United States for 1909, the oyster fishery yielded \$15,713,002, and it must not be forgotten that the valuation placed on oysters is approximately one-fourth that here, so that the same quantity of oysters if produced in Canada would be valued at over \$60,000,000, or about double the present value of our whole fisheries.

Another feature should not be overlooked. There has been no paternalism in connection with the United States oyster fishery, the industry having been required to be self-sustaining.

In the United States instead of the regulations and administration of the fisheries being in the hands of the federal government, each state attends to its own fisheries, both as to the provision of the laws, and their enforcement.

So far as the oyster fishery is concerned, the common practice is for the state to place it in the hands of a board consisting of from three to five members, who hold

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

office for four years, the chairman and secretary being paid salaries and the others paid their travelling expenses, and while a certain amount of money is appropriated each year to enable the board to carry on its work, as a general thing, it must first collect the money, in the way of revenue from the fishery, before it can spend it. In fact, in the state of Virginia, which has possibly a greater revenue from its oyster fishery than all the other Atlantic states combined, the board, after paying all expenses of administration and protection, turned into the state treasury, in the ten years from 1898, no less than \$423,401, and in 1907 alone, \$66,811.55. Even in 1908, when depression in trade was general, and the demand for oysters consequently seriously curtailed, \$45,442.39 were turned over to the state by the Board of Shell-fish Commissioners. Virginia estimates that it has 400,000 acres that could be used for oyster culture. Possibly less than one-fourth of this amount is yet under lease. In 1908, this state produced over 5,000,000 bushels, between seed and market oysters.

Leases of areas have been granted under varying terms—some from year to year—others for twenty years, and still others in perpetuity.

A close season from April 1 to September 15 is applied to the natural beds, and boats fishing on the public beds must pay a registration fee of fifty cents, and a license fee to use ordinary tongs of \$2, patent tongs being allowed on payment of a fee of \$5.

With a view to assuring the size limit of three inches in length, from hinge to mouth of the oyster, the boats on the public beds are required to be provided with a culling board, so that all oysters may be culled as caught, the shells and undersized ones being returned to the beds.

In Maryland the leases are for a term of twenty years. Only barren bottoms are leased; but a liberal construction is placed on the term, it being held that on grounds where oysters grow naturally, but not in sufficient quantities to enable a living to be made by fishing thereon, are not natural beds, and are therefore open to leasing. It is estimated that an oysterman must earn \$277.77 per season to make a living, so that any area on which he cannot earn this amount is considered as a 'barren bottom.'

It is estimated that in 1907 Maryland produced at least 6,250,550 bushels.

The fee charged on the leases is \$1 per acre for the first two years, then increasing by \$1 per acre per year, until the rental reaches \$5 per acre. Over 1,000 acres were under lease in that state in 1907.

Tongmen on the natural beds are required to take out licenses, and are permitted to carry on tonging operations 237 days between September 1 and April 25. A size limit of two and one-half inches from mouth to hinge is provided.

In Connecticut it is stated that the oyster industry increased ten fold since the establishment of the planting system, and the volume of business has increased from not more than \$500,000 per annum to \$5,000,000 per annum.

The industry was in a measure controlled by law in this state, as long as fifty years ago, and effective legislation was procured in the early eighties.

Leases seem to have been largely issued in perpetuity at a fee of \$1 per acre; but in addition there is a tax on the value of the property leased. The acreage under lease is enormous, being over 60,000, the lots running in size from one acre to over 11,000 acres.

There is ten times as much area in this state under private culture as in public beds. On the natural beds a license is required to allow fishing, the fee being based on the size of the boat or vessel. For a boat of five tons or under the fee is \$2, and for each additional ton, the fee is increased by \$1.50.

In Rhode Island the laws have not been substantially changed for the last forty years; but the increase in the productiveness of the fishery under the leasing system has been even greater than in Connecticut. There are upwards of 16,000 acres under lease, but a very small portion of which ever grew oysters in a natural way. The ren-

tal from the leased areas amounts to more than \$100,000 per year. The term of the leases is from five to ten years, and the fee varies according to the depth of the water over the area leased. Areas have also been disposed of at public auction.

Fishing on the public beds may be carried on by residents of the state only. Tongs only may be used, and the quantity of oysters taken by any one person in a day may not exceed twenty bushels.

In New York areas are leased for a term of 15 years. Barren bottoms are leased; but the same liberal construction is placed on the term as in Maryland. Upwards of 30,000 acres have been granted under lease. In 1905 the oyster crop in this state was over 6,000,000 bushels.

It is in the Great South Bay of this state that the famous Blue Point oysters are produced. Oysters must remain on the beds there at least three months to be so classed.

The public beds in this state have been raked and re-raked, until now they are practically barren.

The Starfish—one of the oyster's worst enemies—abounds in this state. At times they cover the bottom at places to a depth of 18 or 20 inches.

Different devices to combat the stars have been tried; but the one in general used is the Star-mop, or tangle.

It is described in the New York Shell-fish Culture Report for 1905, as being made of cotton cord or 'strings arranged in large tassels, or bunches, attached to a steel frame, and is drawn over the beds by means of dredging chains and machinery. The Stars become entangled in the meshes of these mops and are raised in large numbers.'

It has been found that by making a ridge of lime around the beds, as long as it remains intact, the Stars will not cross it. This was ascertained by Mr. Herman D. Pausch. He accomplished the making of the ridge or wall by filling paper bags with quick lime, and dropping these along the line of the bed. The paper prevents the lime from being carried away while sinking, and the water slacks the lime.

The report above referred to states that a minimum yield from an acre under cultivation in that state is 100 barrels per annum.

Year by year leases covering additional areas of barren bottoms to be turned into producing beds are taken out. In 1906 over 4,000 acres were leased and 1908, 885 acres. It is reasonable to suppose that all areas for which leases have been obtained are not found possible, at a reasonable cost, to be converted into paying beds.

In New Jersey an Act to control the Oyster Fishery was passed as long ago as 1842.

In this state about 30,000 acres are under lease, with an enormous area capable of being cultivated being still available. Leases run for a term of ten years, and the fee charged thereon runs from fifty cents to \$3 per acre per annum for the first ten acres, and \$1 for each additional acre.

The close season in this state is from May 1 to September 1, and in the public beds sail boats only are allowed, and the size limit for oysters is three inches.

The value of the shell fish fishery is placed at about \$6,000,000 per annum.

From the above summary of the conditions in the different states referred to, it will be seen that by means of private oyster culture, a tremendous industry has evolved, and that the natural beds now form a small factor in the supply. By energy, courage and experience, great stretches of barren ocean floor have been turned into producing areas of highly remunerative value and not only have the lessees derived large profits, but the people generally, in this country as well as in the United States, have benefited by being enabled to procure, at prices within the reach of all, the palatable and nutritious food which the oyster provides.

APPLICATION.

In the light of such conditions, why have those living along the Atlantic sea-board not turned their earnest attention to the possibilities at their door? The reason is largely that following the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Fisheries Reference in 1898, which unfortunately left unsettled in a great measure the question of fishery rights, as between the federal and provincial governments, neither the one authority nor the other has been in a position to grant a lease that would be sufficiently satisfactory to make the holder feel safe to proceed.

In 1890, the Department, realizing the great importance of oyster culture, arranged for an appropriation of \$5,000 by parliament to enable a survey of the grounds to be carried out, and with a view to facilitating the filing of applications by persons desirous of obtaining exclusive licenses for the cultivation of private oyster beds, the following 'Regulations to guide surveyors in preparing plans and descriptions for applications for Oyster Fishing Licenses,' were prepared:—

'1. All surveys of oyster license limits are to conform to the largest scale admiralty chart published, of the harbour or locality to which the application refers. Such chart can be seen on application to the Fishery Overseer of the district in which the limits are situated.

'2. Boundaries are to be fixed by reference to well-defined objects marked on the charts, or by any surveyor's boundaries already existing, but in these last cases, the surveyor's boundaries must be defined for plotting on the chart by reference to points marked on the chart, so that they can be accurately located by the officers of the department from the surveyor's description.

'3. Where surveys are bounded by lines, these lines must be due astronomical east and west and north and south lines.

'4. The extremities of any lines, or other boundaries, when on land, must be marked by monuments in accordance with the law governing land surveys.

'5. The boundaries of lots, when in water, must be so defined that they can be easily located at any future time. Satisfactory definitions would be two cross ranges on land, separated by an angle of at least 60 degrees, with the objects in range defined on plan, or at least three sextant angles, each of not less than 40 degrees, measured to four prominent objects on shore shown on the chart. Compass bearings alone, unaccompanied by any other check, will not be accepted.

'6. A plan of the survey must be furnished, which is to be made on the basis of the admiralty chart of the locality, as above mentioned, either on the same scale or some multiple thereof, or it may be plotted upon a printed copy of the chart. On the plan, all boundaries, distances, bearings and connections, with reference points, must be distinctly shown, and an error, clerical or otherwise, will condemn the whole survey.

'7. The plan must be accompanied by a description giving the metes and bounds of the lot and its area in acres, in such terms as would, in the case of an ordinary land survey be held in a court of law, to be a legal description for a title deed.

'8. In the event of previous surveys having been made in the same locality, the plan is to show the nearest boundaries of such surveys, and their relation to the new survey.

'After the application and plan are complete it should be submitted to the inspector of fisheries for transmission to headquarters, with his report of the area in question, and if approved of by the department, a form of license is made out in his favour for a period of nine years, on a form similar to the following:—'

That considerable public interest was aroused is evidenced by the fact that by the end of 1897, 1,684 acres had been licensed in the maritime provinces; but while this was a long step in the right direction, unfortunately few of the licensees entered

into the preparation of the areas licensed in any serious way, and owing to the uncertainty of their holdings, following the decision above mentioned, nearly all of them allowed their licenses to lapse.

In the face, however, of a rapidly failing fishery from the natural beds, it is realized on all hands that the unfortunate unsettled state of the question of relative fishery rights, should not be allowed to longer intervene to prevent the development of an industry with such far-reaching possibilities, and it is hoped that negotiations which are now proceeding with the maritime provinces will shortly result in a *modus vivendi* which will enable the granting of leases which will fully safeguard the holdings of the lessees, following which, it is trusted, those who are prepared to put the requisite energy and capital into the venture all round the coast, will not be found wanting.

It should not be anticipated by those taking up oyster culture, that no difficulties and problems will be met.

Oyster culture, like many other things, seems perfectly simple in theory; but in practice unlooked for conditions are sure to arise, which can only be met by careful study thereof, and persevering energy, and while disappointments and setbacks must be looked for, chiefly by those engaging in the venture, there can be no doubt that those who are ever watchful of conditions and their effects, and who turn their experience to practical account will find their efforts crowned with success, and that with much less labour, an oyster farm under the water will prove immensely more remunerative than one above high-water mark; yes, than even a western wheat farm. It is practice and intelligent watchfulness that make a good ploughman, a good teamster, or a good farmer. So it will prove in oyster culture.

Practically all around the shores of the maritime provinces, and in many of the rivers, natural oyster beds are scattered, and it is only reasonable to expect that barren bottoms that duplicate, or may be made to duplicate producing ones can be made productive. On the other hand, it is unreasonable to anticipate that areas which are quite dissimilar, or which lack even one important condition, will yield abundant crops.

Oysters do not thrive where the bottom is composed of shifting sand, or where mud is deposited, and in locating an area on which to begin the formation of an oyster bed, besides the above, the following conditions, as compared with those where oysters grow naturally, should be kept in view:—

1. Depth of the water,
2. Velocity of the current,
3. Density (salt contained),
4. Organisms used by oysters as food, and
5. Quantity of food in the water.

While some grounds will support hundreds of bushels of oysters to the acre, others will support only 50 or 80, and if more were planted, the whole would fail of sheer starvation.

The depth of the water is a very important consideration, particularly where tongs are used to take the oysters. For instance: ground under 5 feet of water, stocked with 25 bushels to the acre, would yield a tonner as much as ground 25 feet under water, stocked with 325 bushels to the acre. In water 5 feet deep, a good tongman should go over an acre in twelve and one-half days. In the deep water beds along the United States coast, steam dredges are used. With such the depth of water matters little.

When a suitable bottom has been located, and the water conditions found to be satisfactory, the question of a supply of culch arises.

In this regard the United States planters have a great advantage. On account of the immense quantities of oysters produced, but a small proportion thereof can be marketed in the shell. Hence, in the vicinity of the beds great 'shucking' houses have been established, where the oysters are removed from the shell, and are either canned or shipped away to the different markets all over the continent in bulk. The

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

mass of shells that is accumulated as a result of this process is enormous, and nothing makes such excellent culch as oyster shells.

In the absence of a supply of shells, broken stones, coarse gravel, broken tiles and brick, furnace clinkers, &c., could be used. Three hundred bushels to the acre would be a reasonable amount under most conditions.

After the spat is first thrown off by the spawning oyster it remains for a time free-swimming larvæ. The time that it remains in such condition varies according to the temperature of the water. Careful investigation that was conducted in New Jersey in 1908, indicated that when the temperature of the water is from 70 to 75 Fahrenheit, the free-swimming period lasts three weeks; but if the temperature is from 75 to 80 the time is shortened to two weeks, while in water ranging from 80 to 85 it may be as short as one week, so that in Canada on the same basis the usual free-swimming period would be about three weeks.

After this it drops to the bottom, and if it can find a clean suitable surface to which to adhere, it attaches itself thereto and there remains during its lifetime, or until removed. If a clean surface cannot be found it drifts on to destruction.

It is therefore obvious that the culch should be spread over the bed a short time as possible before the time the spat sets, in order that it may be perfectly clean. Hence the importance of experiments of the character above referred to.

It is estimated that the spawning oyster throws off half a million spat each season; but the number that are destroyed by natural enemies and otherwise is enormous.

From the above, one of the uncertainties of oyster culture will be readily appreciated. As the spat rises to the surface after being emitted, and while in its free-swimming stage, it may be carried to a considerable distance from the mother oyster, and away from the bed on which she lay altogether. Hence, under certain conditions of currents and tides one area might be well seeded, while another, equally as well prepared, might not; but with a reasonably large number of spawners, particularly if the area is in a sheltered location, the danger in this regard is largely minimized, as the whole water area will be, so to speak, alive with the young oyster brood.

It will be appreciated that as the industry grows, the chances for a favourable 'set' improve, as the amount of spat produced will be relatively increased.

Many suitable areas on the United States coast are devoted to raising what are known as 'seed' oysters, which are used to stock the beds instead of trusting to natural seeding.

Areas suitable for growing seed oysters are usually raised bottoms, over which there passes a good flow of water, and as the bottoms are well covered with culch, such areas are in an exceedingly good position for securing an enormous set; but oysters growing so thickly would amount to very little if left to mature, as neither food nor room in sufficient quantity would be available.

This seed is sometimes removed when but a few months old; but it is considered best when about a year old, and indeed it is sometimes two years old, and is so ready for market usually in from two to three years from planting.

A carload of seed will readily stock two acres, and a very large and rapidly growing trade in such oysters has sprung up with the Pacific coast. The young oysters can be taken safely across the continent, and when laid down in the waters of the Pacific, grow and fatten rapidly. An idea of the proportions this transcontinental trade has already assumed will be gathered from the fact that oyster planters in the state of Washington now spend \$300,000 yearly in the purchase of such oysters, and \$150,000 more on their transportation. As this seed sells very cheaply, usually about 25 cents per bushel, the quantity grown, it will be appreciated, is very large.

No doubt these seed oysters, if taken to the maritime province oyster areas, would in growing, largely, if not altogether, acquire that flavour and lusciousness that enable the oysters produced there to command such a high price, and in view of cheapness of these seed oysters, it strongly appeals to the writer that an exceedingly remunerative

business might be built up by those going into private culture in the portion of Canada under consideration, having their beds stocked with such seed oysters, particularly on account of the difficulty, owing to the depleted condition of the natural beds, of obtaining oysters with which to stock new beds.

Another difficulty to be encountered in Canada, that does not obtain in United States, is the heavy ice in the winter, which renders impossible the marking of areas with permanent stakes, buoys, &c., so that the bounds of all plots would have to be defined from fixed marks on the shore.

The cost of preparing a new oyster bed will, of course, largely depend on the conditions existing; but the requirements are simple: a suitable bottom, consisting of, preferably rather firm mud or clay, superimposed with a coating of culch; a suitable depth of water to not render operations too expensive; a fair amount of current; sufficient salinity; abundant food and an absence or subduing of starfish and other enemies of the young oyster.

In New Jersey, where the value of the oyster is not nearly half what it is in the maritime provinces, it is stated that from \$100 to \$800 of a net profit may reasonably be looked for per acre. It is unquestionable that a successful Canadian culturist must do much better than can be done in New Jersey.

Some sporadic attempts were made in early years to stock certain areas in Quebec, even before 1870; but without success, and no doubt such was due to the fact that the grounds on which oysters were planted were in no wise prepared or suitable for the growth thereof.

It is also a fact that since as long ago as 1871 oyster culture has in a small way been carried on in Prince Edward Island somewhat successfully, and the wonder of it is that from this object lesson, the idea did not spread. Possibly such was largely due to the wonderful fertility and reproductive powers of the natural beds there.

In the year in question (1871) Honourable W. H. Pope (afterwards Judge) acquired a property right to a plot of ground in Squirrel creek, and he was permitted to procure oysters during the months of July and August that year, with which to stock the area. The oysters placed on the beds were bought at 80 cents per barrel and later on, in the open season, when sold in Montreal, they bought from \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel.

Later the area passed into the hands of Honourable J. C. Pope, who at one time was Minister of Marine and Fisheries; but he was unable to give it attention, and disposed of it to Mr. John Richards, of Bideford, in 1885. Mr. Richards improved the area and worked it successfully up to last year (1909), when he sold it to Messrs. Sharp Brothers, of Squirrel Creek, who no doubt will make a brilliant success of the venture.

Another fact should be borne in mind, viz., the price of Canadian oysters is now entirely too high, and they must now be classed in the more remote luxuries. A well known condition of economics is that if any article becomes too expensive, the people will cease to buy it, and will use some other in its place.

In the present instance, with unlimited supplies available from the United States, though not nearly of such good quality, the interchange is a comparatively simple matter, and in the end the purchasing public will become satisfied 'with the next best thing,' and so the demand for the Canadian product, at the much higher cost, will cease.

It will therefore be apparent, even from that standpoint, that the present abnormal price cannot hold out long, and if Canada is to remain to be a supplier, even of her own oyster markets, she must produce more, and clearly the only way to do so is by oyster culture by private enterprise.

There is already a large market for oysters, both in the shell and in bulk in Canada, and with new settlers pouring in by the thousands, together with the natural increase, the demand will rapidly grow, and the writer, in concluding, desires to express his hope and confidence that instead of having to be satisfied with unquestionably

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

second best oysters from the United States, Canadian planters will in the not far remote future be wholly supplying the demand, with eminent advantage to the consumer and at wholesome profits to the producer.

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities of Oysters caught in the Dominion since 1876, compiled from Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

| Year. | New Brunswick. | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | Totals. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. | Quantity. |
| | Brls. | Brls. | Brls. | Brls. |
| 1876..... | 7,911 | 7,905 | 1,040 | 16,856 |
| 1877..... | 7,738 | 20,850 | 980 | 29,568 |
| 1878..... | 11,270 | 17,902 | 912 | 30,090 |
| 1879..... | 9,420 | 18,145 | 1,067 | 28,632 |
| 1880..... | 12,280 | 20,297 | 1,861 | 34,438 |
| 1881..... | 8,413 | 20,815 | 2,270 | 31,498 |
| 1882..... | 5,859 | 57,042 | 1,745 | 64,646 |
| 1883..... | 10,317 | 38,880 | 1,343 | 50,540 |
| 1884..... | 11,851 | 28,290 | 1,595 | 41,736 |
| 1885..... | 27,368 | 28,204 | 1,310 | 56,882 |
| 1886..... | 28,083 | 33,125 | 1,397 | 62,605 |
| 1887..... | 23,196 | 36,448 | 1,716 | 61,360 |
| 1888..... | 16,384 | 35,861 | 1,589 | 53,834 |
| 1889..... | 17,760 | 41,257 | 2,532 | 61,549 |
| 1890..... | 16,710 | 35,203 | 3,013 | 54,926 |
| 1891..... | 14,934 | 41,030 | 4,318 | 60,282 |
| 1892..... | 17,840 | 32,937 | 3,776 | 54,553 |
| 1893..... | 16,365 | 29,627 | 3,488 | 49,480 |
| 1894..... | 16,966 | 24,055 | 2,512 | 43,527 |
| 1895..... | 18,070 | 25,463 | 2,540 | 46,073 |
| 1896..... | 14,700 | 30,214 | 2,400 | 47,374 |
| 1897..... | 19,835 | 20,915 | 2,372 | 43,122 |
| 1898..... | 22,675 | 26,484 | 2,097 | 51,256 |
| 1899..... | 17,250 | 18,236 | 2,027 | 37,513 |
| 1900..... | 19,240 | 17,825 | 1,855 | 38,920 |
| 1901..... | 14,460 | 24,972 | 1,690 | 41,122 |
| 1902..... | 12,719 | 20,334 | 1,663 | 34,716 |
| 1903..... | 12,470 | 18,333 | 1,354 | 32,157 |
| 1904..... | 15,320 | 18,006 | 1,411 | 34,737 |
| 1905..... | 14,300 | 17,656 | 1,466 | 33,422 |
| 1906..... | 14,920 | 14,988 | 1,722 | 31,630 |
| 1907-08..... | 15,435 | 1,672 | 1,337 | 26,444 |
| 1908-09..... | 19,080 | 11,472 | 1,515 | 32,067 |
| 1909-10..... | 19,340 | 13,519 | 1,716 | 34,575 |
| Total..... | 530,473 | 847,962 | 65,599 | 1,444,034 |

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—II.

THE NON-PROGRESSION OF THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES OF CANADA

BY JOHN J. COWIE, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The writer, in compiling this the 43rd Annual Report of the Fisheries of the Dominion, and in looking over the statistics of preceding years for purposes of comparison, has been much struck by the fact that the fisheries of the four eastern maritime provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec—are at present, and for that matter, have been for many years, in a somewhat stagnant condition; and in order to quicken the interest of all concerned therein to the need of considering, seriously, what practical steps may be taken towards re-animating the industry he has deemed it a duty to present the matter, as it appears to him, in the form of this article.

FISHERIES A SOURCE OF NATIONAL STRENGTH.

The fisheries of nations having all or part of their boundaries washed by the sea have always been looked upon not only as a valuable source of national wealth but as a valuable source of national strength as well.

At the present moment more than any other, since we as a nation have accepted the responsibility of creating a naval force of our own, it becomes doubly necessary for us to see that the number of our sea-faring population is not only maintained but increased.

If the wealth of the national fisheries is not increasing in consonance with the growth of the nation itself, then, a very important source of national strength is becoming sapped and weakened.

So much attention is given by some European countries to their fisheries, from this point of view alone, that France, for instance, pays a heavy subsidy or bounty, amounting to \$2 per cwt. on certain kinds of fish taken by French fishermen to encourage the building and equipping of steamers and vessels for deep sea fishing such as that carried on in the Atlantic on the 'Grand Banks'; while Germany subsidizes heavily any company formed for the purpose of building steamers to develop the deep sea fishery. All of which aims at increasing the maritime population for naval recruiting purposes.

FULL ADVANTAGE NOT TAKEN OF ABUNDANCE OF FISH.

In the annual report of the Fisheries of Canada the boast is continually made that our fisheries are the most extensive in the world; and rightly so, for of all the many ways in which bounteous nature has blessed this wide Dominion in no way has she been more lavish than in the wealth of food fishes with which she has filled Canadian seas.

But while all this is perfectly true, and although the capture and consumption of sea fish have increased enormously with the demands of a greatly increased population for a cheap and palatable food, both in Europe and North America, especially since the age of steam with its improved railway and steamboat facilities for the conveyance of fresh sea fish to large inland towns, and while Canada has reason to be proud of the annual value of its present fish production it is perfectly clear from the records kept that we are not taking full advantage of the wealth of fish in the teeming waters that wash our eastern shores.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

WHAT THE STATISTICS SHOW.

It is not by any means claimed here that the statistics published annually in the Fisheries Report are of an absolutely reliable character, but it is claimed that fishery officers, generally, are in a position to know, broadly, the upward or downward tendency in the landings of a particular class of fish, and that the result is made sufficiently clear in the figures returned by them to enable the statistician and the economist to reach conclusions respecting the decline or otherwise of any or all branches of the industry.

Taking the statistics then as we have them, what do we find?

First that the grand total value of the fisheries has been gradually, though slowly, forging ahead. Here are the figures for the whole Dominion from 1900 to 1909:—

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1900.. | \$21,557,639 |
| 1901.. | 25,737,153 |
| 1902.. | 21,959,433 |
| 1903.. | 23,101,878 |
| 1904.. | 23,516,439 |
| 1905.. | 29,479,562 |
| 1906.. | 26,279,485 |
| 1907-08.. | 25,499,349 |
| 1908-09.. | 25,452,085 |
| 1909-10.. | 29,629,169 |

In the year 1884 the total value of the fisheries amounted to \$17,766,404.

In the second place we find that the fisheries of British Columbia and inland western waters have been giving us the increasing totals, and further that the aggregate value of the fisheries of the four eastern provinces has almost stood still for the last twenty-five years.

The two following tables contain figures showing the relative yearly values of the fisheries of the west and east during the past ten years. Table A. shows the total yearly value of the fisheries of western Canada—seal hunting excluded—from Ontario to British Columbia in the ten years from 1900 to 1909. Table B. shows the total yearly value of the fisheries of eastern Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec (inland Quebec not included)—during the same period:—

TABLE A.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1900.. | \$ 6,353,560 |
| 1901.. | 9,954,854 |
| 1902.. | 7,400,317 |
| 1903.. | 7,470,272 |
| 1904.. | 8,503,372 |
| 1905.. | 13,036,234 |
| 1906.. | 9,911,752 |
| 1907-08.. | 8,902,901 |
| 1908-09.. | 9,303,600 |
| 1909-10.. | 13,727,038 |

TABLE B.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1900.. | \$14,283,679 |
| 1901.. | 15,045,124 |
| 1902.. | 13,970,196 |
| 1903.. | 15,122,713 |
| 1904.. | 14,593,688 |
| 1905.. | 15,855,611 |
| 1906.. | 15,804,051 |
| 1907-08.. | 16,279,356 |
| 1908-09.. | 15,854,356 |
| 1909-10.. | 15,615,485 |

But to look back a little further to the five years from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, it is seen that the fisheries of the four eastern provinces yielded the following yearly values:—

| | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1884.. | \$14,874,413 |
| 1885.. | 14,952,183 |
| 1886.. | 15,078,962 |
| 1887.. | 14,350,282 |
| 1888.. | 13,095,767 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

These figures speak for themselves, and clearly show that the value of fish produced in the eastern provinces named has simply fluctuated round the 15 million dollar mark, with a very slight upward tendency, for a quarter of a century. Put shortly the result reads thus:—on the one hand the fisheries of Ontario and British Columbia in 1884 produced \$2,691,991, and in 1909 (with the other provinces of the west included) \$13,727,038: on the other hand the fisheries of the four Atlantic provinces produced in 1884 \$14,874,413 and in 1909, \$15,615,485.

Further, the industry in the east does not appear, to offer sufficient inducements for an increasing number of men to engage in such a hazardous and precarious business as that of deep sea fishing as the accompanying table shows:—

Aggregate yearly number of men in vessels and in boats engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec from 1900 to 1909.

| Year. | Men in Vessels. | Men in Boats. | Total. |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| 1900.. | 7,155 | 46,880 | 54,035 |
| 1901.. | 7,047 | 45,143 | 52,190 |
| 1902.. | 6,886 | 44,440 | 51,326 |
| 1903.. | 7,285 | 43,939 | 51,224 |
| 1904.. | 7,115 | 45,675 | 52,790 |
| 1905.. | 7,294 | 47,271 | 54,565 |
| 1906.. | 7,286 | 44,962 | 52,248 |
| 1907-08.. | 6,654 | 44,037 | 50,691 |
| 1908-09.. | 6,819 | 46,379 | 53,189 |
| 1909-10.. | 6,263 | 44,607 | 50,870 |

In the year 1893 the figures for the same provinces were 6,896 men in vessels, 43,343 men in boats, making the total number of men 50,239.

Thus we find that in the course of sixteen years the number of men engaged in the capture of fish on board the combined fleets of the four eastern provinces has not increased much; in fact within the last ten years the tendency has been downwards.

During the ten years named the population of Canada has increased very greatly, and as a consequence the field, the forest, the factory and the mine have literally poured forth an increasing flood of wealth.

Why then has the fishing industry of the east failed to share in this cycle of general national prosperity?

Here is a question the solution of which may well claim close and serious attention.

BOUNTY SYSTEM NOT GIVING RESULTS INTENDED.

Notwithstanding all that has been done from time to time by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in various ways to encourage the development of our fisheries, and in spite of the fact that somewhere in the vicinity of \$160,000 per year for the last twenty-seven years have been distributed as fishing bounty in the four eastern provinces, we are face to face with the fact that no advance is being made.

In the latter regard, it may be that the existing system of distribution is wrong, and that some new basis of payment needs to be devised and adopted to produce the effects contemplated at the inception of the system.

To the writer, who has seen the great industries of steam trawling and steam drifting, with all the concomitant and subsidiary industries they bring in their train, grow and expand by leaps and bounds in the course of a decade in Great Britain, the spec-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tacle of beholding an industry, on which such a large proportion of the population of our maritime provinces depends for its very existence, simply marking time for such a long period, is a source of great amazement.

A CAUSE OF NON-EXPANSION.

In the opinion of the writer, the chief reason why this sluggish condition has existed so long is to be found in the fact that the fish trade of the east is largely a salt fish one and that it has practically reached its limit in the way of expansion, notwithstanding recent improvements in the style of placing the dried product on the market in such forms as boneless and skinless, shredded, &c.

Here are tables showing the yearly quantities of cod and haddock dried in the last ten years:—

| COD. | | HADDOCK. | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Year. | Cwts. | Year. | Cwts. |
| 1900..... | 897,765 | 1900..... | 103,993 |
| 1901..... | 1,004,586 | 1901..... | 140,130 |
| 1902..... | 1,002,644 | 1902..... | 100,319 |
| 1903..... | 830,883 | 1903..... | 75,131 |
| 1904..... | 792,881 | 1904..... | 88,113 |
| 1905..... | 738,637 | 1905..... | 99,788 |
| 1906..... | 670,775 | 1906..... | 82,745 |
| 1907-08..... | 693,955 | 1907-08..... | 75,002 |
| 1908-09..... | 700,530 | 1908-09..... | 87,246 |
| 1909-10..... | 814,041 | 1909-10..... | 111,705 |

Seventeen years ago the quantity of cod dried was 880,184 cwt. and that of haddock dried 167,578 cwt.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

That there is a change taking place in the character of the fisheries on many parts of the Atlantic coast, however, and that therein lies the hope of re-animation is obvious to all close observers.

In recent years there is an ever increasing quantity of cod being disposed of fresh or green, of haddock fresh and smoked, and in the course of last year 'filleted' smoked fish—pieces of fresh fish, usually haddock, minus bones and skin, slightly smoked and coloured—were placed on the market for the first time by one or two Halifax fish merchants.

If, perchance this may fall under the eye of those who are making 'fillets' it may not be out of place to herein ask them to reconsider the question of salting. Those 'fillets' being thin and without bones or skin absorb the pickle much quicker than a whole split haddock, for instance, in preparation for smoking, and the tendency is to turn out 'fillets' that are too salty for the average consumer. This was the one fault of an otherwise delectable piece of fish last year, which could easily be avoided without injury to its keepable qualities, and it is to be hoped that due attention will be paid to this matter in future.

The accompanying tables convey some idea as to how this trade in fresh and semi-fresh fish has grown in the last ten years:—

| Cod, Fresh or Green. | | Haddock, Fresh and Smoked. | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|
| year. | lbs. | year. | lbs. |
| 1900..... | Nil. | 1900 | 7,560,625 |
| 1901..... | Nil. | 1901 | 8,691,669 |
| 1902..... | Nil. | 1902..... | 7,751,883 |
| 1903..... | 504,500 | 1903..... | 10,060,283 |
| 1904..... | 1,238,985 | 1904..... | 9,875,700 |
| 1905..... | 1,876,000 | 1905..... | 14,216,384 |
| 1906..... | 2,170,695 | 1906..... | 18,246,866 |
| 1907-08 .. | 6,895,900 | 1907-08 .. | 15,259,535 |
| 1908-09 .. | 5,432,100 | 1908-09 .. | 11,845,619 |
| 1909-10..... | 4,354,871 | 1909-10..... | 13,557,442 |

On those remoter parts of our coast, however, which as yet lie beyond the reach of the railway and other means of quick transportation, the fish business must remain a dried fish one for the time; and while there may not be much hope of increasing the demand and output of this class of fish, yet, in the opinion of the writer, much can be done to at least arrest their decline by, for instance, following the example of the Scotch Fishery Board in periodically sending a duly qualified person to the consuming centres to study the tastes and desires of the consumers, and by the distribution of reports to keep these continually before the fishermen and curers at our producing points. Also very much can be done by the institution of a thoroughly sound system of inspection for all salt fish.

Indeed some such steps are urgently needed to be taken for the salvation of the cod-fish trade with Europe, especially.

The bounty of \$2 per cwt. paid by the French government to the French cod-fishing industry is a severe handicap on the Canadian industry as well as on that of others.

In fact the British Consul General at Florence, Italy in his report for 1909 says:—referring to the Italian trade—‘That unless a large catch at Newfoundland and Labrador happens to coincide with a small take by the French fishing fleet, British cod-fish—products of Newfoundland, Canada and Great Britain—cannot compete with the French on anything like equal terms and must go to the wall. The only recourse open to British exporters is to devote more and more attention to the quality of their goods from the point of view of the local taste and demand.’

If, then the Atlantic fisheries of Canada must rely on the comparatively new and struggling fresh fish trade for a means of expansion the question remains: What can be done to give this trade the necessary fillip?

CANADIANS NON-FISH EATERS.

In northern temperate regions edible fishes are found in much more abundance than in southern and tropical zones, and they therefore, as a rule, form a much more important part of the food supply of the people.

In Canada we live in the northern temperate zone, with a great abundance of fine food fishes in our seas; but can we say that fish forms an important part of our daily diet? It may at once be admitted that we as a northern people are an exception to the rule as fish eaters.

The question may be asked why should this be the case?

Several causes have combined to keep us a non-fish eating nation; chief amongst them being the little attention given until recently, to supplying good fresh sea fish

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

to inland dwellers, owing to difficulties of transportation, and the greater attention hitherto given on the coast to the salt-fish trade. Another is the lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of inland dealers in not realizing the possibility of greatly increased trade that lies in an attractive display of fresh fish, dressed for cooking by expert fish cleaners, in cleanly, up to date fish shops; together with the want of a proper knowledge of the art of cooking fish on the part of the average housewife.

Take the manner in which fresh fish are exhibited for sale in Ottawa as a fair sample of that obtaining in most cities of the Dominion. A dealer, usually a butcher, on a Friday morning places a large tin tray in his shop window on which are laid out, generally in an inch or more of their own blood, a few sickly-looking 'fresh' had-dock, trout, &c., by means of which he expects to entice the custom of those, and there are many, who would eat real fresh sea fish. The exhibition is enough to make most fish eaters vow never more to indulge their appetite.

ONE DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

One hindrance to the greater expansion of a fresh fish trade—that of transportation—has been largely removed by the plan adopted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1907, of assisting shippers of Canadian fresh fish, by providing necessary facilities, as well as by the payment of part of the heavy express charges on their shipments, which was explained fully on page xvii of the Fisheries Report for 1908-9, to enable them to more than compete successfully with the United States shippers who have hitherto practically supplied the larger towns and cities of central Canada owing to the much shorter railway journey from Boston and Gloucester.

Since the inauguration of the system the quantity of fresh fish annually brought into Canada from United States ports has been strikingly reduced, and that shipped inland from Canadian Atlantic ports correspondingly increased, and it now remains for the energy and enterprise alone of our fishermen and fish merchants to entirely supply the present home demand from Canadian sources.

But even the capturing of the whole of the home market by Canadians will not, until the demand for fresh fish be mightily increased, bring about the much-to-be-desired growth in our Atlantic fisheries, and the question still remains: What is to be done to create the fish eating habit to produce the expansion needed?

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

In the opinion of the writer, this matter might be solved, and the whole fishing business of the country benefited and enlarged by starting an educational campaign by means of interesting articles in the newspapers, and the dissemination of literature with the object of teaching the public how to use fish as a daily diet and not merely as an occasional change from meat, of convincing the housewife of the great food value of fish, and of showing her how she may serve it up in many tasty and appetizing ways.

Advantage might also be taken of the various provincial fairs,—especially inland fairs—held annually throughout the country, to advertise the produce of our seas by the erection of a model fish-shop in which an expert could demonstrate—for the special benefit of dealers—how to clean and prepare fish of various kinds for cooking, and how the fish should be displayed in a shop window so as to attract buyers.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING.

Notwithstanding the enormous extent to which the fresh fish trade of Great Britain has already grown it is realized that full advantage has not yet been taken of the means of expansion, that the public has not yet learned the proper value of fish as a food, and that organized effort is necessary to bring about a still greater increase in the sale and consumption of this wholesome and nourishing article of diet.

There is an organization known as the 'National Fisheries Protection Association,' embracing in its membership, besides many members of both houses of parliament, representatives of all branches of the fishing industry in Great Britain, with headquarters in London, which convenes periodically and deliberates on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the national fisheries.

This association, with the active co-operation and assistance of all fish dealers, &c., is at present conducting what is called a 'Fish for Food Campaign' throughout the British Islands, with a view to arousing further public interest in the advantages of a fish diet.

The plan of campaign consists in the issuing to fish-mongers, and others handling fish in any way, booklets for free distribution amongst the consuming public, containing besides interesting articles on the food value of fish by eminent medical and scientific authorities, many recipes designed to help customers to cook fish in a variety of new, inexpensive and appetizing ways.

Advertisements such as the following are also prominently displayed:—

WHY EAT MORE FISH?

Because:

Fish as an article of diet is more nourishing and wholesome than meat.

Fish is sustaining and is quickly digested.

Fish is essential to making children healthy and strong.

Fish can be cooked in a large variety of ways and makes many daily dishes.

For your health's sake, eat more fish.

Ask your grocer for free recipe book: Tasty Ways of Cooking Fish.

Eat fish and more of it.

If the necessity for putting forth a united effort to increase the demand for fish by advocating a more regular use of it in the daily dietary of the British Isles be great, it is bound to strike all who may lay any claim to a knowledge of the fishing business of Canada that the need for taking some such steps in this country is immensely greater, for much of the prejudice existing in Canada to-day against a more regular use of fish as food is due to the want of a proper appreciation of its health-giving qualities.

In writing a prefatory article on the 'Food value of fish' for the booklet used in the campaign in England. Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., vice-president of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, says in part:—

* * * * *

'That fish should thus have been found sufficient for human requirements in people displaying great physical vitality is not surprising when it is known that it fulfils the two great functions of food, by supplying the material by which the body is built up and repaired, and the material by means of which it does its work. To revert to the old, and, if not strictly accurate, still serviceable analogy of the steam-engine, fish contains the metal of which the engine is constructed, and the fuel for getting up steam. It contains what is called proteid, the nitrogenous constituent, which is mainly concerned in the formation of the tissues of which the body is composed, and it contains fat—one of the main sources from which the energy of the cells is derived.

'It is true that, both as regards proteid and fat, fish is inferior to meat. It may be estimated that as regards fat, one and a-half pounds of fish are equal to one pound of lean beef in nutritive value, and that in the nutritive nitrogenous material the flesh of white fish is from 2 to 4 per cent poorer than that of meat. But the price of white fish is considerably less than that of meat, and when it can be bought at 3d. or 4d. a pound, as the coarser kinds of fish always can be,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

it is, for equal nutritive value, exceedingly cheap when compared with beef and mutton, even allowing for the larger proportion of waste and unedible material in fish.

'As a rule it is the cheaper, or as they are unfortunately called, the coarser kinds of fish, such as skate, dabs, mackerel, hake, haddock, and sprats that afford the most nourishment for a given sum. It has been remarked that the humble bloater offers the largest amount of animal nourishment for a given price of any animal food and that two salt herrings contain as much proteid as is requisite in the daily dietary of an ordinary working man. One pound of fresh herring at 2d. is certainly as sustaining as half a pound of beef at 6d.'

* * * * *

'It cannot be too strongly insisted on that for working people of all classes —those who work with their heads as well as those who work with their hands— fish is an economical source of the energy necessary to enable them to carry on their work, and that for children and young persons, it furnishes the very stuff that is needed to enable them to grow healthy and strong. Even the rearer sorts of fish are sometimes worth the money paid for them. Salmon, for instance, weight for weight, contains nearly three times as much nutriment as cod, and so a pound of salmon at 1s. 6d. is not more costly, from an alimentary point of view, than one pound of cod at 6d., or a pound of mutton at 10d. When it is practicable, as I suppose it will be, to place on the market, even in our midland towns farthest from the sea, the finer varieties of fish, such as sole, turbot, and brill, at more moderate prices than have hitherto ruled, then these will be by no means extravagant luxuries even in humble homes. But it is the coarser kinds of fish, such as skate, mackerel, hake, dabs, sprats, haddock, and conger eel, which can be bought at 3d. or 4d. a pound in most towns, that the great and hitherto much-neglected storehouse of food for the people is to be found.

'It is not possible or advisable that fish should to any large extent take the place of butchers' meat in the diet of the inhabitants of this country. There is plenty of room for both. There are amongst us classes who habitually eat too much butchers' meat, and who would do well to reduce their meat ration and substitute fish for some part of it; but there are also classes, much larger classes, who habitually eat too little butchers' meat, and to whom a supply of cheap fish should be an inestimable boon.

* * * * *

Instruction in the preparation of fish for the table in at least a dozen different tempting ways should, I think, be made a leading feature in the cookery classes in all elementary schools. A fish cake of common skate, well made, is a delicacy that an epicure need not despise; and a well-seasoned fish pie of cod, served hot, is really a dainty enough dish 'to set before a king.'

One of the great recommendations of fish as a food is its easy digestibility. Even feeble and delicate stomachs, like those of under-fed children, dyspeptics and convalescents can deal with it without difficulty. The rapidity with which any kind of meat dissolves in the stomach depends on the fineness of its fibres. Beef is less digestible than mutton, because its fibres are longer and harder, and for the same reason mutton is less digestible than the breast of a fowl. But in fish the muscle fibres are very short, and arranged in flaky masses which are easily separated from one another, and hence fish lends itself to comparatively speedy digestion. Of course, fish differs greatly in digestibility, the lean kinds being more quickly disposed of than the fat; and salt fish owing to the hardening of its fibre during salting, lingering longer in the stomach than fresh fish.

But the digestibility, absorbability, and nutritive value of fish must largely depend on the cooking of it. When presented in a savoury form it not only stimu-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

lates the flow of saliva, but by its mere flavour sets the gastric glands a-working, even before it has reached the stomach; whereas when served in a watery and insipid way, it fails to afford either stimulus or satisfaction.'

Great Britain is not alone, however, in its efforts to popularize the use of fish among the masses.

In Germany, at this moment, there is a propaganda in full swing with the same object in view.

In the last report of the Fishery Society, which is undertaking the main part of the work, it is said that the common ignorance of the methods of preparing tasty and varied dishes of fish is one of the greatest obstacles encountered.

In order to overcome it, classes have been started in Berlin and a large number of other towns—'sea-fish cooking classes'—for housewives and girls. Besides, this, special commissions have been appointed in Breslau and Dresden to encourage the use of fish.

By the inauguration of a campaign, then, having for its object the expansion of the Canadian trade in fresh fish, on lines similar to that now going on in Great Britain and Germany, we would be not only helping a languishing national industry to assume its rightful place alongside of others that are progressing by the proverbial 'leap and bound,' but we would have the added pleasure of knowing that a hardy race of seamen from which our future naval force will have to draw its raw material is being maintained and increased.

The intention of the writer, as stated at the beginning, has been to simply arouse interest in, and create discussion on the backward condition of our Atlantic fisheries by the presentation of a few facts, and to point to a possible means of progress.

The question as to how a 'fish for food campaign' may be organized, and as to who should undertake the initiation of it is left to be evolved in the course of the discussions to which it is hoped this article may give rise.

APPENDIX No. 1.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, including fishing bounty, amounted to \$1,149,577.07.

The total net fisheries revenue, during the same period, for rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, amounted to \$85,070.56.

| Services. | Expenditure. | | Vote. | |
|---|--------------|------|-----------|------|
| | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Salaries and Disbursements Fishery Officers | 173,271 | 52 | 195,780 | 00 |
| Fish-breeding | 180,345 | 65 | 322,300 | 00 |
| Fisheries Protection Service | 295,443 | 47 | 304,200 | 00 |
| Fishing Bounty | 155,221 | 85 | 160,000 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous Fisheries | 345,294 | 58 | 462,125 | 00 |
| Total | 1,149,577 | 07 | 1,444,405 | 00 |

The following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of the fishery officers in the several provinces, together with expenses for maintenance of fish-breeding establishments throughout Canada, and the Fisheries Protection Service. Details will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS FISHERY OFFICERS DETAILED.

| Province. | OFFICERS. | | GUARDIANS. | | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| | Salaries. | Disbursements. | Wages. | Expenses. | | |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| General Account | | | | | 3,910 03 | 3,910 03 |
| Ontario | 3,600 00 | 1,046 24 | | | 190 62 | 4,836 86 |
| Quebec | 4,212 90 | 3,060 95 | 613 00 | | | 7,886 85 |
| New Brunswick | 6,578 55 | 10,330 13 | 23,079 14 | 783 51 | 416 86 | 41,188 19 |
| Nova Scotia | 9,833 71 | 18,138 28 | 18,572 77 | 23 40 | 22 50 | 46,590 06 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,261 10 | 2,153 19 | 3,746 83 | 177 46 | 57 50 | 9,396 08 |
| Manitoba | 2,551 51 | 505 15 | 1,257 66 | 735 50 | 174 00 | 5,223 82 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,875 00 | 2,088 78 | 1,083 41 | 1,427 38 | | 6,474 57 |
| Alberta | 386 29 | 154 74 | 2,530 72 | 4,866 47 | | 7,938 22 |
| British Columbia | 10,308 07 | 4,525 60 | 10,457 07 | 3,466 71 | 8,752 16 | 37,509 61 |
| Yukon | 1,206 25 | 148 00 | 905 53 | 56 85 | | 2,316 63 |
| Total Expenditure | | | | | | \$173,271 52 |

FISH-BREEDING DETAILED.

| Hatcheries. | Salaries. | Maintenance | Total Expenditure of Hatchery. | Total Expenditure in Provinces |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Ontario.</i> | | | | |
| Newcastle..... | 1,500 00 | 1,622 69 | 3,122 69 | |
| Ottawa..... | 1,730 00 | 783 63 | 2,613 63 | |
| Quinte Pond..... | | 475 67 | 475 67 | |
| Sandwich..... | 1,150 00 | 6,728 39 | 7,878 39 | |
| Sarnia..... | 850 00 | 1,221 26 | 2,071 26 | |
| Warton..... | 1,550 00 | 4,902 66 | 6,452 66 | |
| | | | | 22,614 30 |
| <i>Quebec.</i> | | | | |
| Chelsea Pond..... | | 84 50 | 84 50 | |
| Gaspé..... | 1,150 00 | 1,127 21 | 2,277 21 | |
| Lac Tremblant..... | 450 00 | 386 71 | 836 71 | |
| Lake Lester..... | 700 00 | 1,204 07 | 1,904 07 | |
| Magog..... | 850 00 | 1,606 59 | 2,456 59 | |
| Port Daniel..... | | 2,382 77 | 2,382 77 | |
| St. Alexis..... | 400 00 | 999 97 | 1,399 97 | |
| Tadoussac..... | 950 00 | 3,381 74 | 4,331 74 | |
| Magdalen Islands..... | | 3,618 75 | 3,618 75 | |
| | | | | 19,292 31 |
| <i>New Brunswick.</i> | | | | |
| Miramichi..... | 1,000 00 | 2,722 47 | 3,722 47 | |
| Restigouche..... | 2,021 25 | 2,381 54 | 4,402 79 | |
| St. John Pond..... | 333 33 | 6,791 78 | 7,125 11 | |
| " River..... | 1,120 82 | 605 58 | 1,726 40 | |
| Shippegan..... | | 1,639 55 | 1,639 55 | |
| Shemogue..... | | 2,486 43 | 2,486 43 | |
| | | | | 21,102 75 |
| <i>Nova Scotia.</i> | | | | |
| Bay View..... | | 2,567 83 | 2,567 83 | |
| Bedford..... | 1,500 00 | 622 55 | 2,122 55 | |
| Canso..... | | 3,250 51 | 3,250 51 | |
| Fourchu Pond..... | | 488 48 | 488 48 | |
| Margaree..... | 1,080 00 | 4,402 42 | 5,482 42 | |
| Windsor..... | 800 00 | 1,010 48 | 1,810 48 | |
| | | | | 15,722 27 |
| <i>Prince Edward Island.</i> | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | | 2,221 32 | 2,221 32 | |
| Kelly's Pond..... | 825 00 | 861 10 | 1,686 10 | |
| Georgetown..... | | 4,232 08 | 4,232 08 | |
| | | | | 8,139 50 |
| <i>Manitoba.</i> | | | | |
| Berens River..... | | 5,523 62 | 5,523 62 | |
| Selkirk..... | 943 33 | 2,315 85 | 3,259 18 | |
| Winnipegosis..... | 1,000 00 | 4,604 06 | 5,604 06 | |
| | | | | 14,386 86 |
| <i>British Columbia.</i> | | | | |
| Babine..... | 1,000 00 | 7,065 27 | 8,065 27 | |
| Fraser River..... | 1,100 00 | 5,113 77 | 6,213 77 | |
| Granite Creek..... | 1,100 00 | 8,555 02 | 9,655 02 | |
| Harrison Lake..... | 1,200 00 | 1,186 30 | 12,386 30 | |
| Pemberton..... | 1,000 00 | 8,606 63 | 9,606 63 | |
| Rivers Inlet..... | 1,000 00 | 5,988 35 | 6,988 35 | |
| Skeena River..... | 1,100 00 | 4,595 10 | 5,695 10 | |
| Stewart Lake..... | 1,000 00 | 7,236 91 | 8,236 91 | |
| | | | | 66,847 35 |
| General Account..... | 967 44 | 11,272 87 | 12,240 31 | 12,240 31 |
| Total Expenditure..... | | | | 180,345 65 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE DETAILED.

| Name of Vessel. | Pay Lists. | | Fuel. | | Provisions | | REPAIRS. | | SUPPLIES. | | | | Charter. | Clothing. | Misc. | Totals. | Total Net Expenditure of Vessels. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|----|---------|----|
| | Fuel. | | Provisions | | Hull. | | Engine. | | Deck. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | | | | | | | | |
| Alcedo. | 4,514 | 50 | 848 | 15 | 1,548 | 82 | 3,561 | 52 | 43 | 47 | 258 | 58 | 315 | 38 | 533 | 50 | 100 | 76 | 11,724 | 68 |
| Canada. | 22,426 | 60 | 3,281 | 15 | 10,991 | 01 | 840 | 84 | 658 | 06 | 188 | 31 | 863 | 69 | 2,237 | 78 | 1,984 | 40 | 43,501 | 84 |
| Constance. | 8,133 | 52 | 1,120 | 00 | 3,805 | 08 | 4,620 | 12 | 4,719 | 50 | 267 | 54 | 167 | 01 | 655 | 55 | 908 | 22 | 24,406 | 54 |
| Curlew. | 6,624 | 26 | 996 | 14 | 2,238 | 95 | 11,832 | 70 | 7 | 05 | 455 | 75 | 508 | 26 | 785 | 50 | 1,466 | 52 | 24,975 | 13 |
| Christine. | 8,242 | 04 | 1,332 | 76 | 2,665 | 06 | 652 | 71 | 2,715 | 29 | 277 | 47 | 902 | 66 | 1,075 | 25 | 3,339 | 81 | 21,803 | 05 |
| Less Customs & Transfers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *20,274 | 28 |
| Falcon. | 5,710 | 00 | 2,223 | 99 | 2,410 | 93 | 611 | 36 | 258 | 25 | 499 | 63 | 584 | 37 | 134 | 00 | 319 | 76 | 1,528 | 77 |
| Georgia. | 4,310 | 32 | 543 | 40 | 827 | 60 | 194 | 85 | 191 | 43 | 256 | 66 | 106 | 32 | 296 | 50 | 415 | 38 | 12,752 | 20 |
| Hudson. | 1,710 | 01 | 434 | 33 | 713 | 20 | 305 | 59 | 259 | 47 | 133 | 95 | 249 | 20 | | | 438 | 83 | 4,244 | 58 |
| Wm. Joliffe. | | | | | 16 | 00 | | | | | | | 2 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Kestrel. | 16,003 | 64 | 4,090 | 35 | 5,933 | 03 | 12,939 | 58 | 1,936 | 16 | 712 | 43 | 1,321 | 51 | 2,477 | 15 | 789 | 73 | 21,645 | 50 |
| Lady of Lake. | 4,259 | 48 | 292 | 25 | 871 | 69 | 1,160 | 35 | 301 | 93 | 220 | 81 | 339 | 28 | | | 348 | 23 | 46,203 | 58 |
| Petrel. | 7,449 | 94 | 1,548 | 73 | 2,932 | 46 | 2,082 | 84 | 647 | 56 | 274 | 37 | 602 | 76 | 401 | 20 | 514 | 28 | 7,794 | 02 |
| Princess. | 11,198 | 93 | 4,658 | 09 | 3,729 | 46 | 1,795 | 50 | 520 | 23 | 340 | 29 | 879 | 35 | 1,297 | 20 | 1,992 | 91 | 16,454 | 14 |
| Rattlesnake. | 5,100 | 00 | 1,512 | 60 | 1,338 | 41 | 591 | 08 | 24 | 04 | 352 | 90 | 199 | 82 | 364 | 25 | 234 | 27 | 25,811 | 96 |
| Vigilant. | 12,462 | 08 | 3,138 | 85 | 4,644 | 65 | 893 | 01 | 1,517 | 10 | 1,240 | 35 | 804 | 45 | 745 | 40 | 563 | 25 | 9,777 | 37 |
| General account. | 2,665 | 56 | 41 | 20 | 752 | 33 | | | 127 | 21 | 190 | 87 | 5 | 65 | | | 4,885 | 57 | 26,009 | 14 |
| Fisheries Int'l'g Co. Bureau. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8,674 | 23 |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,797 | 24 |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 295,443 | 47 |

* Amount paid by Customs Department re 'Christine' in Customs service.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

| MISCELLANEOUS FISHERIES. | | \$ | cts. |
|---|--|---------|------|
| Building Fishways..... | | 3,992 | 25 |
| Canadian Fisheries Exhibit..... | | 3,228 | 51 |
| Cold Storage..... | | 14,504 | 98 |
| Distributing Fishing Bounty..... | | 5,045 | 56 |
| Dogfish Reduction works..... | | 33,593 | 20 |
| Fishery Commission..... | | 6,733 | 74 |
| Fisheries Pro. Ser. Cruiser Pacific Coast..... | | 218,585 | 60 |
| Georgian Bay Laboratory..... | | 1,426 | 97 |
| International Fisheries Commission..... | | 1,094 | 67 |
| Legal and incidental expenses..... | | 1,412 | 28 |
| Marine Biological Stations..... | | 12,959 | 92 |
| Oyster Culture..... | | 4,234 | 48 |
| Transportation Fresh Fish..... | | 38,263 | 16 |
| Services W. S. Young, '08..... | | 100 | 00 |
| Services customs officers issuing licenses U. S. vessels..... | | 528 | 22 |
| Services officers re Fish. Intelligence Bureau..... | | 370 | 26 |
| Services W. S. Young, '09..... | | 100 | 00 |
| Salary special guardian McKenzie..... | | 125 | 00 |
| | | 346,298 | 70 |
| Less credit balance Souris Fish Drier, P.E.I..... | | 1,004 | 12 |
| Total net expenditure..... | | 345,294 | 58 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the Credit of the Receiver General of Canada
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

| Provinces. | Amount collecte-l. | Refnnds. | Net Amount. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ontario..... | 1,520 75 | | 1,520 75 |
| Quebec..... | 4,953 46 | 6 | 4,947 46 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,845 81 | 24 | 3,821 81 |
| New Brunswick..... | 13,044 88 | | 13,044 88 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 2,359 93 | | 2,359 93 |
| Manitoba..... | 3,962 88 | | 3,962 88 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,209 44 | | 1,209 44 |
| Alberta..... | 703 00 | | 703 00 |
| Hudson Bay Territory..... | 301 83 | | 301 83 |
| British Columbia..... | 41,864 80 | | 41,864 80 |
| Yukon..... | 457 00 | | 457 00 |
| Modus Vivendi Licenses..... | | | 10,876 78 |
| Net total..... | | | 85,070 56 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of the

| Number. | 1890-91. | | 1891-92. | | 1892-93. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1 General Account Fisheries. | | | | | | |
| 2 Ontario. | 15,540 30 | 26,517 70 | 15,155 83 | 25,368 90 | 20,116 91 | 30,623 09 |
| 3 Quebec. | 10,666 98 | 3,642 14 | 10,917 56 | 4,742 76 | 11,761 34 | 7,471 70 |
| 4 New Brunswick. | 16,082 77 | 7,193 69 | 15,707 98 | 6,334 83 | 15,721 05 | 7,831 53 |
| 5 Nova Scotia. | 17,844 19 | 5,582 65 | 18,755 86 | 3,357 42 | 19,444 22 | 6,782 02 |
| 6 Prince Edward Island. | 3,242 25 | 667 00 | 1,835 65 | 166 00 | 2,847 60 | 304 10 |
| 7 Manitoba and N. W. Terr. | 3,609 03 | 1,234 00 | 3,593 43 | 1,079 00 | 3,932 96 | 1,661 63 |
| 8 British Columbia. | 4,220 53 | 12,859 02 | 6,158 17 | 8,192 48 | 5,490 60 | 40,264 00 |
| 9 Fish-breeding and fishways. | 39,496 45 | 1,286 59 | 43,957 74 | 178 00 | 47,322 49 | |
| 10 Fisheries Protection Service. | 83,050 16 | 1,934 49 | 93,397 40 | | 106,805 39 | |
| 11 Miscellaneous. | 13,382 28 | | 17,449 06 | | 100,602 14 | |
| Totals. | 207,234 94 | 60,917 19 | 226,928 48 | 49,719 39 | 334,044 70 | 94,938 12 |
| Fishing bounties. | 165,967 22 | | 156,892 25 | | 159,752 15 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 1897-98. | | 1898-99. | | 1899-00. | |
| | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 12 General Account Fisheries. | 2,389 66 | | 2,632 12 | | 652 41 | |
| 13 Ontario. | 19,239 34 | 30,574 57 | 11,784 22 | 5,830 85 | 3,804 94 | 794 12 |
| 14 Quebec. | 11,140 16 | 7,571 15 | 11,350 27 | 6,287 71 | 5,452 41 | 2,543 04 |
| 15 New Brunswick. | 17,063 58 | 5,317 08 | 22,922 50 | 10,430 08 | 21,659 94 | 12,015 27 |
| 16 Nova Scotia. | 21,683 91 | 11,511 85 | 25,348 11 | 6,668 22 | 27,461 91 | 5,494 49 |
| 17 Prince Edward Island. | 6,775 78 | 2,707 57 | 6,832 85 | 2,242 24 | 7,364 30 | 2,207 12 |
| 18 Manitoba. | 1,206 26 | 1,515 00 | 1,883 37 | 1,537 85 | 1,725 59 | 2,028 00 |
| 19 N. W. Territories. | 2,324 66 | 393 87 | 4,065 68 | 150 50 | 3,848 25 | 1,522 50 |
| 20 British Columbia. | 8,568 79 | 47,864 75 | 8,459 47 | 45,801 75 | 13,662 17 | 53,195 35 |
| 21 Yukon. | | | | | | |
| 22 Hudson Bay Territory. | | | | | | |
| 23 Fish-breeding. | 28,002 32 | | 34,522 57 | | 38,070 12 | |
| 24 Fisheries Protection Service. | 101,807 96 | | 105,133 27 | | 97,370 11 | |
| 25 Miscellaneous. | 59,919 56 | | 23,207 73 | | 31,125 67 | |
| Totals. | 280,061 98 | 107,455 84 | 427,599 16 | 75,949 20 | 411,717 35 | 79,799 89 |
| Fishing bounties. | 157,504 00 | | 159,459 00 | | 160,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 1904-05. | | 1905-06. | | 1906-07. | |
| | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 26 General Account Fisheries. | 1,314 75 | | 2,261 66 | | 1,437 28 | |
| 27 Ontario. | 4,294 60 | 1,471 51 | 4,949 67 | 499 15 | 3,188 34 | 349 10 |
| 28 Quebec. | 6,769 16 | 4,648 86 | 8,123 04 | 7,564 39 | 5,590 94 | 8,145 97 |
| 29 New Brunswick. | 25,253 16 | 11,887 19 | 35,856 38 | 11,395 84 | 24,987 70 | 9,153 08 |
| 30 Nova Scotia. | 32,619 85 | 6,448 88 | 49,351 10 | 4,934 43 | 24,989 09 | |
| 31 Prince Edward Island. | 6,879 05 | 2,046 50 | 9,351 81 | 2,206 25 | 5,792 32 | 3,118 73 |
| 32 Manitoba. | 2,800 64 | 4,875 70 | 3,687 07 | 4,148 00 | 2,173 33 | 1,300 94 |
| 33 Alberta. | | | | | | |
| 34 Saskatchewan. | | | | | | |
| 35 N. W. Territories. | 7,003 55 | 1,151 50 | 11,124 22 | 868 97 | 6,359 22 | 969 50 |
| 36 British Columbia. | 16,631 37 | 47,436 00 | 30,141 33 | 51,532 50 | 20,381 97 | 29,903 95 |
| 37 Yukon. | 1,400 00 | 340 00 | 1,083 31 | 282 00 | 1,030 35 | 173 00 |
| 38 Hudson Bay Territory. | | 10 00 | | 10 00 | | 10 00 |
| 39 Fish-breeding. | 149,419 24 | | 209,279 78 | | 118,681 62 | |
| 40 Fisheries Protection Service. | 462,082 12 | | 249,876 37 | | 204,837 82 | |
| 41 Miscellaneous. | 105,892 97 | 10,472 00 | 194,993 61 | 14,568 16 | 115,219 92 | 4,134 00 |
| Totals. | 822,360 46 | 90,988 14 | 968,626 00 | 98,009 69 | 531,669 90 | 59,544 25 |
| Fishing bounties. | 157,228 24 | | 158,546 65 | | 159,015 75 | |
| Grand Totals. | | | | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Fisheries Department from July 1, 1890, to March, 31, 1910.

| 1893-94. | | 1894-95. | | 1895-96. | | 1896-97. | | Number. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|
| Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| 22,634 37 | 28,632 82 | 21,938 56 | 33,211 60 | 24,917 48 | 35,681 68 | 2,198 47 | 32,814 66 | 1 |
| 11,692 82 | 7,211 82 | 12,459 34 | 8,836 18 | 11,570 43 | 8,160 98 | 21,592 40 | 7,876 12 | 2 |
| 18,522 94 | 8,333 24 | 21,370 94 | 11,170 36 | 20,526 56 | 10,696 88 | 12,910 80 | 10,110 77 | 3 |
| 20,420 81 | 5,296 27 | 23,555 38 | 7,075 07 | 23,049 41 | 6,180 93 | 21,671 92 | 5,239 55 | 4 |
| 3,078 55 | 980 15 | 3,796 58 | 3,312 30 | 3,555 87 | 2,161 85 | 23,682 33 | 2,032 25 | 5 |
| 5,331 29 | 926 99 | 6,178 71 | 2,458 80 | 6,915 20 | 2,256 69 | 3,744 36 | 1,719 00 | 6 |
| 5,283 21 | 25,337 90 | 6,218 74 | 23,517 25 | 6,226 77 | 26,410 75 | 1,908 14 | 39,888 82 | 7 |
| 45,024 67 | ..... | 39,730 93 | ..... | 38,050 41 | ..... | 2,181 58 | 344 13 | 8 |
| 115,147 50 | ..... | 100,207 29 | ..... | 102,021 72 | ..... | 8,841 64 | ..... | 9 |
| 34,892 19 | ..... | 24,619 86 | ..... | 20,203 25 | ..... | 27,330 73 | ..... | 10 |
| 282,028 44 | 76,719 19 | 260,076 33 | 89,581 56 | 257,237 10 | 91,549 76 | 99,357 01 | 100,025 30 | 11 |
| 158,794 54 | ..... | 160,089 42 | ..... | 163,567 99 | ..... | 62,777 30 | ..... |  |
| 282,028 44 | 76,719 19 | 260,076 33 | 89,581 56 | 257,237 10 | 91,549 76 | 289,197 01 | 100,025 30 | |
| 158,794 54 | ..... | 160,089 42 | ..... | 163,567 99 | ..... | 154,389 77 | ..... |  |
| 1900-01. | | 1901-02. | | 1902-03. | | 1903-04. | | |
| Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| 1,117 49 | ..... | 765 78 | ..... | 402 97 | ..... | 1,362 11 | ..... | 12 |
| 3,819 57 | 717 35 | 4,445 93 | 373 42 | 4,650 53 | 1,818 83 | 4,500 43 | 2,578 48 | 13 |
| 7,934 03 | 4,738 92 | 6,242 53 | 2,498 85 | 6,785 86 | 4,379 15 | 7,619 67 | 4,670 64 | 14 |
| 28,452 51 | 10,150 40 | 23,813 62 | 11,658 34 | 27,132 84 | 11,188 02 | 27,664 34 | 10,593 20 | 15 |
| 35,760 39 | 6,595 94 | 32,618 00 | 6,084 65 | 39,118 79 | 3,962 45 | 30,003 01 | 3,685 75 | 16 |
| 7,934 03 | 1,525 30 | 7,814 02 | 1,843 45 | 7,081 60 | 2,007 35 | 7,320 96 | 1,983 42 | 17 |
| 2,639 74 | 1,103 00 | 2,624 87 | 2,279 00 | 3,129 70 | 1,784 00 | 2,789 74 | 4,002 70 | 18 |
| 6,251 39 | 1,222 55 | 5,928 22 | 950 07 | 7,076 26 | 1,350 50 | 7,317 49 | 922 50 | 19 |
| 17,886 36 | 52,960 35 | 18,560 73 | 41,178 65 | 17,808 45 | 43,015 02 | 15,133 65 | 56,904 34 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | 2,066 66 | 1,130 00 | 1,522 00 | 320 00 | 1,400 00 | 240 00 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | 22 |
| 68,961 40 | ..... | 79,891 85 | ..... | 77,330 86 | ..... | 100,286 07 | ..... | 23 |
| 124,211 21 | ..... | 152,723 69 | ..... | 145,137 49 | ..... | 204,654 66 | ..... | 24 |
| 27,833 79 | 9,178 50 | 56,131 26 | 11,223 65 | 30,903 27 | 8,925 40 | 56,828 18 | 10,165 50 | 25 |
| 332,767 07 | 88,145 11 | 393,627 21 | 79,169 58 | 368,091 12 | 78,635 82 | 475,880 31 | 95,756 53 | |
| 158,802 50 | ..... | 155,942 00 | ..... | 159,853 50 | ..... | 158,943 70 | ..... |  |
| 1907-08. | | 1908-09. | | 1909-10. | | | | |
| Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| 3,135 91 | ..... | 4,751 36 | ..... | 3,910 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 4,857 23 | 458 00 | 4,784 23 | 770 78 | 4,836 86 | 1,620 75 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 8,200 02 | 6,185 63 | 7,895 53 | 6,797 91 | 7,886 85 | 4,947 46 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 36,445 88 | 11,541 20 | 38,904 12 | 12,385 14 | 41,188 19 | 13,014 88 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 45,241 50 | 4,470 45 | 44,601 04 | 5,369 70 | 46,590 66 | 3,821 81 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 9,455 80 | 3,013 85 | 8,410 25 | 2,393 66 | 9,396 08 | 2,359 93 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 4,638 51 | 3,527 05 | 3,945 73 | 3,704 22 | 5,223 82 | 3,962 88 | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | ..... | 5,713 80 | 915 00 | 7,938 22 | 703 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | ..... | 6,591 20 | 1,085 50 | 6,474 57 | 1,209 44 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 12,718 15 | 1,151 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 31,964 83 | 48,737 55 | 35,139 58 | 39,251 65 | 37,509 61 | 41,864 80 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 1,226 30 | 274 00 | 1,019 50 | 228 00 | 2,316 63 | 457 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 360 00 | ..... | 20 00 | ..... | 501 83 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 235,660 26 | ..... | 190,563 19 | ..... | 180,345 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 225,279 96 | ..... | 242,601 14 | ..... | 295,443 47 | 10,876 78 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 181,267 38 | 395 15 | 196,808 02 | 9,794 00 | 345,249 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 956,196 23 | ..... | 791,728 69 | ..... | 994,355 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 156,114 50 | ..... | 159,999 90 | ..... | 155,221 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 951,728 59 | 82,715 56 | 1,149,577 07 | 85,070 56 | ..... | ..... |  |

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 46, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council ;—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1908.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, in view of the Revision of the Statutes of Canada in 1906, it is necessary that the regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties which were adopted by Order in Council on the 10th December, 1897, be readopted under chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, 'The Deep Sea Fisheries Act' ;

And whereas new conditions require certain changes in the existing regulations in order to establish a better interpretation of the bounty system ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the regulations established by the Order in Council of the 10th December, 1897, under the provisions of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor :—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea fish shall be entitled to a bounty ; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of ten tons and upwards (up to 80 tons), by whatever means propelled, contained within themselves which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun, shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end, shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. All vessels fishing under bounty license, are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main top mast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1909 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by the Governor General on the 24th January, 1910.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' be distributed for the year 1909-1910, upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulation entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

F. K. BENNETTS.

Assist. Clerk of the Privy Council.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

There were received during the year 1909, 13,011 claims, being a decrease of 961 as compared with 1908.

The number paid during the year was 12,956, being 885 less than the previous year.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews was \$57,631.50, and to boats and boat fishermen \$97,590.35 or a total of \$155,221.85 during the year.

Vessels to the number of 874 received the bounty, the aggregate tonnage being 20,195 tons, a decrease of 51 vessels and 2,011 tons, compared with 1908.

During the year bounty was paid to 12,082 boats and 20,129 boat fishermen, being 828 boats and 1,540 men, less than in 1908.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid during the year 1909.

| Province. | County. | NUMBER OF CLAIMS. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|
| | | Received. | Rejected. | Held in abeyance. | Paid. |
| Nova Scotia | Annapolis | 170 | | | 170 |
| | Antigonish | 136 | 1 | | 135 |
| | Cape Breton | 503 | 4 | | 499 |
| | Cumberland | | | | |
| | Digby | 414 | | | 414 |
| | Guysborough | 1,046 | 2 | | 1,044 |
| | Halifax | 1,385 | 7 | 4 | 1,374 |
| | Hants | | | | |
| | Inverness | 393 | 1 | | 392 |
| | Kings | 45 | 1 | | 44 |
| | Lunenburg | 989 | 4 | | 985 |
| | Pictou | 53 | | | 53 |
| | Queens | 194 | | | 194 |
| | Richmond | 708 | 1 | | 707 |
| | Shelburne | 710 | | | 710 |
| New Brunswick. | Victoria | 335 | 1 | | 334 |
| | Yarmouth | 195 | | | 195 |
| | Totals | 7,276 | 22 | 4 | 7,250 |
| | Charlotte | 364 | | | 364 |
| | Gloucester | 381 | 4 | | 377 |
| | Kent | 32 | | | 32 |
| | Northumberland | 13 | | | 13 |
| | Restigouche | 4 | | | 4 |
| | St. John | 40 | | | 40 |
| | Totals | 834 | 4 | | 830 |
| Prince Edward Island. | Kings | 379 | | | 379 |
| | Prince | 389 | 1 | | 388 |
| | Queens | 109 | 4 | | 105 |
| | Totals | 877 | 5 | | 872 |
| Quebec. | Bonaventure | 748 | 6 | | 742 |
| | Gaspé | 2,361 | 9 | | 2,352 |
| | Rimouski | 125 | | | 125 |
| | Saguenay | 790 | | 5 | 785 |
| | Totals | 4,024 | 15 | 5 | 4,004 |
| Grand totals | | 13,011 | 46 | 9 | 12,956 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County during the Year 1909.

| Province. | County. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Average Tonnage. | Number of Men. | Amount Paid. |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| Nova Scotia..... | Annapolis..... | 4 | 134 | 33·50 | 32 | 374 00 |
| | Antigonish..... | 4 | 56 | 14· | 10 | 131 00 |
| | Cape Breton..... | 19 | 349 | 18·37 | 76 | 919 00 |
| | Cumberland..... | | | | | |
| | Digby..... | 37 | 872 | 23·56 | 244 | 2,701 75 |
| | Guysborough..... | 61 | 914 | 14·98 | 256 | 2,834 00 |
| | Halifax..... | 56 | 1,294 | 23·10 | 310 | 3,619 00 |
| | Hants..... | | | | | |
| | Inverness..... | 26 | 347 | 13·34 | 104 | 1,127 00 |
| | Kings..... | 1 | 15 | 15· | 2 | 30 00 |
| | Lunenburg..... | 108 | 7,531 | 69·73 | 1,642 | 15,837 75 |
| | Pictou..... | 1 | 16 | 16· | 2 | 31 00 |
| | Queens..... | 3 | 41 | 13·67 | 14 | 146 00 |
| | Richmond..... | 40 | 839 | 20·97 | 183 | 2,211 50 |
| | Shelburne..... | 150 | 2,034 | 13·56 | 611 | 6,616 50 |
| | Victoria..... | 13 | 181 | 13·92 | 64 | 661 00 |
| | Yarmouth..... | 68 | 1,557 | 22·89 | 369 | 4,323 00 |
| | Totals..... | 591 | 16,180 | 27·37 | 3,919 | 45,562 50 |
| New Brunswick..... | Charlotte..... | 43 | 713 | 16·58 | 154 | 1,867 50 |
| | Gloucester..... | 184 | 2,381 | 12·94 | 727 | 7,833 50 |
| | Kent..... | 8 | 83 | 10·37 | 18 | 218 00 |
| | Northumberland..... | 8 | 85 | 10·62 | 25 | 272 50 |
| | Restigouche..... | | | | | |
| | St. John..... | 4 | 82 | 20·50 | 11 | 161 50 |
| | Totals..... | 247 | 3,344 | | 935 | 10,356 00 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | Kings..... | 18 | 330 | 13·54 | 61 | 787 50 |
| | Prince..... | 6 | 147 | 24·50 | 28 | 357 00 |
| | Queens..... | 6 | 95 | 15·83 | 24 | 275 00 |
| | Totals..... | 30 | 572 | 19·06 | 113 | 1,419 50 |
| Quebec..... | Bonaventure..... | | | | | |
| | Gaspé..... | 5 | 71 | 14·20 | 24 | 251 00 |
| | Rimouski..... | | | | | |
| | Saguenay..... | 1 | 28 | 28· | 2 | 42 50 |
| | Totals..... | 6 | 99 | 16·50 | 26 | 293 50 |
| | Grand totals..... | 874 | 20,195 | 23·10 | 4,993 | 57,631 50 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats in each County during the Year 1909, showing also total amount paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year.

| Province. | County. | Number of Boats. | Number of Men. | Amount paid. | | Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1909. | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------|---|------|
| | | | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Nova Scotia | Annapolis | 166 | 267 | 1,304 | 65 | 1,678 | 65 |
| | Antigonish | 131 | 180 | 901 | 25 | 1,032 | 25 |
| | Cape Breton | 480 | 847 | 4,078 | 35 | 4,997 | 35 |
| | Cumberland | | | | | | |
| | Digby | 377 | 650 | 3,138 | 10 | 5,839 | 85 |
| | Guysborough | 983 | 1,502 | 7,366 | 50 | 10,200 | 50 |
| | Halifax | 1,318 | 1,792 | 8,930 | 60 | 12,549 | 60 |
| | Hants | | | | | | |
| | Inverness | 366 | 607 | 3,197 | 85 | 4,324 | 85 |
| | Kings | 43 | 66 | 323 | 50 | 353 | 50 |
| | Lunenburg | 877 | 1,096 | 5,535 | 00 | 25,372 | 75 |
| | Pictou | 52 | 80 | 392 | 00 | 423 | 00 |
| | Queens | 191 | 310 | 1,508 | 50 | 1,654 | 50 |
| | Richmond | 667 | 1,097 | 5,328 | 90 | 7,540 | 40 |
| | Shelburne | 560 | 877 | 4,287 | 25 | 10,903 | 75 |
| | Victoria | 321 | 504 | 2,462 | 65 | 3,123 | 65 |
| | Yarmouth | 127 | 228 | 1,096 | 00 | 5,419 | 00 |
| | Totals | 6,659 | 10,163 | 49,851 | 10 | 95,413 | 60 |
| New Brunswick | Charlotte | 321 | 467 | 2,304 | 70 | 4,172 | 20 |
| | Gloucester | 193 | 486 | 2,257 | 45 | 10,690 | 95 |
| | Kent | 24 | 37 | 181 | 25 | 399 | 25 |
| | Northumberland .. | 5 | 8 | 39 | 00 | 311 | 50 |
| | Restigouche | 4 | 7 | 33 | 75 | 33 | 75 |
| | St. John | 36 | 64 | 308 | 00 | 472 | 50 |
| | Totals | 583 | 1,069 | 5,124 | 15 | 15,480 | 15 |
| Prince Edward | Kings | 361 | 572 | 2,786 | 40 | 3,573 | 90 |
| | Prince | 382 | 792 | 3,738 | 20 | 4,095 | 20 |
| | Queens | 99 | 219 | 1,029 | 75 | 1,304 | 75 |
| | Totals | 842 | 1,583 | 7,554 | 35 | 8,973 | 85 |
| Quebec | Bonaventure | 742 | 1,235 | 5,982 | 00 | 5,982 | 00 |
| | Gaspé | 2,347 | 4,554 | 2,169 | 70 | 21,941 | 70 |
| | Rimouski | 125 | 190 | 933 | 50 | 933 | 50 |
| | Saguenay | 784 | 1,335 | 6,454 | 55 | 6,497 | 05 |
| | Totals | 3,998 | 7,314 | 35,060 | 75 | 35,354 | 25 |
| | Grand totals .. | 12,082 | 20,129 | 97,590 | 35 | 155,221 | 85 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis :

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one half to the owner and the other half to the crews, boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton as in 1882 and 1883.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel | \$1 00 |
| " 18 to 25 " | 1 50 |
| " 25 feet keel upwards..... | 3 00 |

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton as in previous years, Boats measuring 13 feet keel having been admitted in 1885, the rates were ;—Boats from 13 to 18 feet keel, \$1 ; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50 ; from 25 feet keel upwards, \$2, and fishermen \$3 each.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, distributed as in previous years. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton, which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulation having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

| Vessels. | Men. | Boats. | Men. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1897.....\$1 00 per ton. | \$6 00 each. | \$1 00 each. | \$3 50 each. |
| 1898..... 1 00 " | 6 50 " | 1 00 " | 3 50 " |
| 1899..... 1 00 " | 7 00 " | 1 00 " | 3 50 " |
| 1900..... 1 00 " | 6 50 " | 1 00 " | 3 50 " |
| 1901..... 1 00 " | 7 00 " | 1 00 " | 3 50 " |
| 1902..... 1 00 " | 7 25 " | 1 00 " | 3 80 " |
| 1903..... 1 00 " | 7 30 " | 1 00 " | 3 90 " |
| 1904..... 1 00 " | 7 15 " | 1 00 " | 3 75 " |
| 1905..... 1 00 " | 7 10 " | 1 00 " | 3 65 " |
| 1906..... 1 00 " | 7 10 " | 1 00 " | 3 75 " |
| 1907..... 1 00 " | 7 40 " | 1 00 " | 4 00 " |
| 1908..... 1 00 " | 7 25 " | 1 00 " | 3 90 " |
| 1909..... 1 00 " | 7 50 " | 1 00 " | 4 25 " |

Since 1882, 23,336 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 773,894 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen which receive bounto is 171,962, being an average of about 7 men per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 374,966, and the number of fishermen 675,344. Average number of men per boat about 2.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4.25, the lowest \$2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Year 1882 to 1900, inclusive, showing:—

(1) Total number of fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

| YEAR. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | | P. E. ISLAND. | | QUEBEC. | | TOTAL. | |
|----------|--------------|---------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Received. | Paid. | Received. | Paid. | Received. | Paid. | Received. | Paid. | Received. | Paid. |
| 1882... | 6,730 | 6,613 | 1,257 | 1,142 | 1,169 | 1,100 | 3,162 | 3,117 | 12,318 | 11,972 |
| 1883... | 7,171 | 7,076 | 1,693 | 1,579 | 1,138 | 1,106 | 3,602 | 3,925 | 13,604 | 13,086 |
| 1884... | 7,007 | 6,930 | 1,252 | 1,224 | 923 | 885 | 3,470 | 3,429 | 12,652 | 12,463 |
| 1885... | 7,646 | 7,599 | 1,609 | 1,588 | 1,117 | 1,025 | 3,943 | 3,912 | 14,315 | 14,124 |
| 1886... | 7,639 | 7,702 | 1,767 | 1,763 | 1,131 | 1,080 | 4,275 | 4,355 | 14,812 | 14,900 |
| 1887... | 8,262 | 8,227 | 1,975 | 1,958 | 1,201 | 1,126 | 4,138 | 4,105 | 15,576 | 15,416 |
| 1888... | 8,481 | 8,429 | 2,065 | 2,026 | 1,153 | 834 | 4,328 | 4,310 | 16,027 | 15,599 |
| 1889... | 8,816 | 8,523 | 2,428 | 2,392 | 1,211 | 1,511 | 4,664 | 4,652 | 17,119 | 17,078 |
| 1890... | 9,337 | 9,429 | 2,522 | 2,469 | 1,352 | 1,257 | 4,860 | 4,804 | 18,071 | 17,959 |
| 1891... | 10,242 | 10,063 | 2,831 | 2,084 | 1,482 | 1,446 | 5,108 | 4,913 | 19,663 | 18,506 |
| 1892... | 8,272 | 8,186 | 1,067 | 1,001 | 1,065 | 1,051 | 4,425 | 4,204 | 14,829 | 14,442 |
| 1893... | 7,926 | 7,844 | 967 | 881 | 1,027 | 1,012 | 4,059 | 3,898 | 13,979 | 13,635 |
| 1894... | 8,640 | 8,600 | 925 | 911 | 983 | 963 | 3,948 | 3,876 | 14,496 | 14,350 |
| 1895... | 8,835 | 8,825 | 979 | 975 | 1,009 | 1,025 | 3,904 | 3,955 | 14,727 | 14,780 |
| 1896... | 8,597 | 8,562 | 1,137 | 1,064 | 1,111 | 1,120 | 4,366 | 4,229 | 15,211 | 14,975 |
| 1897... | 8,450 | 8,418 | 1,042 | 991 | 1,175 | 1,171 | 4,180 | 4,149 | 14,847 | 14,729 |
| 1898... | 8,446 | 8,347 | 934 | 917 | 1,143 | 1,145 | 4,156 | 4,092 | 14,679 | 14,501 |
| 1899... | 7,894 | 7,754 | 849 | 825 | 1,016 | 917 | 4,134 | 4,102 | 13,893 | 13,628 |
| 1900... | 7,434 | 7,452 | 904 | 904 | 1,119 | 1,169 | 4,264 | 4,251 | 13,771 | 13,776 |
| 1901... | 7,346 | 7,344 | 829 | 826 | 941 | 937 | 4,277 | 4,267 | 13,393 | 13,374 |
| 1902... | 6,710 | 6,671 | 802 | 794 | 913 | 912 | 4,371 | 4,346 | 12,796 | 12,723 |
| 1903... | 6,297 | 6,284 | 832 | 830 | 978 | 974 | 4,110 | 4,090 | 12,217 | 12,178 |
| 1904... | 6,750 | 6,732 | 879 | 866 | 1,027 | 994 | 4,095 | 4,079 | 12,751 | 12,671 |
| 1905... | 7,034 | 7,018 | 881 | 873 | 921 | 921 | 4,350 | 4,329 | 13,186 | 13,141 |
| 1906... | 7,431 | 7,415 | 930 | 923 | 918 | 916 | 4,251 | 4,249 | 13,533 | 13,503 |
| 1907... | 7,124 | 7,087 | 904 | 895 | 1,000 | 984 | 4,239 | 4,227 | 13,267 | 13,193 |
| 1908... | 7,690 | 7,648 | 1,002 | 988 | 1,030 | 993 | 4,250 | 4,212 | 13,972 | 13,841 |
| 1909... | 7,276 | 7,250 | 834 | 830 | 877 | 872 | 4,024 | 4,004 | 13,011 | 12,956 |
| Totals.. | 219,536 | 218,028 | 36,096 | 34,519 | 30,130 | 29,476 | 116,953 | 115,481 | 402,715 | 397,504 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men which received Bounty in each year.

| YEAR. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | P. E. ISLAND. | | | QUEBEC. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Men. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Men. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Men. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Men. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Men. |
| 1882.... | 588 | 22,841 | 5,343 | 120 | 2,171 | 531 | 15 | 389 | 74 | 63 | 2,210 | 538 | 786 | 27,611 | 6,486 |
| 1883.... | 700 | 29,788 | 6,238 | 126 | 2,102 | 496 | 16 | 450 | 66 | 62 | 2,236 | 443 | 904 | 34,576 | 7,243 |
| 1884.... | 700 | 29,828 | 6,327 | 139 | 2,289 | 560 | 16 | 582 | 92 | 56 | 1,965 | 382 | 911 | 34,664 | 7,361 |
| 1885.... | 629 | 27,709 | 5,897 | 128 | 2,120 | 496 | 19 | 597 | 113 | 55 | 1,791 | 317 | 831 | 32,217 | 6,823 |
| 1886.... | 562 | 25,375 | 5,022 | 145 | 2,628 | 520 | 32 | 1,071 | 215 | 52 | 1,730 | 320 | 791 | 30,804 | 6,077 |
| 1887.... | 566 | 24,520 | 4,900 | 154 | 2,889 | 563 | 38 | 1,677 | 338 | 54 | 1,883 | 334 | 812 | 30,969 | 6,135 |
| 1888.... | 589 | 26,008 | 5,450 | 150 | 2,545 | 544 | 37 | 1,245 | 249 | 51 | 1,842 | 388 | 827 | 31,640 | 6,631 |
| 1889.... | 597 | 27,123 | 5,681 | 153 | 2,590 | 565 | 35 | 1,274 | 239 | 48 | 1,729 | 330 | 833 | 32,716 | 6,818 |
| 1890.... | 540 | 23,955 | 4,935 | 133 | 2,129 | 447 | 32 | 1,002 | 203 | 34 | 1,182 | 220 | 739 | 28,268 | 5,805 |
| 1891.... | 527 | 22,780 | 4,618 | 124 | 2,051 | 411 | 27 | 778 | 155 | 27 | 924 | 168 | 705 | 26,533 | 5,352 |
| 1892.... | 507 | 22,279 | 4,611 | 108 | 1,683 | 343 | 30 | 983 | 139 | 23 | 803 | 159 | 668 | 25,748 | 5,252 |
| 1893.... | 536 | 23,195 | 4,780 | 210 | 2,922 | 634 | 27 | 910 | 151 | 32 | 952 | 179 | 805 | 27,979 | 5,744 |
| 1894.... | 602 | 24,735 | 5,077 | 238 | 3,189 | 721 | 21 | 594 | 114 | 38 | 1,066 | 178 | 899 | 29,584 | 6,090 |
| 1895.... | 603 | 25,018 | 5,184 | 238 | 3,107 | 764 | 27 | 769 | 129 | 39 | 1,262 | 173 | 907 | 30,156 | 6,250 |
| 1896.... | 553 | 23,415 | 4,607 | 250 | 3,337 | 800 | 23 | 656 | 114 | 36 | 1,143 | 144 | 862 | 28,551 | 5,665 |
| 1897.... | 507 | 21,323 | 4,829 | 239 | 3,079 | 816 | 20 | 490 | 109 | 24 | 833 | 116 | 790 | 25,725 | 5,870 |
| 1898.... | 505 | 20,868 | 4,840 | 239 | 3,155 | 859 | 24 | 561 | 125 | 16 | 524 | 77 | 784 | 25,108 | 5,901 |
| 1899.... | 519 | 22,538 | 5,323 | 238 | 3,131 | 885 | 15 | 373 | 76 | 17 | 497 | 78 | 789 | 26,539 | 6,362 |
| 1900.... | 525 | 22,474 | 5,352 | 234 | 2,969 | 890 | 29 | 737 | 153 | 14 | 459 | 76 | 802 | 26,639 | 6,471 |
| 1901.... | 508 | 21,469 | 5,158 | 242 | 3,229 | 872 | 28 | 541 | 115 | 13 | 366 | 69 | 786 | 25,605 | 6,214 |
| 1902.... | 505 | 21,248 | 5,126 | 249 | 3,293 | 972 | 28 | 630 | 135 | 13 | 350 | 51 | 795 | 25,521 | 6,284 |
| 1903.... | 546 | 21,992 | 5,173 | 259 | 3,454 | 971 | 36 | 765 | 169 | 10 | 290 | 48 | 851 | 26,501 | 6,361 |
| 1904.... | 552 | 21,285 | 5,040 | 257 | 3,429 | 981 | 30 | 594 | 126 | 15 | 382 | 73 | 854 | 25,690 | 6,220 |
| 1905.... | 620 | 21,210 | 5,238 | 264 | 3,600 | 1,035 | 28 | 587 | 125 | 10 | 259 | 56 | 922 | 25,686 | 6,454 |
| 1906.... | 644 | 20,008 | 4,891 | 273 | 3,753 | 1,066 | 32 | 732 | 147 | 8 | 139 | 33 | 957 | 24,632 | 6,137 |
| 1907.... | 612 | 17,041 | 4,178 | 265 | 3,720 | 1,010 | 41 | 916 | 178 | 9 | 154 | 34 | 927 | 21,831 | 5,400 |
| 1908.... | 616 | 17,804 | 4,364 | 269 | 3,672 | 1,034 | 34 | 643 | 140 | 6 | 87 | 25 | 925 | 22,206 | 5,563 |
| 1909.... | 591 | 16,180 | 3,919 | 247 | 3,344 | 935 | 30 | 572 | 113 | 6 | 99 | 26 | 874 | 20,195 | 4,993 |
| Totals.. | 16,049 | 644,039 | 142,104 | 5,691 | 81,589 | 20,721 | 765 | 21,118 | 4,102 | 831 | 27,157 | 5,035 | 23,336 | 773,894 | 171,962 |

(3) NUMBER of Boats and Boat Fishermen which received Bounty in each year.

| YEAR. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | | P. E. ISLAND. | | QUEBEC. | | TOTAL. | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. of Boats. | No. of Men. | No. of Boats. | No. of Men. | No. of Boats. | No. of Men. | No. of Boats. | No. of Men. | No. of Boats. | No. of Men. |
| 1882 | 6,043 | 12,130 | 1,024 | 2,530 | 1,087 | 3,070 | 3,071 | 5,716 | 11,225 | 23,446 |
| 1883 | 6,458 | 13,553 | 1,453 | 3,309 | 1,098 | 3,106 | 3,266 | 6,188 | 12,275 | 26,156 |
| 1884 | 6,257 | 12,669 | 1,086 | 2,505 | 869 | 2,346 | 3,344 | 6,416 | 11,556 | 23,936 |
| 1885 | 6,970 | 13,396 | 1,460 | 3,254 | 1,006 | 2,606 | 3,857 | 7,485 | 13,293 | 26,741 |
| 1886 | 7,140 | 13,351 | 1,618 | 3,567 | 1,048 | 2,547 | 4,303 | 7,981 | 14,109 | 27,446 |
| 1887 | 7,662 | 13,997 | 1,804 | 3,994 | 1,088 | 2,711 | 4,051 | 7,550 | 14,605 | 28,252 |
| 1888 | 7,840 | 14,115 | 1,876 | 4,148 | 797 | 2,141 | 4,259 | 7,852 | 14,772 | 28,256 |
| 1889 | 7,926 | 14,118 | 2,237 | 5,032 | 1,475 | 3,568 | 4,602 | 8,807 | 16,240 | 31,525 |
| 1890 | 8,886 | 15,738 | 2,324 | 5,242 | 1,192 | 3,024 | 4,766 | 9,241 | 17,168 | 33,245 |
| 1891 | 9,525 | 16,552 | 1,928 | 4,126 | 1,383 | 3,427 | 4,865 | 9,402 | 17,701 | 33,507 |
| 1892 | 7,679 | 12,307 | 893 | 1,765 | 1,021 | 2,047 | 4,181 | 7,693 | 13,774 | 23,812 |
| 1893 | 7,308 | 11,748 | 671 | 1,314 | 985 | 1,962 | 3,866 | 7,245 | 12,830 | 22,269 |
| 1894 | 7,956 | 12,899 | 661 | 1,281 | 913 | 1,813 | 3,821 | 7,139 | 13,351 | 23,132 |
| 1895 | 8,222 | 13,106 | 737 | 1,434 | 998 | 2,141 | 3,916 | 7,877 | 13,873 | 24,558 |
| 1896 | 8,008 | 12,454 | 814 | 1,553 | 1,095 | 2,126 | 4,189 | 7,688 | 14,106 | 23,821 |
| 1897 | 7,911 | 12,542 | 752 | 1,351 | 1,151 | 2,147 | 4,125 | 7,572 | 13,939 | 23,612 |
| 1898 | 7,872 | 12,438 | 678 | 1,237 | 1,121 | 2,199 | 4,076 | 7,627 | 13,747 | 23,501 |
| 1899 | 7,235 | 11,305 | 587 | 1,027 | 932 | 1,710 | 4,085 | 7,696 | 12,839 | 21,738 |
| 1900 | 6,927 | 10,645 | 670 | 1,184 | 1,140 | 2,198 | 4,237 | 8,004 | 12,974 | 22,031 |
| 1901 | 6,836 | 10,464 | 584 | 1,001 | 914 | 1,735 | 4,254 | 8,017 | 12,588 | 21,217 |
| 1902 | 6,166 | 9,442 | 545 | 966 | 884 | 1,638 | 4,333 | 8,180 | 11,928 | 20,226 |
| 1903 | 5,738 | 8,775 | 571 | 964 | 938 | 1,722 | 4,080 | 7,688 | 11,327 | 19,149 |
| 1904 | 6,180 | 9,556 | 609 | 1,082 | 964 | 1,792 | 4,064 | 7,648 | 11,817 | 20,078 |
| 1905 | 6,398 | 9,822 | 609 | 1,047 | 893 | 1,630 | 4,319 | 8,002 | 12,219 | 20,501 |
| 1906 | 6,771 | 10,138 | 650 | 1,139 | 884 | 1,648 | 4,241 | 7,946 | 12,546 | 20,871 |
| 1907 | 6,475 | 9,739 | 630 | 1,158 | 943 | 1,750 | 4,218 | 7,873 | 12,266 | 20,520 |
| 1908 | 7,032 | 10,685 | 719 | 1,365 | 959 | 1,810 | 4,206 | 7,809 | 12,916 | 21,669 |
| 1909 | 6,659 | 10,163 | 583 | 1,069 | 842 | 1,583 | 3,998 | 7,314 | 12,082 | 20,129 |
| Totals | 202,080 | 337,847 | 28,773 | 59,644 | 28,620 | 62,187 | 114,593 | 215,656 | 374,066 | 675,344 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

(4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

| YEAR. | NOVA SCOTIA. | NEW BRUNSWICK. | P. E. ISLAND. | QUEBEC. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| | No. of Men. | No. of Men. | No. of Men. | No. of Men. | |
| 1882..... | 17,473 | 3,061 | 3,144 | 6,254 | 29,932 |
| 1883..... | 19,791 | 3,805 | 3,172 | 6,631 | 33,399 |
| 1884..... | 18,906 | 3,065 | 2,438 | 6,798 | 31,297 |
| 1885..... | 19,293 | 3,750 | 2,719 | 7,802 | 33,564 |
| 1886..... | 18,373 | 4,087 | 2,762 | 8,301 | 33,523 |
| 1887..... | 18,897 | 4,557 | 3,049 | 7,884 | 34,387 |
| 1888..... | 19,565 | 4,692 | 2,390 | 8,240 | 34,887 |
| 1889..... | 19,802 | 5,597 | 3,807 | 9,137 | 38,343 |
| 1890..... | 20,673 | 5,689 | 3,227 | 9,461 | 39,050 |
| 1891..... | 21,170 | 4,537 | 3,582 | 9,570 | 38,859 |
| 1892..... | 16,918 | 2,108 | 2,186 | 7,852 | 29,064 |
| 1893..... | 16,528 | 1,948 | 2,113 | 7,424 | 28,013 |
| 1894..... | 17,976 | 2,002 | 1,927 | 7,317 | 29,222 |
| 1895..... | 18,290 | 2,198 | 2,270 | 8,050 | 30,808 |
| 1896..... | 17,061 | 2,353 | 2,240 | 7,832 | 29,486 |
| 1897..... | 17,371 | 2,167 | 2,256 | 7,688 | 29,482 |
| 1898..... | 17,278 | 2,096 | 2,324 | 7,704 | 29,402 |
| 1899..... | 16,628 | 1,912 | 1,786 | 7,774 | 28,100 |
| 1900..... | 15,997 | 2,074 | 2,351 | 8,080 | 28,502 |
| 1901..... | 15,622 | 1,873 | 1,850 | 8,086 | 27,431 |
| 1902..... | 14,568 | 1,938 | 1,773 | 8,231 | 26,510 |
| 1903..... | 13,948 | 1,935 | 1,891 | 7,736 | 25,510 |
| 1904..... | 14,596 | 2,063 | 1,918 | 7,721 | 26,298 |
| 1905..... | 15,060 | 2,082 | 1,755 | 8,058 | 26,955 |
| 1906..... | 15,029 | 2,205 | 1,795 | 7,979 | 27,008 |
| 1907..... | 13,917 | 2,168 | 1,928 | 7,907 | 25,920 |
| 1908..... | 15,049 | 2,399 | 1,950 | 7,834 | 27,232 |
| 1909..... | 14,082 | 2,004 | 1,696 | 7,340 | 25,122 |
| Totals..... | 479,951 | 80,365 | 66,299 | 220,691 | 847,306 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

(5) TOTAL annual payments of fishing Bounty.

| YEAR. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | P. E. Island. | Quebec. | Total. |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1882..... | 106,098 72 | 16,997 00 | 16,137 00 | 33,052 75 | 172,285 47 |
| 1883..... | 89,432 50 | 12,395 20 | 8,577 14 | 19,940 01 | 130,344 85 |
| 1884..... | 104,934 09 | 13,576 00 | 9,203 96 | 28,004 93 | 155,718 98 |
| 1885..... | 103,999 73 | 15,908 25 | 10,166 65 | 31,464 76 | 161,539 39 |
| 1886 | 98,789 54 | 17,894 57 | 10,935 87 | 33,283 61 | 160,903 59 |
| 1887 | 99,622 03 | 19,699 65 | 12,528 51 | 31,907 73 | 163,757 92 |
| 1888 | 89,778 90 | 18,454 92 | 9,092 96 | 32,858 75 | 150,185 53 |
| 1889..... | 90,142 51 | 21,026 79 | 13,994 53 | 33,362 71 | 158,526 54 |
| 1890 | 91,235 64 | 21,108 33 | 11,686 32 | 34,210 72 | 158,241 01 |
| 1891..... | 92,377 42 | 17,235 96 | 12,771 30 | 34,507 17 | 156,891 85 |
| 1892..... | 109,410 39 | 10,864 61 | 9,782 79 | 29,694 35 | 159,752 14 |
| 1893 | 108,060 67 | 12,524 09 | 9,328 62 | 28,320 72 | 158,234 10 |
| 1894 | 111,460 03 | 12,690 80 | 7,875 79 | 28,040 18 | 160,066 80 |
| 1895..... | 110,765 27 | 12,919 32 | 9,285 13 | 30,598 27 | 163,567 99 |
| 1896..... | 98,048 95 | 13,602 88 | 9,745 50 | 32,992 44 | 154,389 77 |
| 1897..... | 102,083 50 | 13,451 50 | 9,809 00 | 32,157 00 | 157,504 00 |
| 1898 | 103,730 00 | 13,746 00 | 10,188 00 | 31,795 00 | 159,459 00 |
| 1899 | 106,598 50 | 13,514 50 | 7,822 00 | 32,065 00 | 160,000 00 |
| 1900..... | 101,448 00 | 13,562 50 | 10,589 00 | 33,203 00 | 158,802 50 |
| 1901..... | 101,024 50 | 13,420 50 | 8,335 50 | 33,161 50 | 155,942 00 |
| 1902..... | 100,455 70 | 14,555 80 | 8,716 55 | 36,125 45 | 159,853 50 |
| 1903..... | 99,714 15 | 14,872 75 | 9,652 50 | 34,704 30 | 158,943 70 |
| 1904..... | 99,286 44 | 15,110 80 | 9,179 35 | 33,651 65 | 157,228 24 |
| 1905..... | 100,664 35 | 15,379 50 | 8,317 20 | 34,185 60 | 158,546 65 |
| 1906 | 99,518 80 | 16,247 55 | 8,839 40 | 34,410 00 | 159,015 75 |
| 1907 | 93,381 70 | 16,454 50 | 10,175 95 | 36,102 35 | 156,114 50 |
| 1908..... | 98,156 20 | 17,203 75 | 9,708 90 | 34,931 05 | 159,999 90 |
| 1909 | 95,413 60 | 15,480 15 | 8,973 85 | 35,354 25 | 155,221 85 |
| Totals | 2,805,631 83 | 429,901 17 | 281,419 27 | 904,085 25 | 4,421,037 52 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty in the Year 1909-10.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 121818 | Albert J. Lutz..... | Digby..... | 95 | John D. Apt..... | Port Wade..... | 22 | 245 00 |
| 96759 | Charley Troop..... | St. John..... | 30 | J. McGranahan..... | Margaretville..... | 1 | 37 50 |
| 88276 | Falcon..... | St. Andrews..... | 12 | Ansel Casey..... | Port Wade..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 85533 | Minnie C..... | Digby..... | 12 | Stephen Haynes..... | Victoria Beach..... | 3 | 63 50 |

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|----|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| 103542 | Emma Brow..... | Halifax | 17 | Jno. J. Brow..... | Hbr. au Bouche..... | 3 | 39 50 |
| 116882 | Fiona..... | Arichat..... | 10 | J. T. Crispo..... | "..... | 1 | 17 50 |
| 117798 | Marie C..... | Pt. Hawkesbury | 18 | Jno. Munroe..... | Auld's Cove..... | 4 | 48 00 |
| 103461 | St. Lidwina..... | Arichat..... | 11 | Dan McInnis..... | Cape Rouge..... | 2 | 26 00 |

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 122376 | Agnes..... | Arichat..... | 15 | Wm. Martell..... | Main-à-dieu..... | 4 | 45 00 |
| 112388 | Annie Amelia..... | Sydney..... | 13 | Robt. Fudge..... | North Sydney..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 100389 | Annie F..... | "..... | 13 | Jno. Farrell..... | Main-à-dieu..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100372 | Betsy Jane..... | "..... | 11 | Jas. Moore..... | Little Bras d'Or..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 112380 | Florence M..... | Arichat..... | 25 | D. H. McKay..... | Glace Bay..... | 5 | 62 50 |
| 116883 | Grayling..... | Arichat..... | 25 | Geo. Herridge..... | North Sydney..... | 4 | 55 00 |
| 122026 | Hy. D. Davis..... | Liverpool..... | 38 | Eastern Fishing Co..... | Louisburg..... | 1 | 45 50 |
| 103174 | Iona..... | Halifax..... | 15 | Jno. H. Burke..... | Little Lorraine..... | 4 | 45 00 |
| 122186 | M. O'Toole..... | Arichat..... | 32 | Vincent O'Toole..... | Louisburg..... | 5 | 69 50 |
| 107605 | Mabel M..... | Weymouth..... | 20 | Edison Ellis..... | "..... | 4 | 50 00 |
| 121940 | Manetto..... | Halifax..... | 21 | Eastern Fishing Co..... | "..... | 2 | 36 00 |
| 100816 | Mattie Morrissey..... | Canso..... | 24 | R. D. Nutter..... | Big Glace Bay..... | 4 | 54 00 |
| 122117 | Millie..... | Sydney..... | 13 | Jno. F. Carey..... | North Sydney..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 107375 | Minnie B..... | "..... | 10 | Gabriel Billard..... | Louisburg..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100231 | Pearl..... | Halifax..... | 17 | Geo. D. Lewis..... | "..... | 5 | 54 50 |
| 111709 | Rosie G..... | Pt. Hawkesbury | 16 | Jno. Gallant..... | Little Lorraine..... | 6 | 61 00 |
| 112386 | Shamrock..... | Sydney..... | 11 | Jacob Rogers..... | North Sydney..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 122184 | Two Brothers..... | Arichat..... | 19 | Patk. Campbell..... | Main-à-dieu..... | 5 | 56 50 |
| 107359 | Victoria..... | Sydney..... | 11 | Benjamin Boon..... | Bateston..... | 6 | 56 00 |

DIGBY COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|----|------------------------|---------------------|----|--------|
| 112286 | A. E. Moore | Digby..... | 11 | Jno. Thompson..... | Westport..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 111528 | Alert..... | "..... | 1 | Benjamin Toucette..... | Mavillette..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 116235 | Alcyone..... | "..... | 52 | Howard Anderson..... | Digby..... | 12 | 142 00 |
| 107807 | America..... | St. John..... | 16 | Judson Robbins..... | Tiverton..... | 4 | 46 00 |
| 112102 | Ariadne..... | "..... | 48 | Delmar Outhouse..... | "..... | 13 | 145 50 |
| 107603 | Augusta Evelyn..... | "..... | 31 | Horace Thurber..... | Freeport..... | 10 | 106 00 |
| 103128 | Britania..... | St. Andrew..... | 22 | Geo. B. Cosseboom..... | Digby..... | 1 | 29 50 |
| 111897 | Burque Brothers..... | Weymouth..... | 10 | Fred. Titus..... | Meteghan..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116652 | Champion..... | Yarmouth..... | 29 | Chas. H. Titus..... | Westport..... | 9 | 96 50 |
| 74331 | Condor..... | "..... | 11 | J. O. Robichaud..... | Meteghan River..... | 1 | 18 50 |
| 116236 | Cora May..... | Digby..... | 64 | Chas. E. Finigan..... | Freeport..... | 15 | 176 50 |
| 77740 | Ehner..... | "..... | 15 | Jno. W. Snow..... | Digby..... | 4 | 45 00 |
| 103749 | Emerald..... | "..... | 29 | Syda & Cousins..... | "..... | 2 | 29 00 |
| 116446 | Emerson Fay..... | "..... | 47 | Edwin Hains..... | Freeport..... | 11 | 129 50 |
| 121657 | Emily C..... | Yarmouth..... | 11 | Albt. Thompson..... | Westport..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 107604 | Emma D..... | Weymouth..... | 20 | F. S. Doncette..... | Mavillette..... | 6 | 65 00 |
| 111527 | Etta H..... | Digby..... | 10 | Jas. Buckman..... | Westport..... | 3 | 32 50 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|--|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 122249 | Florence May.... | St. Andrews.... | 14 | Geo. Farnsworth.... | Tiverton..... | 2 | 29 00 |
| 122097 | George L..... | Yarmouth..... | 13 | Jno. J. LeBlanc..... | Mavilette..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 107480 | Hattie & Eva.... | Digby..... | 11 | Louis L. Comeau.... | Meteghan..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 111688 | Hazelwood..... | Shelburne..... | 29 | A. J. Thurber..... | Freeport..... | 10 | 104 00 |
| 111530 | Island Girl..... | Digby..... | 10 | Esrom Thurber..... | "..... | 2 | 25 00 |
| 116234 | J. W..... | "..... | 14 | Whale Cove Trdg. Co. | Whale Cove.... | 1 | 21 50 |
| 111833 | Lavinia D..... | "..... | 21 | Jas. Doucette..... | Mavilette..... | 4 | 51 00 |
| 122571 | Lita C..... | Yarmouth..... | 13 | Michael Comeau.... | "..... | 2 | 28 00 |
| 122144 | Lizzie D..... | Yarmouth..... | 12 | Enos C. Deveau.... | Salmon River... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 121816 | Loren B. Snow.. | Digby..... | 85 | Jos. E. Snow..... | Digby..... | 25 | 267 50 |
| 116237 | Maple Leaf..... | "..... | 10 | Albt. R. Bailey.... | Westport..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 111896 | May Queen..... | Weymouth..... | 15 | Moses Thibodeau... | Church Point... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 116232 | Nettie M..... | Digby..... | 12 | Wm. McDormand.... | Westport..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 116660 | Nora..... | Yarmouth..... | 11 | P. S. Doucette..... | Mavilette..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 111834 | Rosan..... | Digby..... | 11 | Ray. Robicheau.... | Meteghan..... | 6 | 56 00 |
| 111835 | Roxana..... | "..... | 11 | Wm. W. Gower..... | Westport..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 111840 | Sparrow..... | "..... | 28 | M. T. Thériault.... | Meteghan..... | " | 28 00 |
| 100609 | Swan..... | "..... | 56 | Edwin Hains..... | Freeport..... | 13 | 153 50 |
| 103179 | Trilby..... | "..... | 31 | Geo. Lent..... | "..... | 11 | 113 50 |
| 94694 | Utah and Eunice. | "..... | 33 | Edwin Hains..... | "..... | 10 | 108 00 |

GUYSBORO COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----------------|----|---------------------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 121700 | Agnes E..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | S. A. Hurst..... | Canso..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 107992 | Alice J. Davis.. | Canso..... | 20 | Edward Hearn..... | "..... | 4 | 50 00 |
| 116344 | Annie B. M..... | Arichat..... | 18 | Thomas Fanning.... | "..... | 6 | 63 00 |
| 112021 | Annie M..... | Canso..... | 29 | John O'Leary..... | Queensport.... | 4 | 59 00 |
| 122185 | Beatrice..... | Arichat..... | 11 | Wm. O'Brien..... | Canso..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 112016 | Blanche..... | Canso..... | 13 | Mark Richard..... | Charlo's Cove.. | 5 | 50 50 |
| 112020 | Bonny Kate..... | "..... | 14 | Rory Sutherland... | Canso..... | " | 14 00 |
| 112375 | C. G. Munroe.... | Arichat..... | 14 | Vincent Richard... | Charlo's Cove.. | 6 | 59 00 |
| 116734 | Cora Lee..... | Halifax..... | 16 | Matthew Munroe... | Whitehead..... | 5 | 53 50 |
| 117033 | Dannie Goodwin. | Canso..... | 21 | Fish Limited..... | Canso..... | 3 | 43 50 |
| 117060 | Dorothy Aleta.. | "..... | 11 | Wesley Munro..... | Whitehead..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 126112 | Dorothy G..... | Lunenburg.... | 17 | Daniel George..... | "..... | 5 | 54 50 |
| 103328 | Ella May..... | Pt. Hawkesbury | 34 | Hibbert Carr..... | Mulgrave..... | 4 | 64 00 |
| 117054 | Emma Jane..... | Canso..... | 16 | Jno. L. George..... | Up. Whitehead. | 6 | 61 00 |
| 116347 | Ethel..... | Arichat..... | 11 | Jas. Sinclair..... | Canso..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 117093 | Florence D..... | "..... | 11 | William Digdon.... | Whitehead..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 107993 | Florence May... | Canso..... | 11 | Jno. Kennedy..... | "..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 112373 | Flying Cloud... | Arichat..... | 13 | Simon Manett..... | Larry's River... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 117059 | Fortuna..... | Canso..... | 14 | Jno. Cousins..... | Canso..... | 5 | 51 50 |
| 100818 | Geneva Ethel... | Barrington... | 29 | Martin Meagher.... | "..... | 4 | 59 00 |
| 107996 | Green Linnet... | Canso..... | 12 | Thos. Bondrot..... | Dover..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 122430 | Hattie Maud.... | Halifax..... | 16 | J. J. Berrigan..... | Canso..... | 5 | 53 50 |
| 117091 | Hazel Maud..... | Arichat..... | 10 | J. A. Rhynold..... | Dover..... | 5 | 47 50 |
| 103470 | Ida M. Burke.... | "..... | 16 | Jos. Fongere..... | Larry's River... | 4 | 46 00 |
| 126292 | Irbessa..... | Canso..... | 17 | Jeffrey Sampson... | Dover..... | 5 | 54 50 |
| 112374 | J. B. Saint..... | Arichat..... | 18 | E. G. Hendsbee.... | Canso..... | 3 | 40 50 |
| 122320 | Jessie Gertrude. | Lunenburg.... | 17 | Chas. A. Mosher... | "..... | 5 | 54 50 |
| 116747 | Jessie W..... | Halifax..... | 12 | Whitman Fish Co.. | "..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 116513 | Laurie H..... | "..... | 16 | A. D. Feltmate..... | "..... | 6 | 61 00 |
| 111910 | Lizzie J. Greenleaf | Arichat..... | 11 | Jos. H. Richard.... | Charlo's Cove.. | 5 | 48 50 |
| 117097 | Lizzie May..... | "..... | 12 | B. L. Pelrine..... | Larry's River... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 100835 | Lottie B..... | Lunenburg.... | 12 | Chas. Richard..... | Dover..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 117098 | Lottie M. Beatrice | Arichat..... | 17 | Hiram Hendsbee, Sr. | Half Isld. Cove. | 2 | 32 00 |
| 117100 | Louisa Ellen.... | "..... | 11 | Daniel Casey..... | Rasperry..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 116919 | Madeline..... | Liverpool.... | 16 | Geo. Berrigan..... | Canso..... | 6 | 61 00 |
| 117094 | Maggie Alice.... | Arichat..... | 11 | Jno. D. Cashin.... | Port Felix..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 112018 | Maggie Bell.... | Canso..... | 26 | Jas. W. Grady..... | St. Francis Hbr.. | 4 | 56 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*GUYSBORO COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 117056 | Margaret | Canso | 16 | Geo. Matthews | Canso | 5 | 53 50 |
| 126291 | Margaret Kathleen | " | 16 | Patrick Conway | Whitehead | 4 | 46 00 |
| 111906 | Margaret May | Arichat | 12 | Stephen Richard | Charlo's Cove | 5 | 49 50 |
| 112371 | Mary A. | " | 11 | Daniel Pitts | " | 5 | 48 50 |
| 116886 | Mary J. | " | 11 | Whitman Fish Co. | Canso | | 11 00 |
| 111475 | Mary Matilda | " | 15 | P. F. Pelrine | Larry's River | 3 | 37 50 |
| 107999 | Maud S. | Canso | 12 | Harvey Munro | Whitehead | 5 | 49 50 |
| 107757 | Mayflower | Charlottetown | 18 | J. R. Lumsden, Jr. | Hazel Hill | 3 | 40 50 |
| 103547 | Morning Glory | Halifax | 11 | Jeffrey Gerrior | Larry's River | 4 | 41 00 |
| 112024 | Reta S. | Canso | 13 | Wm. Shradar | Canso | 3 | 35 50 |
| 112372 | River Swan | Arichat | 11 | Chas. Stanton | " | 2 | 26 00 |
| 108000 | St. Patrick | " | 18 | Geo. L. Avery | Larry's River | 6 | 63 00 |
| 107318 | St. Stephen | Halifax | 19 | Moses Cohoon | Canso | 4 | 49 00 |
| 100255 | Seaflea | " | 12 | Edward Munro | L. Whitehead | 2 | 27 00 |
| 112023 | Silver Bell | Canso | 14 | S. J. Pelrine | Larry's River | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116884 | Silvea Swan | Arichat | 20 | C. H. Richard | Charlo's Cove | 6 | 65 00 |
| 112025 | Squanto | Canso | 13 | F. H. Hawes | Canso | 3 | 36 50 |
| 96962 | Sunrise | Yarmouth | 18 | Thurlo Munro | L. Whitehead | 4 | 48 00 |
| 116532 | Togo | Lunenburg | 14 | James Lukeman | " | 5 | 51 50 |
| 103199 | Trilby | Canso | 12 | Jno. Boudrot | Dover | 5 | 49 50 |
| 107994 | True Love | " | 10 | David Walsh | Canso | 2 | 25 00 |
| 116885 | T. Lilly | Arichat | 10 | Geo. Grover | Whitehead | 4 | 40 00 |
| 117057 | Utowana | Canso | 15 | Frank C. Lohnes | Canso | 5 | 52 50 |
| 126293 | Winnie May | " | 10 | Geo. C. Jamieson | Cole Harbour | 6 | 55 00 |

HALIFAX COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
| 116526 | Adelaide | Lunenburg | 13 | J. Francis Gray | Pennant | 3 | 35 50 |
| 122302 | Albata | " | 20 | Jessie Wynaught | Boutillier's Cove | 3 | 42 00 |
| 122422 | Annie G. W. | Halifax | 17 | Edward Markie | Sober Island | 4 | 47 00 |
| 126380 | Annie Hilton | " | 10 | Jno. R. May <i>et al.</i> | Owl's Head | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121933 | Annie May | " | 24 | James Westhaver | Sober Island | 2 | 39 00 |
| 74071 | Condor | " | 20 | Geo. Julien <i>et al.</i> | Grand Desert | 3 | 42 50 |
| 126033 | D. C. Mulhall | " | 42 | Geo. Paulhan | Herring Cove | 7 | 94 50 |
| 111428 | Duchess | " | 12 | David Morash | West Dover | 4 | 42 00 |
| 112280 | Edith L. | " | 26 | Maynard Young | " | 4 | 56 00 |
| 122424 | Ella May | " | 57 | Donald Dauphinee | Hackett's Cove | 12 | 147 00 |
| 122010 | Ena T. | Lunenburg | 17 | Herbert Little | Terence Bay | 7 | 69 50 |
| 111434 | Ermynthrude | Halifax | 36 | F. J. Darrach | Herring Cove | 9 | 103 50 |
| 117141 | Etha May | " | 11 | Geo. Johnson | West Dover | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100247 | Fairy Queen | " | 11 | G. H. Nickerson | Pennant | 4 | 41 00 |
| 116551 | Florence B. W. | Lunenburg | 24 | David Duggan <i>et al.</i> | East Dover | | 24 00 |
| 100259 | Florence G. | Halifax | 15 | Caleb Gray | Sambro | 3 | 37 50 |
| 116290 | Flora M. J. | " | 78 | John Julien <i>et al.</i> | Grand Desert | 17 | 205 50 |
| 111432 | Gladys Elena | " | 16 | Chas. Twohig | Pennant | 4 | 46 00 |
| 116731 | Grand Desert | " | 65 | Martin Julien <i>et al.</i> | Grand Desert | 17 | 192 50 |
| 116738 | Gretta | " | 14 | John Drake <i>et al.</i> | Clam Harbour | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116287 | Handy Andy | " | 15 | J. P. Westhaver | Sober Island | 4 | 45 00 |
| 112129 | Hattie | Lunenburg | 12 | Arthur Jollimore | Indian Harbour | 1 | 19 50 |
| 126373 | Ideal | Halifax | 16 | Chas. W. Schnare | Pennant | 5 | 53 50 |
| 121934 | Jennie & Annie | " | 16 | Robert J. Mason | Tangier | 3 | 38 50 |
| 103191 | Jennie B. | Liverpool | 13 | James Ruder | Boutillier's Cove | 3 | 35 50 |
| 126136 | Kathleen W. | Halifax | 22 | R. J. Slaunwhite | Terence Bay | 10 | 97 00 |
| 100216 | Katie M. | " | 11 | Chas. Nelson | Halifax | 3 | 33 50 |
| 116203 | Laurel | " | 16 | Geo. Pelham | Herring Cove | 5 | 53 50 |
| 126132 | Lottie V. M. | " | 10 | Isaac Morash | West Dover | 3 | 32 50 |
| 111440 | M. A. Josey | " | 17 | L. M. Josey <i>et al.</i> | Spry Bay | 3 | 39 50 |
| 116733 | Maggie May | " | 17 | F. J. Fleming | Ketch Harbour | 7 | 69 50 |
| 111435 | Maggie Wilson | " | 36 | Edward Dempsey, Sr. | Herring Cove | 11 | 118 50 |
| 85664 | Mary E. | " | 14 | I. S. Baker | West Dover | 4 | 44 00 |

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew. paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 112379 | Mary S | Arichat | 18 | Lawson B. Corkum | East Jeddore | 1 | 25 50 |
| 100227 | May | Halifax | 10 | Walter Slaunwhite | Terence Bay | 6 | 55 00 |
| 116739 | Minnie M. Dora | " | 14 | John Beaver | Spry Bay | 2 | 29 00 |
| 116282 | Monica A. Thomas | " | 46 | Chas. H. Thomas | Herring Cove | 12 | 136 00 |
| 103539 | Neva | " | 11 | Hiram Marryatt | Pennant | 2 | 26 00 |
| 126135 | Nina S. | " | 19 | Jer. Slaunwhite | Terence Bay | 6 | 64 00 |
| 116745 | Perseverance | " | 12 | Chas. Shatford | Indian Harbour | 3 | 34 50 |
| 94677 | Progress | " | 14 | David Richardson | W. Ship Harbour | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116749 | Reliance | " | 14 | Geo. Slaunwhite | Terence Bay | 6 | 59 00 |
| 96806 | Rising Sun | " | 28 | Richard Christian | Upper Prospect | 4 | 58 00 |
| 116272 | Rosie M. B. | " | 75 | Daniel Bonang <i>et al.</i> | Grand Desert | 16 | 195 00 |
| 121991 | Rupert | Lunenburg | 78 | Halifax Fish Co., Ltd. | Halifax | 20 | 228 00 |
| 103464 | St. Patrick | Halifax | 27 | Harris Corkum | East Jeddore | 6 | 72 00 |
| 122307 | Sadie H. | Lunenburg | 17 | Geo. Little | Terence Bay | 4 | 47 00 |
| 122317 | Stanley Hubley | " | 18 | Chas. Hubley <i>et al.</i> | Indian Harbour | 5 | 55 50 |
| 116750 | Stella R. | Halifax | 13 | Zachariah Beaver | Mushaboom | 1 | 20 50 |
| 111438 | Theresa M. Gray | " | 30 | Angus Gray | Pennant | 9 | 97 50 |
| 122429 | Uncas | " | 11 | M. L. Nickerson | Sambro | 4 | 41 00 |
| 117142 | Valkyria | " | 13 | Harvey Covey | Indian Harbour | 2 | 28 00 |
| 100260 | Violet | " | 12 | Jas. H. Smith | Sambro | 2 | 27 00 |
| 116283 | Vixen | " | 15 | Henry Mackenzie | Gerrard's Island | 3 | 37 50 |
| 92578 | Willetta | " | 12 | Joseph Gray | Sambro | 5 | 49 50 |
| 104200 | Wren | Canso | 44 | Pioneer Steam Trawl- ing Co. | Halifax | 9 | 111 50 |

INVERNESS COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------|
| 96778 | Campania | Pt. Hawkesbury | 11 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Eastern Hbr. | 4 | 41 |
| 103313 | Catherine | " | 10 | " | " | 4 | 40 |
| 103325 | Elizabeth Ann. | " | 11 | David Bourgeois | " | 4 | 41 |
| 96774 | Florence | " | 11 | S. Bellefontaine | " | 5 | 48 50 |
| 103317 | Flying Star | " | 11 | " | " | 4 | 41 |
| 107997 | Gertie Bell | Canso | 15 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 5 | 52 50 |
| 111795 | Katie J. | Pt. Hawkesbury | 11 | John McNeil | Pt. Hawkesbury | 2 | 26 |
| 103316 | Laura | " | 10 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Eastern Hbr. | 4 | 40 |
| 103315 | Lillie | " | 12 | Magloire Poirier | Plateau | 4 | 42 |
| 96775 | Louise | " | 11 | S. Bellefontaine | Eastern Hbr. | 5 | 48 50 |
| 103330 | Lucy | " | 11 | Theophile Maillet | Little River | 4 | 41 |
| 96779 | Majestic | " | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Eastern Hbr. | 4 | 42 |
| 96771 | Marie | " | 10 | F. Desveaux <i>et al.</i> | Little River | 4 | 40 |
| 96777 | Marie Joseph | " | 11 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Eastern Hbr. | 4 | 41 |
| 103314 | Mary | " | 10 | Levi Fiset | " | 4 | 40 |
| 96125 | May Flower | Halifax | 20 | Hyacinthe Chasson | Little River | 4 | 50 |
| 111797 | Mermaid | Pt. Hawkesbury | 13 | Thos. Harris | Plateau | 4 | 43 |
| 103326 | Mizpah | " | 10 | Thos. LeBrun | Grand Etang | 5 | 47 50 |
| 103329 | Saint Hélier | " | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Eastern Hbr. | 4 | 42 |
| 88465 | Stella | Arichat | 46 | David Walker | Pt. Hawkesbury | 1 | 53 50 |
| 110448 | Surprise | Canso | 15 | P. McDonnell <i>et al.</i> | Judique | 3 | 37 50 |
| 111800 | Tallahassee | Pt. Hawkesbury | 12 | S. Bellefontaine | Eastern Hbr. | 5 | 49 50 |
| 96773 | Virgin | " | 10 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 4 | 40 |
| 111793 | Walla-Walla | " | 11 | S. Bellefontaine | " | 4 | 41 |
| 126371 | Warbler | " | 10 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 4 | 40 |
| 96776 | Willie B. | " | 21 | S. Bellefontaine | " | 5 | 58 50 |

KINGS COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----|------------------|--------------------|---|------|
| 80901 | Florence | St. John. | 15 | John Kirby | Canada Creek | 2 | 2 30 |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----|------------------|--------------------|---|------|

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 112126 | Acadia..... | Lunenburg..... | 91 | Alex. Knickle..... | Lunenburg..... | 18 | 215 |
| 111641 | Aguadilla..... | "..... | 100 | Freeman Anderson..... | "..... | 18 | 215 |
| 112115 | Aldine..... | "..... | 99 | A. V. Conrad..... | Parks Creek..... | 18 | 215 |
| 112107 | Alexandra..... | "..... | 93 | Freeman Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111647 | Alhambra..... | "..... | 90 | Wm. Gilfoy..... | "..... | 18 | 215 |
| 112105 | Alma Nelson..... | "..... | 99 | J. E. Backman..... | Riverport..... | 20 | 230 |
| 112101 | Ambition..... | "..... | 100 | Alvin Himmelman..... | Rose Bay..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 116522 | Anita..... | "..... | 16 | J. E. Himmelman..... | "..... | 3 | 38 50 |
| 111737 | Annie M. W..... | "..... | 98 | Egerton Ritcey..... | Riverport..... | 18 | 215 |
| 126117 | Arginia..... | "..... | 99 | J. E. Backman..... | "..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 116498 | Beatrice S. Mack..... | "..... | 99 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111734 | Blake..... | "..... | 99 | Jos. Conrad..... | Upper Lahave..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 126106 | Bonnie B..... | "..... | 19 | Percy Publicover..... | Blandford..... | 5 | 56 50 |
| 111732 | Calavera..... | "..... | 90 | Abraham Ernst..... | Mahone Bay..... | 14 | 185 |
| 112128 | Campania..... | "..... | 90 | Thos. Romkey..... | Riverport..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 126119 | Carrie L. Smith..... | "..... | 99 | C. A. Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 121999 | Cavalier..... | "..... | 13 | Ken. Cleveland..... | Blandford..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 122315 | Clintonia..... | "..... | 96 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 111702 | Colonia..... | "..... | 98 | Zwicker & Co..... | "..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111736 | Coronation..... | "..... | 98 | H. W. Adams..... | "..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111637 | Cyril..... | "..... | 100 | W. N. Reinhardt..... | Lahave..... | 20 | 230 |
| 111711 | Defender..... | "..... | 98 | Alex. Knickle..... | Lunenburg..... | 18 | 215 |
| 122002 | Dolly Grey..... | "..... | 13 | Samuel Knock..... | Riverport..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 116540 | Douglas Adams..... | "..... | 99 | H. W. Adams..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 116506 | E. M. Zellars..... | "..... | 84 | A. H. Zwicker..... | "..... | 18 | 215 |
| 122009 | Earl Grey..... | "..... | 96 | Zwicker & Co..... | "..... | 18 | 215 |
| 111730 | Earle V. S..... | "..... | 100 | Jno. B. Young..... | "..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 126391 | Edith Marguerite..... | "..... | 95 | Gab. Himmelman..... | Riverport..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 112099 | Electro..... | "..... | 88 | Edmen Walters..... | Lahave..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 83308 | Ella..... | Liverpool..... | 10 | Jennis C. Hansen..... | Mahone Bay..... | 1 | 17 50 |
| 107127 | Ellen L. Maxner..... | Lunenburg..... | 93 | Wm. Duff..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 122318 | Elsie M. Walters..... | "..... | 97 | W. N. Reinhardt..... | Lahave..... | 18 | 215 |
| 126116 | Elva Blanche..... | "..... | 79 | Abraham Ernst..... | Mahone Bay..... | 15 | 191 50 |
| 121992 | Emma H..... | "..... | 71 | "..... | "..... | 5 | 108 50 |
| 112087 | Ethel..... | "..... | 99 | W. N. Reinhardt..... | Lahave..... | 18 | 215 |
| 116518 | Eva June..... | "..... | 93 | W. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 18 | 215 |
| 116520 | Evelyn..... | "..... | 18 | Enos Richard..... | Getson's Cove..... | 2 | 33 |
| 122304 | Falcon..... | "..... | 85 | Edmen Walters..... | Lahave..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 103743 | Flo. F. Mader..... | "..... | 100 | C. U. Mader..... | Mahone Bay..... | 11 | 162 50 |
| 122004 | Florence B..... | "..... | 46 | Wm. Duff..... | Lunenburg..... | 10 | 121 00 |
| 116525 | Gatherer..... | "..... | 15 | Percy Tanner..... | Blue Rocks..... | 8 | 75 00 |
| 121851 | Gladys B. Smith..... | "..... | 100 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 121867 | Gladys F..... | "..... | 72 | J. N. Rafuse..... | Conquerall Bank..... | 17 | 199 50 |
| 111742 | Glenwood..... | "..... | 99 | J. E. Backman..... | Riverport..... | 10 | 155 00 |
| 116527 | Guide..... | "..... | 73 | W. N. Reinhardt..... | Lahave..... | 16 | 193 00 |
| 126392 | Hawanee..... | "..... | 99 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 126102 | Hazel L. Ritcey..... | "..... | 92 | Reuben Ritcey..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 116442 | Helen C. Morse..... | "..... | 98 | H. W. Adams..... | "..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 122005 | Henry L. Montague..... | "..... | 96 | Wm. C. Smith..... | "..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 121857 | Hiawatha..... | "..... | 99 | "..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 121993 | Hilda M. Backman..... | "..... | 81 | Willet Conrad..... | Rose Bay..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 112089 | Iona W..... | "..... | 78 | Abraham Ernst..... | Mahone Bay..... | 12 | 168 00 |
| 121858 | J. A. McLean..... | "..... | 80 | C. A. Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 107960 | J. W. Mills..... | "..... | 76 | J. W. Mills..... | Mahone Bay..... | 13 | 173 50 |
| 111726 | Juanita..... | "..... | 100 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111404 | Kimberley..... | "..... | 92 | C. U. Mader..... | Mahone Bay..... | 16 | 200 00 |
| 126101 | Lantana..... | "..... | 17 | David Langille..... | Martin's Brook..... | 3 | 39 50 |
| 107660 | Lila D. Young..... | "..... | 100 | Jno. B. Young..... | Lunenburg..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 111735 | Lucania..... | "..... | 99 | Jno. Creaser..... | Riverport..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 126104 | M. Unity..... | "..... | 26 | Harris Fleet..... | Blandford..... | 5 | 63 50 |
| 107120 | Madeira..... | "..... | 99 | Theo. Creaser..... | Riverport..... | 18 | 215 00 |

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 112112 | Maimie Dell..... | Lunenburg..... | 58 | C. U. Mader..... | Mahone Bay..... | 9 | 147 50 |
| 116526 | Mankato..... | "..... | 76 | Edmen Walters..... | Lahave..... | 12 | 166 00 |
| 116588 | Maple Leaf..... | "..... | 26 | Mahlon Rodenhizer..... | Lunenburg..... | 6 | 71 60 |
| 121862 | Marina..... | "..... | 78 | A. V. Conrad..... | Parks Creek..... | 17 | 205 50 |
| 111709 | Mariner..... | "..... | 100 | "..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 121845 | Mattawa..... | "..... | 96 | Zwicker & Co..... | Lunenburg..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 107967 | May Myree..... | "..... | 89 | Elias Richard, Sr..... | Getson's Cove..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 121861 | Medina A..... | "..... | 74 | Amiel Corkum..... | Middle Lahave..... | 15 | 186 50 |
| 121864 | Mildred M. Bell..... | "..... | 54 | Wm. Richard..... | Getson's Point..... | 12 | 144 00 |
| 121865 | Millie Louise..... | "..... | 80 | Abraham Ernst..... | Mahone Bay..... | 14 | 185 00 |
| 126107 | Minnie M. Mosher..... | "..... | 73 | Wm. Duff..... | Lunenburg..... | 19 | 215 50 |
| 111701 | Mizpah..... | "..... | 100 | Jno. B. Young..... | "..... | 15 | 192 50 |
| 116535 | Montana..... | "..... | 85 | J. Alex Silver..... | "..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111645 | Moran..... | "..... | 100 | Elias Richard, Jr..... | Getson's Cove..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 122007 | Muriel M. Young..... | "..... | 100 | Jno. B. Young..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 116530 | Nahada..... | "..... | 94 | Howard Wynchatt..... | "..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 122008 | Nicola..... | "..... | 99 | Eleazar Zink..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 112104 | Nina..... | "..... | 10 | A. M. Sperry..... | West Dublin..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 12106 | Oregon..... | "..... | 99 | Robt. Ritecy..... | Riverport..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 121220 | Oressa Belle..... | "..... | 95 | P. B. Zwicker..... | Mahone Bay..... | 14 | 185 00 |
| 116142 | Palatia..... | "..... | 95 | Wm. Duff..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 112113 | Parana..... | "..... | 99 | Daniel Lohnes..... | Riverport..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 121869 | Petite..... | "..... | 61 | J. D. Sperry..... | Petite Riviere..... | 11 | 143 50 |
| 126114 | Revenue..... | "..... | 99 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 111648 | Riviera..... | "..... | 96 | Robert Dawson..... | Bridgewater..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 107125 | Roma..... | "..... | 99 | Gab. Himmelman..... | Riverport..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 121856 | Ronald G. Smith..... | "..... | 100 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 126034 | Russel H. Pentz..... | "..... | 99 | A. V. Conrad..... | Park's Creek..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 111741 | Saratoga..... | "..... | 92 | C. U. Mader..... | Mahone Bay..... | 16 | 200 00 |
| 107963 | Shamrock..... | "..... | 89 | Freeman Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | 230 00 |
| 122303 | Shannon..... | "..... | 63 | James Bell..... | Dublin Shore..... | 16 | 183 00 |
| 111407 | Strathcona..... | "..... | 89 | Freeman Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 111636 | Tasmania..... | "..... | 99 | Wm. C. Smith..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 111733 | Transvaal..... | "..... | 79 | "..... | "..... | 15 | 191 50 |
| 112114 | Tribune..... | "..... | 22 | A. R. Morash..... | "..... | 5 | 59 50 |
| 107957 | Ungava..... | "..... | 88 | Wm. Cleversey..... | Pleasantville..... | 19 | 222 50 |
| 122306 | Undaunted..... | "..... | 15 | Thomas Knock..... | Lr. Kingsburg..... | 5 | 52 50 |
| 116510 | Uranus..... | "..... | 90 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 121863 | Utowana..... | "..... | 71 | J. N. Rafuse..... | Conquerall Bank..... | 16 | 191 00 |
| 117143 | Valmore..... | Halifax..... | 11 | Wm. C. Smith..... | Lunenburg..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 126105 | Vivian B. Walters..... | Lunenburg..... | 86 | "..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 116504 | W. C. Silver..... | "..... | 97 | K. L. Silver..... | Dayspring..... | 22 | 245 00 |
| 126120 | Warren G. Winters..... | "..... | 95 | Freeman Anderson..... | Lunenburg..... | 17 | 207 50 |
| 126115 | Wautauga..... | "..... | 99 | H. W. Adams..... | "..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 112127 | Yamaska..... | "..... | 98 | P. B. Zwicker..... | Mahone Bay..... | 13 | 167 50 |
| 111419 | Yukon..... | "..... | 97 | Arthur Ritecy..... | Riverport..... | 18 | 215 00 |
| 122000 | Zoraya..... | "..... | 16 | John Spindler..... | Rose Bay..... | 5 | 53 50 |

PICTOU COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|----|--------------------|-------------|---|-------|
| 107330 | Gertie M. Star.... | Halifax..... | 16 | Peter Roberts..... | Pictou..... | 2 | 31 00 |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|----|--------------------|-------------|---|-------|

QUEENS COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|----|--------------------|----------------------|---|-------|
| 122030 | Anticosti 11.... | Liverpool..... | 21 | M. Neville..... | Halifax..... | 6 | 66 00 |
| 116583 | Louisa A..... | "..... | 10 | Walter Fraser..... | Port Mouton..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122103 | Muriel S..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Albert McLeod..... | S.W. Pt. Mouton..... | 4 | 40 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

RICHMOND COUNTY.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 122301 | Active. | Lunenburg. | 35 | Frank Young. | Arichat. | 8 | 95 00 |
| 116657 | Alice M. | Yarmouth. | 26 | T. R. Boudrot | P. de Grat. | 7 | 78 50 |
| 103463 | Annie May. | Arichat. | 11 | Jno. Langley | St. of Canso | 4 | 41 00 |
| 111472 | Annie May. | " | 17 | Peter Landry | P. de Grat. | 5 | 54 50 |
| 75561 | Boreas | Lunenburg. | 42 | J. A. Gelford. | Port Malcolm. | 2 | 56 00 |
| 72061 | C. P. M. | Arichat. | 22 | Alex Burke. | River Bourgeois. | 4 | 52 00 |
| 74100 | Candid. | " | 23 | Désiré Burke. | Cannes. | 6 | 68 00 |
| 116343 | Eva May | " | 11 | T. A. Boudrot. | P. de Grat. | 4 | 41 00 |
| 116348 | Florence M. | " | 16 | Wm. J. Martell. | " | 5 | 53 50 |
| 117049 | H. C. Phillips. | Barrington. | 11 | James Kehoe | Arichat. | 3 | 33 50 |
| 100161 | Hilda Maud. | Pt. Hawkesbury | 46 | J. D. Malcolm. | Port Malcolm. | 6 | 91 00 |
| 111476 | Indiana. | Arichat. | 11 | Henry Boudrot. | Cape August. | 2 | 26 00 |
| 100490 | Irene M. B. | Lunenburg. | 66 | Fredk. Poirier. | D'Escousse. | 15 | 178 50 |
| 83097 | Joseph Ann. | Pt. Hawkesbury | 22 | Henry Richard | Arichat. | 2 | 37 00 |
| 122183 | Justina | Arichat. | 10 | Isaie Boudreau. | Cannes | 3 | 32 50 |
| 111480 | Lady Laurier. | " | 12 | S. A. Boudrot. | P. de Grat. | 2 | 27 00 |
| 117092 | Lass of Gowrie. | " | 14 | Jos. Petitpas. | Arichat. | 4 | 44 00 |
| 107374 | Leah Hardy | Sydney | 21 | Peter Landry. | Sampsonville. | 5 | 58 50 |
| 111905 | Lena Jane. | Arichat. | 11 | Dom. Boudrot. | P. de Grat. | 7 | 41 00 |
| 111901 | Lillian Louise | " | 12 | C. P. Boudrot. | " | 2 | 27 00 |
| 103467 | Lizzie May. | " | 12 | Alfred Boudrot. | " | 5 | 49 50 |
| 116349 | Lorina. | " | 18 | Wm. I. le Vesconte. | River Bourgeois. | 6 | 63 00 |
| 107395 | Maggie M. F. | Canso. | 15 | Jos. Cogswell <i>et al</i> | River Inhabitants. | 2 | 30 00 |
| 116345 | Mary Alice. | Arichat. | 10 | P. E. Sampson. | L'Ardoise. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 111479 | Mary Atalanta. | " | 15 | Albini Sampson. | River Bourgeois. | 3 | 37 50 |
| 116342 | Mary Elda. | " | 10 | Chas. Fougere. | Cannes. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122182 | Mary Elizabeth. | " | 11 | Placide Burke. | River Bourgeois. | 2 | 26 00 |
| 117089 | Mary J. | " | 33 | Henry Sampson. | " | 3 | 55 50 |
| 103462 | Maud. | " | 20 | Henry Duyon. | Arichat. | 4 | 50 00 |
| 72067 | Minnie. | Pt. Hawkesbury | 26 | Jno. Pelham | Janvrin Isld. | 5 | 63 50 |
| 111904 | Minnie L. | Arichat. | 15 | Elias Bois. | P. de Grat. | 4 | 45 00 |
| 85562 | Oresa. | " | 14 | J. P. Proctor. | Port Malcolm. | 1 | 21 50 |
| 92571 | Primrose | Halifax. | 14 | E. V. Landry. | P. de Grat. | 5 | 51 50 |
| 117095 | Rodrid Grace. | Arichat. | 17 | Herbert Birett. | L'Ardoise. | 4 | 47 00 |
| 116889 | St. Dominique. | " | 21 | Jeffrey Marchand | P. de Grat. | 5 | 58 50 |
| 112108 | Speculator | Lunenburg. | 99 | John Murphy. | Louisburg. | 16 | 200 00 |
| 103460 | Two Brothers. | Arichat. | 18 | Maurice Peters | L'Ardoise. | 6 | 63 00 |
| 111794 | Volunteer. | Pt. Hawkesbury | 14 | Alex Boudrot. | P. de Grat. | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116292 | Wilena Fraser. | Charlottetown. | 13 | Fredk. Forgeron. | West Arichat. | 2 | 28 00 |
| 100812 | Wyvern. | Barrington. | 25 | John Walker. | Walkerville. | 4 | 55 00 |

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|----|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| 121808 | Abbie | Barrington. | 10 | J. Cunningham. | Stoney Island. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121802 | Abbie May. | " | 10 | Chas. E. Rapp. | McNutt's Island. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 116900 | Ada & Pearl. | Yarmouth. | 13 | J. T. Duncan | Clark's Hbr. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 122096 | Alfreda. | " | 11 | Peter Nickerson. | " | 6 | 56 00 |
| 121801 | Alice M. Atwood. | " | 10 | E. Nickerson | Woods Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122133 | Alter C. | " | 10 | Jno. Y. Smith | Baccaro. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100617 | Altona. | Shelburne | 28 | Wm. McMillan. | Lockeport. | 9 | 95 50 |
| 122149 | Alva. | Yarmouth. | 11 | Geo. H. Lyle. | Pt. La Tour | 4 | 41 00 |
| 122579 | Amerite. | " | 12 | Fred Swin. | Clark's Hbr. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 117134 | Annie Lue. | " | 10 | Jas. M. Crowell. | Smithville. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121890 | Annie Smith. | " | 13 | Percy Perry. | Black Point | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100612 | Ardella. | Shelburne. | 10 | Elezar Crow. | Sandy Point | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116824 | Avis Pauline. | Barrington. | 12 | Wash. Kenny. | Clark's Hbr. | 3 | 34 50 |
| 116828 | Beatrice. | " | 12 | Frank Swin. | " | 5 | 49 50 |
| 122102 | Bernice N. | Yarmouth. | 10 | J. C. Nickerson | Woods Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122453 | Bertha A. | " | 12 | Thos. Ross. | Up. Pt. La Tour. | 3 | 34 50 |

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

SHELBURNE COUNTY—Continued.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 107051 | Bertie C. | Barrington | 13 | T. D. Crowell. | Shag Hbr. | 5 | 50 50 |
| 116855 | Blanche | Shelburne | 12 | Churchill Locke. | Lockeport. | 6 | 57 00 |
| 121806 | Blanche | Yarmouth | 10 | A. R. Nickerson | Woods Harbour | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103186 | Brittannia | Shelburne | 11 | Ross Enslow | W. Green Harbour | 6 | 56 00 |
| 122288 | Buena. | " | 36 | Herbert R. Swim. | Lockeport | 2 | 51 00 |
| 90434 | C. A. Goreham. | Barrington | 33 | C. A. Goreham | Woods Hbr. | 6 | 78 00 |
| 121886 | Carrie D. | Yarmouth | 10 | T. S. Duncan | Clark's Hbr. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121654 | Charles E. | " | 13 | Ephraim Larkin. | Emerald Isle | 5 | 50 50 |
| 122094 | Clara M. Smith. | " | 10 | Fred C. Smith. | Newelton. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 116826 | Claremont A. | Barrington | 11 | J. G. Nickerson. | Clark's Hbr. | 2 | 26 00 |
| 121681 | Claymore. | Yarmouth. | 10 | D. A. Gardner. | " | 2 | 25 00 |
| 121683 | D. E. Nickerson. | " | 10 | Freeman Butler. | Sandy Point. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122462 | Daniel S. | " | 10 | Albert P. Ross. | Stoney Island. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 107057 | Dollie Varden | Barrington. | 10 | Freeman Atwood. | Atwoods Brook. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 121882 | Dorothy. | Yarmouth. | 10 | Lloyd H. Smith. | Baccaro | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121791 | Eddie C. | " | 10 | Chas. D. Cook. | Up. Pt. La Tour. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116830 | Edith Pauline. | Barrington | 10 | Reuben Swim | Clark's Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122570 | Edna M. | Yarmouth | 11 | Wm. J. Halliday | Bear Point | 4 | 41 00 |
| 122470 | Elva Belle. | " | 11 | Elam Thomas. | W. Port Clyde. | 5 | 48 50 |
| 121909 | Eunnie G. | Barrington | 10 | V. Nickerson. | West Head. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122235 | Ena A. | " | 12 | Jethro Newell. | Newelton. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 122467 | Enterprise. | Yarmouth. | 10 | Oscar Gardner. | Port La Tour. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 126314 | Erzie G. Mildred. | Barrington | 10 | S. Nickerson. | Woods Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 107332 | Estelle | Yarmouth | 15 | S. E. Countaway. | N. E. Point | 3 | 37 50 |
| 121688 | Ethel May. | " | 10 | Smith Messenger. | Clark's Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 123137 | Etta M. | " | 10 | C. Kendrick | Shag Harbour | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121796 | Etta N. | " | 10 | J. G. Newell. | Newelton. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121901 | Eva M. | Barrington | 10 | Eldridge Hagar. | Round Bay. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 117048 | Evangeline | " | 11 | Foster Crowell. | Clark's Hbr. | 1 | 41 00 |
| 107054 | Favorite. | " | 28 | Ralph McKenzie. | East Jordan. | 3 | 50 50 |
| 121804 | Fish Hawk. | Yarmouth | 10 | Geo. A. Swim | Clark's Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122146 | Flirt | " | 16 | Wm. T. Crowell. | Smithville. | 5 | 53 50 |
| 122106 | Florence M. | " | 10 | J. E. Nickerson. | West Head. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122575 | Fly. | Barrington | 10 | Howard D. Snow | Pt. La Tour. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 117045 | Fred C. | " | 12 | Moses G. Smith. | West Head. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 121907 | Freda N. Nickerson | " | 12 | Wm. Nickerson. | N. E. Point. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 121697 | Freddie M. | Yarmouth | 10 | Nath. Crowell | Clark's Hbr. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121793 | Fredena | " | 10 | Samuel Hopkins. | " | 5 | 47 50 |
| 122282 | G. M. Stephens. | Shelburne | 12 | Alex. McIntosh. | Lockeport. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 117041 | Genevive | Barrington | 11 | C. A. Goreham | Woods Hbr. | | 11 00 |
| 122092 | Georgie M. Smith. | Yarmouth | 13 | Thos. Smith. | Baccaro | 5 | 50 50 |
| 121242 | Gertrude. | " | 10 | Geo. M. Forbes | Forbes Point | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122138 | Gladiator | Shelburne | 11 | Lewis Thorbourne. | Jordan Bay. | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122468 | Gladys. | Yarmouth. | 11 | Sammuel Atwood. | Atwoods Brook. | 3 | 33 50 |
| 116827 | Gladys. | Barrington | 12 | B. L. Goodwin. | N. E. Point. | 3 | 34 50 |
| 122463 | Gladys M. | Yarmouth | 10 | Jas. C. Ross. | Up. Pt. La Tour. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122574 | Gladys Oha. | " | 10 | D. L. Penney. | South Side | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116894 | Harry M. Johnson | " | 14 | Millage Atkinson. | Clam Point. | 6 | 59 00 |
| 121797 | Hattie & Ina | Shelburne | 10 | Arthur Perry. | N. W. Harbour. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 90647 | Hattie Emeline. | Yarmouth | 11 | David S. Slate. | Blanche | 7 | 63 50 |
| 121805 | Hattie Quinlen. | " | 10 | Edwd. Nickerson. | Hawk. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 80799 | Hattie T. | Barrington | 16 | Dayson Kendrick. | Shag Hbr. | 7 | 68 50 |
| 122139 | Hazel | Yarmouth | 10 | David Watkins | Bear Point | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122289 | Helen and Hilda. | Shelburne | 16 | Fred C. McLean. | Port Saxon. | 5 | 53 50 |
| 122100 | Helen C. | Yarmouth. | 10 | Nehemiah Crowell. | Woods Hbr. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122292 | Helen Davis. | Barrington | 12 | Floyd Ross. | Stoney Island. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 126185 | Helen Glen. | Shelburne | 10 | Edward Hammond. | Jordan Bay. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122239 | Hilda Brannen. | Barrington | 10 | Wm. N. Brannen. | Woods Hbr. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122141 | Hillside | Yarmouth | 10 | Geo. W. Bush | Jordan Ferry. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 111687 | Ida M. Clarke. | Shelburne | 99 | Wm. McMillan | Lockeport | 19 | 222 50 |
| 117131 | Iona and Ida. | Yarmouth | 13 | Wm. N. Madden | Baccaro | 4 | 43 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Continued.*

| Official number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Register. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 121655 | Indianna..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Robt. Lowe..... | Clark's Hbr. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121904 | Iona and Maggie.. | Barrington..... | 11 | Whitman Ross.... | Stoney Island.... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 116853 | J. J. Cox..... | Shelburne..... | 65 | R. L. McCarthy.... | Shelburne..... | 10 | 140 00 |
| 116822 | Jeunet..... | Barrington..... | 11 | T. A. Kenney..... | Clark's Hbr..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 122133 | Jennie L..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Jas. A. Smith..... | Smithville..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 117133 | Jennie Roy..... | "..... | 10 | Robt. W. Smith.... | Baccaro..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116823 | Jessie Roy..... | Barrington..... | 12 | Job. A. Crowell.... | Clark's Hbr..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 121692 | Josephine..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Fred Newell..... | West Head..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122131 | Katie M..... | "..... | 10 | C. O. Reynolds.... | Baccaro..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121889 | Kuroki..... | "..... | 10 | Stillman Newell.... | Newellton..... | 5 | 47 50 |
| 100329 | La Rose..... | "..... | 13 | R. J. Abbott..... | John's Island.... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 121887 | Lena..... | "..... | 11 | Albt Nickerson.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122458 | Lila A..... | "..... | 10 | H. H. Atkinson.... | Stoney Island.... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 126341 | Lottie and Mar- guerite..... | Barrington..... | 22 | C. A. Goreham.... | Woods Harbour.. | 7 | 74 50 |
| 122165 | Lottie G..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Vincent Brannen.. | "..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122098 | Louise..... | "..... | 10 | Dason Langthorn.. | "..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 126188 | Lulu S..... | Shelburne..... | 23 | H. R. Swim..... | Lockeport..... | 4 | 23 00 |
| 122240 | M. L. Nickerson.. | Barrington..... | 10 | J. E. Nickerson.... | Woods Harbour.. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121880 | Mabel C..... | "..... | 10 | Berkley Reed..... | Stoney Island.... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103796 | Mabel Denvers.. | Shelburne..... | 14 | F. L. Sholds..... | Up. Pt. LaTour.. | 6 | 59 00 |
| 122140 | Mabel L..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Harry Banks..... | Shag Harbour.... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121799 | Mabel V..... | "..... | 10 | Daniel V. Smith.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116829 | Maple Leaf..... | Barrington..... | 11 | C. E. Nickerson.... | Coffin's Croft.... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 121883 | Margaret..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Joseph Hopkins.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 116854 | Marian..... | Shelburne..... | 33 | H. R. L. Bill..... | Lockeport..... | 10 | 108 00 |
| 126184 | Marion C..... | "..... | 11 | John Crow..... | Sandy Point..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 121803 | Mary J..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Mark Atwood..... | Hawk..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 83434 | Mary May..... | Shelburne..... | 20 | Adam J. Firth..... | Shelburne..... | 3 | 42 50 |
| 88583 | Mary O'Dell..... | Yarmouth..... | 13 | J. E. Nickerson.... | Oak Park..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 126183 | Mathala..... | Shelburne..... | 11 | Walter Watts..... | Sandy Point..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 121879 | Matilda..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Leslie Johnson.... | Port LaTour..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 117043 | Mattie and Charlie | Barrington..... | 10 | Cyrus Nickerson.. | Clark's Harbour.. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122234 | Minnie Laura..... | "..... | 11 | R. C. Maxwell..... | "..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 122231 | Minola..... | "..... | 13 | Job E. Nickerson.. | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 121687 | Monitor..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Louis Crowell.... | Port LaTour..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 126187 | Nathalie..... | Shelburne..... | 28 | Wm. McMillann.... | Lockeport..... | 9 | 95 50 |
| 122457 | Nema & Millie.. | Yarmouth..... | 11 | Sanford Slate.... | Cape Negro..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 117132 | Nema D..... | "..... | 10 | J. C. Brannen..... | Baccaro..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122136 | Nyctia..... | "..... | 10 | Edgar Adams..... | Shag Harbour.... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121689 | Ocean Belle..... | "..... | 10 | F. L. Perry..... | Cape Negro Island | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122104 | Ocean Spray..... | "..... | 11 | Chas. Atkinson.... | Newellton..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 117050 | Olive R..... | Barrington..... | 12 | H. R. Swim..... | Lockeport..... | 1 | 19 50 |
| 121893 | Orinoco..... | Shelburne..... | 15 | Winslow Buchanan.. | Eastern Point.... | 3 | 37 50 |
| 121682 | Quickstep..... | Yarmouth..... | 10 | Cornelius Maxwell.. | Clark's Harbour.. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121881 | R. G. Hervey..... | "..... | 13 | Alex. Phillips, Jr.. | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 122233 | R. H. Milford.... | Barrington..... | 13 | Isaiah S. Newell.. | West Head..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100820 | Ranger..... | "..... | 11 | J. H. Braman..... | Centreville..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122469 | Raymond C..... | Yarmouth..... | 11 | R. L. Newell..... | West Head..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 107059 | Reginald R..... | Barrington..... | 16 | Delma Kendrick.... | Shag Harbour.... | 6 | 61 00 |
| 122466 | Rilla May..... | Yarmouth..... | 12 | L. J. Nickerson.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 4 | 42 00 |
| 126342 | Sakotis..... | Barrington..... | 11 | Benj. J. Newell.... | West Head..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 121681 | Seaton L..... | Yarmouth..... | 12 | Nehemiah Smith.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 3 | 34 50 |
| 122108 | Seretha..... | "..... | 10 | S. N. Atkinson.... | Centreville..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103783 | Springwood..... | Shelburne..... | 98 | Wm. McMillan.... | Lockeport..... | 2 | 95 00 |
| 90648 | Stranger..... | Barrington..... | 20 | Lovitt Banks..... | Barrington Pass.. | 5 | 57 50 |
| 116895 | Thelma E..... | Shelburne..... | 11 | Jos. Mahaney..... | Churchover..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 122091 | Thistle..... | Barrington..... | 10 | R. H. Brannen.... | Stoney Island.... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 90893 | Thomas H..... | Yarmouth..... | 13 | F. T. Nickerson.... | Clark's Harbour.. | 1 | 20 50 |
| 117046 | Three Brothers.. | Barrington..... | 13 | Thos. I. Newell.... | West Head..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 116448 | Togo..... | Shelburne..... | 18 | E. C. Locke..... | Lockeport..... | 5 | 55 50 |
| 121875 | Toronto..... | Yarmouth..... | 13 | A. C. Atkinson.... | Baccaro..... | 4 | 43 00 |

LIST of Vessels which received the Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*SHELBURN COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | ¢ cts. |
| 121792 | Twin Sisters | Yarmouth | 10 | Osborne Smith | Hawk | 4 | 40 00 |
| 121699 | Una | " | 10 | W. R. McKinnon | Clark's Harbour | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122238 | Violet & Annie | Barrington | 12 | H. H. Brannen | Stoney Island | 5 | 49 50 |
| 122452 | Virginia | " | 17 | W. E. Atkinson | N. E. Point | 4 | 47 00 |
| 121696 | W. F. Brittcliffe | Yarmouth | 10 | H. O. Nickerson | Woods Harbour | 3 | 32 50 |
| 77744 | Whip-poor-Will | Shelburne | 17 | G. S. Dedrick | Churchover | 6 | 62 00 |
| 117042 | White Eagle | Barrington | 10 | Levi Nickerson | Clam Point | 5 | 47 50 |
| 122150 | Wilford H. | Yarmouth | 11 | Durkee Chetwynd | Up. Pt. LaTour | 3 | 33 50 |
| 122464 | Willie M. | " | 14 | Foster Salisbury | Port LaTour | 5 | 51 50 |
| 121690 | Winnifred | " | 10 | Allan Nickerson | Clark's Harbour | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116449 | Zephyr | Shelburne | 11 | Samuel Greenwood | Port Saxon | 4 | 41 00 |
| 121656 | Zilpha | Yarmouth | 10 | Martin Penny | South Side | 4 | 40 00 |

VICTORIA COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|---------|----|-----------------|----------------|---|-------|
| 117028 | Anna F | Sydney | 14 | James Brewer | South Ingonish | 4 | 44 00 |
| 126028 | Beatrice Donovan | " | 18 | Win. Donovan | " | 6 | 63 00 |
| 126561 | Caberfeidh | " | 12 | Angus McDonald | " | 5 | 49 50 |
| 112115 | Evangeline | " | 10 | Jno. G. Hines | " | 3 | 32 50 |
| 126562 | Hawley Brothers | " | 11 | Jas. Hawley | " | 5 | 48 50 |
| 126023 | Ingonish | " | 16 | W. Williams | " | 5 | 53 50 |
| 126030 | Joy Folger | " | 17 | Chas. Williams | " | 5 | 54 50 |
| 122120 | Julia F. C. | " | 12 | Thos. A. Young | " | 6 | 57 00 |
| 126563 | Katie Margaret | " | 15 | Peter Dixon | South Harbour | 5 | 52 50 |
| 126564 | Maggie Julia | " | 13 | Jas Fitzgerald | " | 4 | 43 00 |
| 107355 | Mary E. | " | 10 | Allen McIntyre | Ingonish Ferry | 5 | 47 50 |
| 88431 | Mayflower | Halifax | 21 | T. J. Donovan | South Ingonish | 5 | 58 50 |
| 100444 | Stella May | Canso | 12 | Simon P. Hawley | Ingonish Ferry | 6 | 57 00 |

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|----------|----|---------------------|------------------|----|--------|
| 121876 | Adoriam | Yarmouth | 15 | Armand Leblanc | Plymouth | 2 | 30 00 |
| 122132 | Aerolite | " | 16 | J. J. Duncan | Deep Cove Island | 3 | 38 50 |
| 116898 | Agnes M. | " | 11 | Isiah Doucette | Tusket Wedge | 3 | 33 50 |
| 107344 | Amanda | " | 15 | Luxime d'Entremont | West Pubnico | 5 | 75 00 |
| 122093 | Anita | " | 11 | J. A. d'Eon | " | 2 | 26 00 |
| 111879 | Annie B. | " | 20 | Theo. d'Entremont | " | 8 | 80 00 |
| 121652 | Arabia | " | 10 | Ludger Le Blanc | Tusket Wedge | 3 | 32 50 |
| 121698 | Argo | " | 10 | C. L. Nickerson | Deep Cove Isld | 1 | 17 50 |
| 122295 | Aroma S. | " | 10 | Jos. R. Amiro | L. E. Punico | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122586 | Aspinet | " | 14 | T. W. McComisky | " | 7 | 66 50 |
| 121685 | Augusta | " | 11 | L. D. Boudreau | Tusket Wedge | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122109 | Bella | " | 18 | Wm. Pothier | " | 2 | 33 00 |
| 122573 | Bohemia | " | 10 | W. F. Doucette | " | 2 | 25 00 |
| 107338 | C. M. B. | " | 10 | J. C. McGray | Yarmouth | 2 | 32 50 |
| 122145 | Cerita | " | 10 | J. C. Doucette | Tusket Wedge | 3 | 25 00 |
| 111836 | Chevalier | Digby | 11 | W. S. Sollows | Port Maitland | 4 | 41 00 |
| 121694 | Columbia | Yarmouth | 10 | N. S. Boudreau | Tusket Wedge | 1 | 17 50 |
| 106605 | Dawn | " | 49 | N. J. B. Tooker | Yarmouth | 4 | 49 00 |
| 116205 | Eddie James | " | 79 | Yarmouth Trading Co | " | 20 | 229 00 |
| 121800 | Edessa | " | 15 | J. B. Clements | Sandford | 4 | 45 00 |
| 116528 | Edith, F. S. | " | 67 | Yarmouth Trading Co | Yarmouth | 45 | 179 50 |
| 122584 | Emilien Burke | " | 90 | Henry Lewis | " | 14 | 185 00 |
| 121809 | Estella | " | 11 | Nicholas Pothier | Tusket Wedge | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122572 | Eva | " | 12 | Fred. M. Amiro | M. E. Pubnico | 5 | 49 50 |
| 121883 | Fanny Rose | " | 15 | Chas. E. Pothier | Tusket Wedge | 4 | 45 00 |
| 121877 | Florence C. | " | 15 | Jos. A. Surett | Pinkney Point | 3 | 57 50 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels when received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Concluded.*YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts. |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 121872 | Francis A. | Yarmouth | 94 | Yarmouth Trading Co | Yarmouth | 20 | 230 00 |
| 117137 | Glorianna. | " | 10 | Alex. Boudreau. | Tusket Wedge | 1 | 17 50 |
| 103717 | Henry L. | " | 10 | A. C. d'Entremont. | West Pubnico. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 122099 | Hilda. | " | 17 | Jacques Boudreau. | Tusket Wedge | 5 | 54 50 |
| 121795 | John L. | " | 11 | Frank L. Pothier. | " | 1 | 18 50 |
| 121798 | Kenneth S. | " | 10 | Benj. C. Smith. | Deep Cove Isld. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122290 | Kernwood. | " | 84 | W. A. Killam. | Yarmouth. | 18 | 215 00 |
| 117134 | Laura B. | " | 10 | C. D. Atkinson. | Deep Cove Isld. | 5 | 47 50 |
| 117140 | Laura E. | " | 10 | P. C. Doucette. | Tusket Wedge | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116204 | Laurie J. | " | 65 | F. J. D'Entremont. | West Pubnico. | 18 | 200 00 |
| 122455 | Lizzie A. | " | 33 | E. M. D'Entremont. | " | 12 | 123 00 |
| 103709 | Lizzie E. | " | 19 | E. J. Ellis | Port Maitland | 4 | 49 00 |
| 103718 | Lucy. | " | 10 | A. F. D'Entremont. | West Pubnico. | 5 | 47 50 |
| 116210 | Lucy A. | " | 32 | E. J. Leblanc. | Tusket Wedge. | 1 | 39 50 |
| 106899 | Lydia L. | " | 14 | C. D. Le Blanc. | Plymouth | 4 | 44 00 |
| 121903 | M. F. Atwood. | Barrington. | 15 | John Surette. | Morris Isld. | 1 | 22 50 |
| 116658 | Mabel A. | Yarmouth. | 15 | Eben Frost. | Comeau Hill. | 6 | 60 00 |
| 112315 | Mabel T. | St. Andrews. | 13 | George Earle | Yarmouth. | 5 | 50 50 |
| 107337 | Marguerite. | Yarmouth. | 57 | L. P. D'Entremont. | West Pubnico. | 14 | 162 00 |
| 111523 | Mildred P. | " | 11 | Hugh McManus. | Yarmouth | 4 | 41 00 |
| 121905 | Mira L. Smith. | " | 14 | Thos. F. Smith. | Deep Cove Island. | 4 | 44 00 |
| 111875 | Nelson A. | " | 72 | Yarmouth Trading Co | Yarmouth. | 14 | 177 00 |
| 112285 | Ospray. | " | 16 | Chas. W. Foster. | " | 2 | 31 40 |
| 103706 | Regine. | " | 10 | T. D'Entremont. | West Pubnico. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 111521 | Retta E. | Digby | 10 | J. E. D'Entremont. | " | 1 | 17 50 |
| 122576 | Rosa Georgina. | Yarmouth. | 35 | Theo Jacquard. | Comeau Hill. | 7 | 87 50 |
| 121653 | Royal. | " | 10 | Geo. Boudreau. | Tusket Wedge. | 2 | 25 00 |
| 88589 | Sanford. | " | 20 | W. A. Killam. | Yarmouth. | | 20 00 |
| 121878 | Schna. | " | 14 | Wilfrid D'Eon. | West Pubnico | 3 | 36 50 |
| 100323 | Senora. | " | 85 | Marc A. Surette. | " | 19 | 222 50 |
| 100313 | Souvenir. | " | 71 | S. D. D'entremont. | " | 19 | 213 50 |
| 121660 | Squanto. | " | 11 | Angus Pothier. | Tusket Wedge | 2 | 26 00 |
| 122135 | 10-U-8. | " | 16 | Wilson Rankin | Arcadia | 1 | 23 50 |
| 117139 | Thalia D. | " | 10 | Archie Brannen. | Rockville | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116893 | Togo. | " | 12 | Leander Amiro. | L. E. Pubnico. | 6 | 57 00 |
| 117138 | Two Brothers. | " | 11 | Jno. L. Surette. | Pinkney Point. | 3 | 33 50 |
| 121651 | Valentina | " | 10 | Pius LeBlanc. | Tusket Wedge. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103716 | Valkyrie. | " | 11 | W. A. Killam. | Yarmouth. | 5 | 48 50 |
| 122134 | Venus | " | 10 | L. A. D'Entremont. | West Pubnico | 1 | 17 50 |
| 121659 | Viola | " | 10 | Joshua LeBlanc. | Tusket Wedge | 2 | 25 00 |
| 121873 | Viola S. | " | 16 | Wm. McNair. | Argyle Sound. | 7 | 68 50 |
| 122465 | White King | " | 11 | Jos. Harris. | Yarmouth | 2 | 26 00 |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------|
| 92517 | Ada | St. Andrews | 10 | A. G. Matthews. | Letete. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 107903 | Ava M. | " | 17 | Geo. A. Johnson. | Woodwards Cove. | 6 | 62 00 |
| 116672 | Beatrice. | " | 19 | Stewart Benson. | Seal Cove | 3 | 41 50 |
| 122250 | Bonita. | " | 15 | Benj. Carter. | Seely's Cove. | 3 | 37 50 |
| 167905 | Centennial. | " | 16 | John F. Morse. | White Head. | 1 | 23 50 |
| 88253 | E. B. Colwell | St. John. | 19 | Anselmi Wallace | Black's Harbour | 5 | 56 50 |
| 103114 | Edward Morse. | St. Andrews | 32 | Alex. Calder | Campobello. | 4 | 62 00 |
| 103789 | Etie B. Nickerson. | Shelburne | 22 | Alfred Stanley. | North Head | 4 | 52 00 |
| 111522 | Elizabeth. | Digby | 21 | W. M. Kent. | Woodwards Cove. | 3 | 43 50 |
| 80882 | Ella Mabel. | St. Andrews. | 14 | E. G. Lee. | Beaver Harbour | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116675 | Evangeline. | " | 15 | Arthur Green | Wood Island | 3 | 37 50 |
| 80803 | Exenia. | Windsor | 18 | John Moses. | North Head | 2 | 33 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

| Official number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | % cts. |
| 103120 | Falmouth..... | St. Andrews.... | 10 | A. B. Small..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 92511 | Fleet Wing..... | "..... | 11 | Gordon Tucker..... | Letete..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 111552 | Flora B..... | "..... | 13 | Nelson Ingersoll..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 2 | 28 00 |
| 97146 | Free Trade..... | "..... | 10 | Alvery Green..... | Wood Island..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 107910 | Grace & Ethel.... | "..... | 16 | Robert Ingersoll..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 5 | 53 50 |
| 111839 | Harry C..... | Digby..... | 16 | Lewis Matthews..... | Letete..... | 3 | 38 50 |
| 112248 | Hattie B..... | St. Andrews.... | 10 | Wilnot Benson..... | Seal Cove..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122244 | Hilda E..... | "..... | 11 | J. M. Morehouse..... | White Head..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 122592 | Iolanthe..... | "..... | 18 | Simon Brown..... | Wilson's Beach.... | 6 | 63 00 |
| 103121 | Island Girl..... | "..... | 17 | Birdell Lambert..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 5 | 54 50 |
| 122591 | Jennie T..... | "..... | 31 | James Nesbitt..... | North Head..... | 8 | 91 00 |
| 103997 | Jessie James..... | "..... | 11 | J. Frankland..... | White Head..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 92507 | Kinetics..... | "..... | 10 | Aldon Kinney..... | Back Bay..... | 1 | 17 50 |
| 88273 | Lillian E..... | "..... | 13 | Mariner Johnson..... | Black's Harbour.. | 5 | 50 50 |
| 122042 | Lyla H..... | "..... | 11 | Chester Frankland.. | White Head..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 88402 | Mizpah..... | Digby..... | 53 | J. E. Gaskill..... | North Head..... | 53 | 00 |
| 116674 | Mona..... | St. Andrews.... | 18 | R. C. Wilcox..... | Black's Harbour.. | 3 | 40 50 |
| 122044 | Olive C..... | "..... | 26 | Thos. Carter..... | Seely's Cove..... | 5 | 63 50 |
| 112311 | Oronhyatekha..... | "..... | 21 | Jas. McLeese..... | Back Bay..... | 5 | 58 50 |
| 103993 | Pythian Knight.. | "..... | 19 | Frank Ingersoll..... | North Head..... | 5 | 56 50 |
| 122596 | Ready Now..... | "..... | 18 | Simon Brown..... | Campobello..... | 18 | 00 |
| 107806 | Rena F..... | "..... | 12 | John Ingersoll..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 5 | 49 50 |
| 122043 | Sea Foam..... | "..... | 14 | Harold Green..... | Wood Island..... | 3 | 36 50 |
| 107433 | Sir John..... | "..... | 11 | Hiram Morse..... | White Head..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 59387 | Telephone..... | "..... | 19 | J. E. Gaskill..... | North Head..... | 6 | 64 00 |
| 107440 | Three Links..... | "..... | 12 | Robert A. Main..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 5 | 49 50 |
| 103998 | Try Again..... | "..... | 15 | A. W. Ingersoll..... | "..... | 1 | 22 50 |
| 116970 | Vigilant..... | "..... | 12 | W. Cosseboom..... | White Head..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 100548 | Violetta..... | Digby..... | 11 | Albert Tucker..... | Letete..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103111 | Volunteer..... | St. Andrews.... | 14 | George Ingersoll..... | Woodwards Cove.. | 4 | 44 00 |
| 97149 | Winnie..... | "..... | 12 | Joseph Holland..... | Seely's Cove..... | 3 | 34 50 |

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|--------------|----|-----------------------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 72099 | Adelina..... | Chatham..... | 12 | P. Blanchard..... | Caraquet..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 103081 | Albatross..... | "..... | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co.. | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 112156 | Albert W..... | "..... | 10 | P. Chiasson..... | "..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122057 | Alice..... | "..... | 15 | Severe Duguay..... | Lit. Lameque..... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 97194 | Alika..... | "..... | 12 | Zoel Paulin..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 112162 | Alma..... | "..... | 12 | Agapit Duguay..... | "..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 103763 | Alouette..... | "..... | 10 | Wm. Fruing & Co.. | Caraquet..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 92419 | Anna..... | "..... | 12 | J. A. Chiasson..... | Lameque..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 100960 | Annie M..... | "..... | 11 | W. S. Loggie Co.. | Chatham..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 96739 | Argeline..... | "..... | 14 | Ger. Lanteigne..... | Caraquet..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 103072 | Ben Hur..... | "..... | 11 | Joha LeClerc..... | "..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100975 | Big Bear..... | "..... | 10 | Gervais Plourde..... | "..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 103589 | Blenheim..... | "..... | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co.. | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 103780 | Britannia..... | "..... | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co.. | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100780 | Britannic..... | "..... | 12 | W. S. Loggie Co.. | Chatham..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 111465 | C. R. C..... | "..... | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co.. | Caraquet..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 100774 | Calliope..... | "..... | 12 | Philip Rive..... | "..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 103271 | Celia..... | "..... | 11 | Gustave Gionet..... | "..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 103585 | Cedric..... | "..... | 14 | Philip Rive..... | "..... | 3 | 36 50 |
| 103083 | Corsair..... | "..... | 10 | Wm. Fruing & Co.. | "..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100916 | Cygnat..... | "..... | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co.. | "..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 100971 | Cyprian..... | "..... | 10 | J. O. LeBouthillier.. | "..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100913 | Daffodil..... | "..... | 10 | Wm. Fruing & Co.. | "..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103076 | Dipper..... | "..... | 12 | W. S. Loggie Co.. | Chatham..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 103948 | Dora..... | "..... | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co.. | Caraquet..... | 3 | 34 50 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. cts. |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 112155 | Dora | Chatham..... | 10 | Seraphin Doiron. | Miscou Hbr. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122053 | Dorie | " | 10 | F. F. Chiasson. | Island River | 5 | 47 50 |
| 100599 | Dove | " | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | Caraget. | 4 | 41 00 |
| 100998 | Eagle | " | 10 | " | " | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116979 | Elie Anne | " | 16 | Jos. J. Doiron. | " | 4 | 46 00 |
| 103590 | Eliza | " | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 5 | 50 50 |
| 100293 | Eliza | " | 15 | F. T. B. Young | " | 4 | 45 00 |
| 100786 | Empress | " | 12 | " | " | 3 | 34 50 |
| 100772 | Estelle | " | 13 | Philip Rive | " | 3 | 35 50 |
| 100787 | Ethel | " | 11 | F. T. B. Young | " | 3 | 33 50 |
| 122058 | Evangeline | " | 10 | Vilas Frigault. | Mizonette | 3 | 32 50 |
| 92417 | Evangeline | " | 11 | Maximin Paulin | L. Lameque | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103001 | Falcon | " | 10 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | Caraget. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 103077 | Fame | " | 10 | Geo. D. Mallet. | Shippegan | 4 | 40 00 |
| 122621 | Fillera | " | 18 | J. P. Chiasson. | Lameque. | 5 | 55 50 |
| 100298 | Fisher | " | 12 | Jos. X. Paulin. | " | 4 | 42 00 |
| 61445 | Flavie | " | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | Caraget. | 2 | 28 00 |
| 111468 | Fleetwing | " | 14 | " | " | 4 | 44 00 |
| 112165 | Flying Cloud | " | 13 | J. F. Robichaud. | Shippegau | 4 | 43 00 |
| 112151 | Flying Foam | " | 18 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Caraget. | 4 | 48 00 |
| 116479 | Fortuna | " | 10 | P. Boudreau | Mizonette | 3 | 32 50 |
| 111467 | Four Brothers | " | 13 | Henri Albert | Caraget. | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100779 | Gambetta | " | 13 | W. S. Loggie Co. | Chatham | 4 | 43 00 |
| 111464 | Gazelle | " | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co. | Caraget. | 5 | 50 50 |
| 100954 | Gazelle | " | 10 | W. S. Loggie Co. | Chatham | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100968 | Gem | " | 11 | J. Z. Chiasson. | Caraget. | 4 | 41 00 |
| 96733 | Gem | " | 12 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 4 | 42 00 |
| 103766 | Genesta | " | 12 | Philias Leger | " | 3 | 34 50 |
| 116980 | Georgina | " | 15 | Gilbert Duguay | Lit. Lameque | 5 | 52 50 |
| 103282 | Gilknockie | " | 11 | Hyac. Gionet | Caraget. | 4 | 41 00 |
| 111848 | Gipsy | " | 15 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 4 | 45 00 |
| 103086 | Gipsy | " | 20 | W. S. Loggie Co. | Chatham | 5 | 57 50 |
| 100964 | Gladstone | " | 10 | J. N. Le Bouthillier. | Caraget. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 107775 | Goldseeker | " | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 2 | 28 00 |
| 122491 | Good Intent | " | 10 | Xavier B. Noel | Lit. Lameque | 4 | 40 00 |
| 112157 | Grasshopper | " | 16 | Philip Rive | Caraget. | 4 | 46 00 |
| 92418 | Grip | " | 12 | Gustave Gionet | " | 3 | 34 50 |
| 100790 | Guiding Star | " | 11 | F. T. B. Young | " | 3 | 33 50 |
| 111849 | Happy Home | " | 16 | Philip Rive | " | 3 | 38 50 |
| 100956 | Harold N. | " | 11 | P. F. Mallet. | Shippigan | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100994 | Hercules | " | 10 | P. M. Lanteigne | Caraget. | 4 | 40 00 |
| 107771 | Heron | " | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 5 | 50 50 |
| 103765 | Hirondelle | " | 11 | Agapit LeClerc | " | 5 | 48 50 |
| 61425 | Hope | New Carlisle | 13 | Joseph Gauvin | Mizonette | 4 | 43 00 |
| 100903 | Hope | Chatham | 12 | F. T. B. Young | Caraget. | 3 | 34 50 |
| 103939 | Hope | " | 11 | E. E. Aché | Shippegan Isld. | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100906 | Hotspur | " | 10 | Philip Rive | Caraget. | 3 | 32 50 |
| 171781 | Ida | " | 16 | Joseph Savoy | Lameque | 5 | 53 50 |
| 103931 | Irene | " | 12 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | Caraget. | 3 | 34 50 |
| 96724 | Isabel | " | 11 | J. B. Hébert | " | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103289 | Jersey Lily | " | 12 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 4 | 42 00 |
| 100958 | John B. | " | 11 | W. S. Loggie Co. | Chatham | 4 | 41 00 |
| 116509 | Kasaga | Lunenburg | 59 | F. T. B. Young | Caraget. | 5 | 59 00 |
| 112169 | Kathleen | Chatham | 15 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 4 | 45 00 |
| 111466 | King Edward | " | 14 | Robin Collas Co | " | 3 | 36 50 |
| 103949 | Kingfisher | " | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | " | 4 | 43 00 |
| 103288 | Kite | " | 10 | P. E. Lanteigne | " | 3 | 32 50 |
| 107774 | Klondyke | " | 14 | C. Robin Collas Co. | " | 3 | 36 50 |
| 103283 | Koh-i-noor | " | 13 | Philip Rive | " | 3 | 35 50 |
| 111461 | Ladysmith | " | 17 | Hyp. Chiasson | Lit. Lameque | 5 | 54 50 |
| 103003 | Lark | " | 10 | Wm. Fruing & Co. | Caraget. | 4 | 40 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 107773 | L'Etoile | Chatham..... | 15 | Prudent Gallien..... | Caraget..... | 5 | 52 50 |
| 122059 | Letty Jane..... | " | 15 | John M. Ward..... | Miscou Centre..... | 5 | 52 50 |
| 112152 | Lillian..... | " | 15 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 37 50 |
| 100972 | Lizzie D..... | " | 11 | F. T. B. Young..... | " | 3 | 33 50 |
| 116977 | Mabel..... | " | 16 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 46 00 |
| 116480 | Maggie..... | " | 10 | John Paulin..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100955 | Majestic..... | " | 10 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116978 | Margaret..... | " | 16 | " | " | 4 | 46 00 |
| 112163 | Margaret Ann..... | " | 13 | John Jones..... | Lit. Lameque..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 112158 | Maple Leaf..... | " | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 72100 | Marie..... | " | 11 | P. A. Doiron..... | " | 4 | 41 00 |
| 107779 | Marie..... | " | 15 | Gaspard Savoie..... | Shippegan..... | 4 | 45 00 |
| 103278 | Marie Celia..... | " | 13 | J. V. Lanteigne..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 117182 | Marie Etoile..... | " | 20 | J. A. Doiron..... | " | 5 | 57 50 |
| 100292 | Marie Joseph..... | " | 12 | Lazare Ganvin..... | L. Lameque..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 116471 | Marie Louise..... | " | 10 | Gustave Chiasson..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100295 | Marie Louisa..... | " | 13 | Jos. A. Paulin..... | " | 4 | 48 00 |
| 111847 | Mary..... | " | 14 | David Albert..... | " | 4 | 44 00 |
| 103084 | Mary Emma..... | " | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | " | 4 | 41 00 |
| 116478 | Mary O..... | " | 11 | J. O. Cormier..... | " | 3 | 33 50 |
| 92413 | Mary Jane..... | " | 14 | Philias Doiron..... | " | 5 | 51 50 |
| 100957 | Mary R..... | " | 12 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 116475 | Mary Rose..... | " | 17 | Wm. Cormier..... | Caraget..... | 5 | 54 50 |
| 112161 | Mary Star..... | " | 15 | H. LeBouthillier..... | " | 5 | 52 50 |
| 112150 | MaryStar of theSea..... | " | 15 | Luke Friolet..... | " | 5 | 52 50 |
| 111844 | MaryStar of theSea..... | " | 14 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | " | 3 | 36 50 |
| 116477 | MaryStar of theSea..... | " | 20 | Ford Savoie..... | Shippegan..... | 4 | 50 00 |
| 107777 | May Flower..... | " | 11 | Galence Lanteigne..... | Island River..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100779 | Mermaid..... | " | 11 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 112164 | Merry Christmas..... | " | 13 | Celestin Jean..... | L. Lameque..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 100300 | Mikado..... | " | 13 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 35 50 |
| 88669 | Morning Star..... | " | 12 | Gustave Gionet..... | Ste. Rose..... | 1 | 19 50 |
| 117188 | Morning Star..... | " | 14 | Romain Noel..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 122055 | Olive..... | " | 14 | Amédée Dugay..... | L. Lameque..... | 5 | 51 50 |
| 103004 | Oriole..... | " | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103005 | Osprey..... | " | 10 | Thos. Mallet..... | Shippegan..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100904 | P.T.S..... | " | 11 | E. O. LeBouthillier..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 100297 | Palma..... | " | 14 | Amédée F. Aché..... | Lameque..... | 5 | 51 50 |
| 100776 | Patrick..... | " | 11 | Philip Rive..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 103778 | Pelican..... | " | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | " | 4 | 43 00 |
| 103764 | Petrel..... | " | 12 | " | " | 4 | 42 00 |
| 122623 | Pride of the Fleet..... | " | 24 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | " | 4 | 54 00 |
| 116974 | Providence..... | " | 13 | M. L. Lanteigne..... | " | 5 | 55 50 |
| 96740 | Providence..... | " | 13 | J. N. LeBouthillier..... | " | 5 | 50 50 |
| 96732 | Providence..... | " | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | " | 4 | 41 00 |
| 100775 | Redgauntlet..... | " | 11 | Philip Rivo..... | " | 3 | 33 50 |
| 103586 | Remis..... | " | 17 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 47 00 |
| 100592 | Replevin..... | " | 10 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103078 | Reward..... | " | 13 | James De Grace..... | Shippegan..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 111470 | River Branch..... | " | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 103587 | Romulus..... | " | 19 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 49 00 |
| 103946 | Robin..... | " | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraget..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 92494 | Rosa..... | " | 17 | Eugène Gauvin..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 47 00 |
| 100908 | Rosalie..... | " | 10 | Philip Rive..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100773 | Rupert..... | " | 12 | Eustazade Albert..... | " | 3 | 34 50 |
| 116972 | St. André..... | " | 15 | André A. Aché..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 45 00 |
| 116473 | St. Anne..... | " | 14 | Onésime Chiasson..... | " | 5 | 51 50 |
| 111469 | St. John..... | " | 13 | John Aché..... | " | 4 | 43 00 |
| 112167 | St. Joseph..... | " | 10 | Raphael Gionet..... | Caraget..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103008 | St. Joseph..... | " | 12 | Adolphe Aché..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 107776 | St. Peter..... | " | 12 | " | " | 4 | 42 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Concluded.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | ¢ cts. |
| 117187 | St. Anne..... | Chatham..... | 13 | Jean P. Noel..... | Lameque..... | 6 | 58 00 |
| 117189 | Ste. Cecelia..... | "..... | 13 | Gelas Aché..... | L. Lameque..... | 6 | 58 00 |
| 122051 | Ste. Julie..... | "..... | 12 | M. J. Noel..... | Lameque..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 74401 | Sara..... | "..... | 11 | William Doucet..... | Caraquet..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 100907 | Sarah..... | "..... | 10 | F. T. B. Young..... | "..... | 2 | 25 00 |
| 103010 | Sarah B..... | "..... | 10 | A. S. Lanteigne..... | "..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 117190 | Saturn..... | "..... | 10 | Doni. Blanchard..... | Mizonette..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100959 | Sea Bird..... | "..... | 10 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100901 | Sea Flower..... | "..... | 12 | F. T. B. Young..... | Caraquet..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 100914 | Sea Flower..... | "..... | 11 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | "..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 96926 | Sea Foam..... | "..... | 15 | John B. Sewell..... | "..... | 5 | 52 50 |
| 100061 | Silver Moon..... | "..... | 14 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 5 | 51 50 |
| 122060 | Spark..... | "..... | 16 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | Caraquet..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 190163 | Stanley..... | "..... | 10 | A. D. Gionet..... | "..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 103087 | Stanley..... | "..... | 10 | Aimé Chiasson..... | Island River..... | 5 | 47 50 |
| 103767 | Stella Maris..... | "..... | 19 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraquet..... | 4 | 49 00 |
| 122056 | Sunbeam..... | "..... | 13 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 111845 | Superior..... | "..... | 14 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | "..... | 3 | 36 50 |
| 103947 | Swallow..... | "..... | 13 | "..... | "..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 103006 | Swallow..... | "..... | 11 | Wm. Fruing & Co..... | "..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103762 | Swan..... | "..... | 14 | "..... | "..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 100986 | Swift..... | "..... | 11 | F. J. Chiasson..... | Island River..... | 6 | 56 00 |
| 100777 | Teutonic..... | "..... | 11 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 5 | 48 50 |
| 96738 | Three Brothers..... | "..... | 12 | J. S. Albert..... | Caraquet..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 117184 | Three Brothers..... | "..... | 15 | Ducithé Chiasson..... | Shippegan Isld..... | 5 | 52 50 |
| 100918 | Tickler..... | "..... | 12 | C. Robin Collas Co..... | Caraquet..... | 5 | 49 50 |
| 103583 | Two Brothers..... | "..... | 11 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 112159 | United Empire..... | "..... | 17 | R. H. L. Young..... | Caraquet..... | 4 | 47 00 |
| 103285 | Valkyrie..... | "..... | 12 | Philip Rive..... | "..... | 4 | 42 00 |
| 103775 | Victoria..... | "..... | 16 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 46 00 |
| 117183 | Vina..... | "..... | 14 | Jacques Noel..... | Lameque..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 100995 | Voltaire..... | "..... | 10 | P. M. Lanteigne..... | Caraquet..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100966 | Von Moltke..... | "..... | 11 | P. J. Frigot..... | "..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 103588 | Vulture..... | "..... | 13 | W. S. Loggie Co..... | Chatham..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 122054 | White Fish..... | "..... | 13 | Eutrope Chiasson..... | Lameque..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 100953 | White Wings..... | "..... | 10 | F. T. B. Young..... | Caraquet..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100973 | World's Fair..... | "..... | 11 | "..... | "..... | 3 | 33 50 |

KENT COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|----|---------------------|-----------------|---|-------|
| 122629 | Cluster..... | Chatham..... | 10 | George Gallant..... | Rexton..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116688 | Harry Dickson..... | Richibucto..... | 10 | W. E. Forbes..... | Richibucto..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116689 | Joseph Doucett..... | "..... | 10 | Alex. Doucett..... | Rexton..... | 2 | 25 00 |
| 116684 | Ocelot..... | "..... | 11 | W. E. Forbes..... | Richibucto..... | 3 | 33 50 |
| 116683 | Plum..... | "..... | 11 | Geo. H. Long..... | "..... | 1 | 18 50 |
| 122624 | Rustic..... | Chatham..... | 10 | John Fraser..... | Rexton..... | 1 | 17 50 |
| 116685 | Sea Adder..... | Richibucto..... | 10 | James Legoff..... | Richibucto..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116686 | Slippery Jack..... | "..... | 11 | "..... | "..... | 2 | 26 00 |

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------------|----|-----------------------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 96725 | Bessie T..... | Chatham..... | 10 | Donald Loggie..... | Burnt Church..... | 5 | 47 50 |
| 126251 | Elia..... | "..... | 11 | Peter Richard..... | Sargent..... | 2 | 26 00 |
| 100905 | Evangeline..... | "..... | 10 | Fenton Carroll..... | Chatham..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 122622 | Gander..... | "..... | 10 | Harold Williston..... | Bay du Vin..... | 2 | 25 00 |
| 100969 | John Bull..... | "..... | 10 | Luke Mallay..... | Neguae..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 92420 | Mary Louise..... | "..... | 13 | Donald Loggie..... | Burnt Church..... | 4 | 43 00 |
| 122495 | Victory..... | "..... | 10 | J. P. Sullivan..... | Escuminac..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 126252 | White Cap..... | "..... | 11 | Patrick Jimmo..... | "..... | 3 | 33 50 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c. —New Brunswick—*Con.*

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

| Official Number. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid. | Amount of Bounty paid. % cts. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| 90660 | Alice May..... | Yarmouth..... | 18 | Patrick Murray..... | Dipper Harbour... | 2 | 33 00 |
| 94628 | Carrie H..... | St. John..... | 20 | A. G. Thompson..... | "..... | 3 | 42 50 |
| 100320 | Lena..... | Barrington..... | 13 | Wm. J. Wilson..... | Lorneville..... | 2 | 28 00 |
| 103704 | Whisper..... | Yarmouth..... | 31 | Chas. Harkins..... | Dipper Harbour... | 4 | 61 00 |

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|----|---------------------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 71302 | Alice..... | Charlottetown.. | 10 | John Gerrior..... | Georgetown..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 100445 | Carrie O..... | Canso..... | 12 | Edwd. Colbert..... | Beach Point..... | 2 | 27 00 |
| 116291 | Charlotte S..... | Charlottetown.. | 14 | Samuel Penny..... | Murray Hbr. S.... | 3 | 36 50 |
| 75904 | Empress..... | "..... | 26 | Thos. Gosbee..... | "..... | 4 | 56 00 |
| 122086 | Florence..... | "..... | 14 | Lot Graham..... | Beach Point..... | 2 | 29 00 |
| 122081 | Frank..... | "..... | 10 | J. M. Cheverie..... | Souris..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 116308 | Francis D. Cook.. | "..... | 47 | Reuben Cohoon..... | Beach Point..... | 4 | 77 00 |
| 107759 | Hustler..... | "..... | 13 | Lauchlin McNeill.. | "..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 126063 | John G. Scrimgeour | "..... | 14 | Herbert Williams.. | "..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 100696 | Marion Emerson.. | Pictou..... | 30 | Wallace White..... | Murray Hbr..... | 4 | 60 00 |
| 107985 | Muriel..... | Shelburne..... | 25 | Silas Sencabaugh.. | "..... | 5 | 62 50 |
| 96770 | O. L. B..... | Pt. Hawkesbury | 12 | William Gillan..... | Souris..... | 3 | 34 50 |
| 112378 | Olive S..... | Charlottetown.. | 26 | Alex Jackson..... | Point Pleasant.. | 3 | 48 50 |
| 112296 | Outlook..... | "..... | 21 | Hugh Jackson..... | Peach Point..... | 5 | 58 50 |
| 112125 | Pearl..... | Lunenburg..... | 14 | J. A. McKenzie..... | "..... | 4 | 44 00 |
| 96727 | Ryse..... | Chatham..... | 11 | Thos. Poole..... | Souris..... | 4 | 41 00 |
| 122085 | Silver Spray..... | Charlottetown.. | 16 | Wm. Johnston..... | Montague..... | 3 | 38 50 |
| 107770 | Success..... | "..... | 15 | J. J. Hughes..... | Souris..... | 1 | 15 00 |

PRINCE COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|----|---------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| 117096 | Alaska..... | Arichat..... | 10 | H. A. Adam..... | Freeland..... | 3 | 32 50 |
| 94670 | Effie J. Agnew.... | Charlottetown.. | 36 | John Agnew..... | Alberton..... | 7 | 88 50 |
| 100910 | Gleaner..... | Chatham..... | 13 | Anthony Gallant.. | Tignish..... | 5 | 50 50 |
| 103592 | Rosamond..... | Charlottetown.. | 18 | G. A. Champion.... | Dauley..... | 3 | 40 50 |
| 94992 | Sarah P. Ayer.... | "..... | 60 | John Champion.... | Alberton..... | 9 | 127 50 |
| 107760 | Western Prince... | "..... | 10 | Wallace Richards... | "..... | 1 | 17 50 |

QUEENS COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------|
| 107763 | Guinea..... | Charlottetown.. | 10 | Boyce Harding..... | French River... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 100580 | Maggie E. C..... | Lunenburg..... | 20 | J. H. McLeod..... | "..... | 4 | 50 00 |
| 117026 | Mary E. Daisley.. | Sydney..... | 15 | Avery Daisley..... | Dingwall, C.B.. | 3 | 37 50 |
| 100474 | R. Beatrice..... | Charlottetown.. | 19 | J. Delancy..... | French River..... | 5 | 56 50 |
| 122082 | Sea View..... | "..... | 13 | Charles Burt..... | Sea View..... | 2 | 28 00 |
| 92745 | Surprise..... | "..... | 18 | Frank Pidgeon..... | French River..... | 6 | 63 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

| Official number. | Name of vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Name of Owner or Managing Owner. | Residence. | No. of Crew paid | Amount of Bounty paid. |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 88464 | Mary E. | Arichat | 10 | N. Boudreau. | Amherst, M. I. | 5 | 47 50 |
| 85400 | Minnie M. | Magdalen Island | 13 | Honoré Cormier. | " | 5 | 50 50 |
| 85399 | Minnie May | " | 10 | W. Boudreau | " | 4 | 40 00 |
| 114430 | Shamrock | Halifax. | 23 | Alfred Vigneau | " | 5 | 60 50 |
| 94675 | Success. | " | 15 | R. J. Leslie & Co | " | 5 | 52 50 |

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----|----------------------|--------------------------|---|-------|
| 75445 | Phoenix *. | Gaspé | 28 | Ulric Gagné. | Caribou Islands. | 2 | 42 50 |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----|----------------------|--------------------------|---|-------|

* For 1908.

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of Cape Breton. Inspector J. G. Morrison, Englishtown.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants. Inspector, R. Hockin, Pictou.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg. Inspector, A. C. Robertson, Barrington Passage.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the fisheries for District No. 1, which comprises the four counties of Cape Breton Island, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with tabulated statistics, showing the catch in detail, the materials engaged therein and the number of persons employed.

I regret to have to report a decrease in the total value, as compared with the year 1908, of \$198,641 12.

In the leading commercial branches, namely, cod, haddock, salmon, herring, lobsters and mackerel, cod and haddock show an increase. The following tabulated statement gives the extent of the increase and decrease in these branches.

| | 1908. | 1909. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cod..... | 265,158 | 332,922 | 67,764 | |
| Haddock..... | 116,490 | 160,114 | 43,624 | |
| Salmon..... | 25,779 | 20,765 | | 5,014 |
| Herring..... | 182,676 | 161,932 | | 20,744 |
| Lobster..... | 242,285 | 185,480 | | 56,805 |
| Mackerel..... | 501,303 | 334,789 | | 166,514 |

The increase in the value of the cod and haddock fisheries, is due to the increase in the catch and to better prices being obtained than in 1908.

These fish were plentiful in shore during the spring and summer months, with a fairly good supply of bait, and little or no trouble from the dog-fish pest, the fishermen were able to make good catches. The fall fishing was not so good owing to the weather conditions. A great many haddock, were taken in fish traps, at Ingonish, in the county of Victoria.

The salmon fishery shows a decrease of \$5,014, compared with the year 1908. These fish appear to be becoming scarcer, from year to year, on this part of the coast and fewer people engage in this branch of the fishing industry.

The herring fishery shows a large decrease in value, which is chiefly due to the small demand for the spring run of these fish, which are used principally for bait for the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

bank cod fishery and for lobster bait. As the fish sold for the bank fishery is purchased by fishing vessels from Gloucester, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Lunenburg, the supply depends on the demand and when the demand is light, this run of herring is not sought so eagerly. Very few of this run are salted for export. The catch of fat summer herring was better on the eastern side of the island, than it has been for a number of years.

There has been a large decrease in the value of the lobster fishery. The decrease is due to the weather conditions and to differences between the packers and the lobster fishermen in relation to the price of green lobsters. During the lobster fishing season, there were three bad storms which destroyed a large portion of the lobster gear, in fact in some places many of the fishermen lost all their lobster fishing gear.

The trouble over the price, was the cause of closing some of the canneries, and in some of the sections where the canneries did operate, some fishermen did not fish, considering the prices offered by the packers, too low. I think that if the conditions had been favourable, the catch would have been an average one.

Mackerel show the largest decrease of any branch of the fisheries, but this year shows an increase over 1907 of \$97,015.50. In the spring of 1908, these fish were taken in abundance in Richmond county, and along the southern shore of the county of Cape Breton. The catch of these fish seems to depend chiefly on the manner in which they are pursued by the American seiners. The summer and fall mackerel, have become very scarce along the shores of this district. There has not been any mackerel taken with hook and line in this district for the past few years.

Alewives or gaspereaux, show an increase of 1,018 barrels over the year 1908. This branch of the fishery is confined to rivers and lakes, the most of which is taken in the Margaree River and Lake Ainslie, in the county of Inverness.

Smelts show an increase of 47,920 lbs. over the year 1908. This branch of the fishing industry would show a still larger increase, had the weather conditions been more favourable.

The mild winter weather prevented the fishing being carried on as extensively as it could have been had there been more ice formed on some of the streams frequented by these fish.

The oyster fishery of this district, which is quite light, shows a decrease for the past two or three years.

I find that there is a decrease of nine in the number of fishing vessels engaged in the fishing, during the year 1909, and a decrease of 106 men employed on fishing vessels. While there is an increase of 46 in the number of boats engaged in the fishing, there is a decrease of 72 men, engaged in fishing in boats. The fishery regulations have been well observed throughout the district during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MORRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Fisheries of District No. 2, of the province of Nova Scotia, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The estimated value of all the fish taken in the district is \$1,767,762, which compared with the estimated value of the catch last year \$2,026,440, shows a decrease of about 12½ per cent, and although some changes have been made in the price list at which the several kinds are to be computed, the effect of this change is about balanced, the aggregate of the increases in price being about the same as the decreases.

Of the deep sea fishes there is an increase in the quantity of codfish of about twenty five per cent, but a decrease in halibut of twenty per cent, and of pollock a decrease of about thirty per cent, while the catch of haddock and hake is about the same as last year.

The catch of herring is twenty five per cent more than last year, while that of mackerel is about fifty per cent less.

There is a decrease in the catch of salmon over the district of about twelve per cent.

On the Atlantic coast, in Guysboro' and Halifax, there was an increase of about 13 per cent; on the bay of Fundy, a decrease of 14 per cent; while on the straits of Northumberland, there is a decrease of fifty per cent.

A storm early in the season had the effect of damaging the nets to such an extent in the straits of Northumberland that they were out of the business for the rest of the season.

I do not think the rivers flowing into the straits have had much assistance from the hatcheries during the past five or six years and this may perhaps account for the decline.

The weather conditions when the fish are ascending to their spawning resorts in the rivers flowing in to the strait of Northumberland, were favourable, for the rivers were about the average height at that season of the year.

SHAD.

The catch was about the same as last year which was the lowest on record, being 158 barrels, an average catch being about 1,200 barrels. I have no hope that there will be any better condition until there is a close season established covering the period when the fish are in the rivers for spawning.

The catch of alewives is about twenty five per cent more than last year, but is not one-half of what it was twenty years ago.

MACKEREL.

There is a decrease of fifty per cent compared with last year which was the largest for ten years.

LOBSTERS.

The catch is about 14 per cent less than last year—largely owing to the stormy weather on the Atlantic coast during the fishing season, the decline on the coast being about twenty-eight per cent as compared with the previous year—while on the straits of Northumberland the decline was about five per cent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Most of the people engaged in this fishery attribute the condition of the fishery on the straits of Northumberland to the hatchery which has been in operation for twenty years.

Over the district as a whole the close season for lobsters was well observed, the only infractions of the law being on that parts of the district bordering upon New Brunswick, where fishing, is legally carried on for a longer period than in this district.

Some arrests were made and the guilty persons fined, and while a motor boat was engaged in illegal fishing, it was captured by the officer in charge of patrol boat number one. It was confiscated and sold.

SWORD FISH.

Quite a number of these fish were taken on the Atlantic coast this year, which is an unusual thing.

The fish weighed from 250 to 500 lbs. each, and are worth from \$15 to \$30 each, the usual way of taking them is with a harpoon.

Proceedings were taken against violators of the Fisheries Act in twenty-two instances and conviction obtained in fourteen cases.

A number of owners or occupiers of mill dams were duly notified to construct fishways in their dams. Some of which were built, others in progress.

There are several dams in the district which should be provided with fishways to which your attention will be directed in the usual way.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOCKIN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Richmond**, province

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----|------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Trap Nets. | Trawls. | | | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Richmond County.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | |
| 1 | Port Richmond and vicinity | 4 | 112 | 1800 | 20 | 60 | 600 | 68 | 1000 | 20000 | 4000 | .. | .. | 20 | 100 | | |
| 2 | River Inhabitants and Louisdale..... | 2 | 25 | 1100 | 6 | 81 | 935 | 97 | 900 | 18000 | 3600 | .. | .. | 12 | 60 | | |
| 3 | River Bourgeois and St. Peters..... | 10 | 261 | 7400 | 51 | 45 | 530 | 52 | 450 | 9000 | 1800 | .. | .. | 10 | 40 | | |
| 4 | West Bay..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 360 | 36 | 120 | 2400 | 480 | .. | .. | 10 | 30 | | |
| 5 | Arichat and Petit de Grat. | 18 | 282 | 93 | 4000 | 73 | 129 | 1451 | 177 | 1000 | 22000 | 10000 | .. | 270 | 2700 | | |
| 6 | C. Auguet to Port Royal including Janvrin Island. | 3 | 49 | 35 | 850 | 9 | 143 | 1614 | 184 | 1080 | 21100 | 10800 | .. | 125 | 610 | | |
| 7 | Rocky Bay and vicinity... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 822 | 92 | 900 | 18000 | 9000 | .. | .. | 50 | 250 | | |
| 8 | Descousse to Martinique... | 1 | 66 | 39 | 800 | 15 | 7 | 85 | 9 | 140 | 2800 | 1400 | .. | 23 | 115 | | |
| 9 | Fourchu and Framboise and vicinity..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 5100 | 279 | 375 | 7500 | 3750 | .. | .. | 54 | 300 | | |
| 10 | L'Archeveque and St. Esprit | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 3940 | 130 | 350 | 7000 | 2890 | .. | .. | 39 | 169 | | |
| 11 | L'Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity..... | 3 | 60 | 2000 | 19 | 347 | 18700 | 715 | 4600 | 92000 | 46000 | 1 | 750 | 75 | 740 | | |
| 12 | Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 2290 | 145 | 684 | 19680 | 6840 | .. | .. | 53 | 530 | | |
| 13 | Irish and Hay Coves, Barra Hd. and Red Islands | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 365 | 55 | 40 | 800 | 400 | .. | .. | 33 | 340 | | |
| | Totals..... | 41 | 856 | 67 | 17950 | 193 | 1177 | 36792 | 2039 | 11639 | 240280 | 10090 | 60 | 1 | 750 | 774 | 5984 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 1.

and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | | | W HOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can-neries. | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | Bag-nets. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Value. | Number. |
| ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | |
| ..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | 800 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 650 | 10 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8650 | 1 | | | |
| 55 | 530 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 350 | 175 | ..... | 80 | 800 | 5 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7700 | 2 | | | |
| 50 | 125 | 256 | 256 | 1 | 300 | 1700 | 850 | 18 | 1 | 2000 | 87 | 3440 | 8 | 2700 | 3 | 500 | ..... | 19941 | 3 | |
| ..... | 79 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 356 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1296 | 4 | | |
| 8 | 40 | 200 | 400 | 2 | 2800 | 9800 | 9800 | 160 | 1 | 500 | 89 | 890 | 36 | 720 | 2 | 300 | ..... | 33601 | 5 | |
| 25 | 125 | 152 | 304 | 2 | 900 | 10900 | 10900 | 130 | 1 | 400 | 56 | 1180 | 63 | 780 | 3 | 350 | 3 | 150 | 28953 | 6 |
| 10 | 50 | 61 | 172 | 1 | 500 | 3400 | 3100 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 300 | 30 | 380 | ..... | 1 | 100 | 14974 | 7 | |
| 25 | 125 | 40 | 200 | ..... | 360 | 390 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 510 | 18 | 280 | ..... | 4 | 320 | 4225 | 8 | |
| ..... | 851 | 257 | 1 | 1500 | 2640 | 1320 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 1820 | 22 | 1000 | 3 | 1500 | ..... | 16547 | 9 | | |
| ..... | 174 | 108 | ..... | 850 | 425 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 560 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 8342 | 10 | | | |
| ..... | 715 | 584 | 1 | 500 | 900 | 450 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 187 | 10860 | 6 | 2000 | 1 | 200 | ..... | 82844 | 11 | | |
| ..... | 147 | 113 | 1 | 1000 | 725 | 372 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 610 | 3 | 1150 | 2 | 500 | ..... | 13405 | 12 | | |
| ..... | 55 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 240 | 2 | 650 | ..... | ..... | 2034 | 13 | | | |
| 173 | 995 | 2921 | 2703 | 9 | 7500 | 32425 | 28482 | 457 | 3 | 2900 | 831 | 22216 | 204 | 11170 | 15 | 3550 | 8 | 570 | 242522 | |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Richmond province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | Pollock, cwt. | Number. | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herrings, salted, brls. | Herrings, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb. | LoBSTERS, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Tongues and Sound, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | | | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. |
| <i>Richmond County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Port Richmond and vicinity | ... | ... | ... | 1300 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 2 River Inhabitants and Louisdale. | ... | ... | ... | 478 | ... | ... | 57 | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3 River Bourgeois and St. Peters | ... | ... | ... | 210 | ... | ... | 80 | 12288 | ... | 3040 | ... | ... | 185 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 4 West Bay | ... | ... | ... | 206 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 5 Arichat and Petit de Grat. | 2075 | ... | ... | 1779 | 4500 | 1500 | 968 | 17352 | 25 | 2332 | 10 | 746500 | 2435 | 117000 | ... | 111 | 15 | 5 |
| 6 C. Anginet to Port Royal including Janvrin Island. | 400 | ... | ... | 1807 | 7100 | 11500 | 96 | 14688 | 396 | 1990 | 9 | 765000 | 1943 | ... | ... | 576 | 45 | 6 |
| 7 Rocky Bay and vicinity | ... | ... | ... | 411 | 6400 | 16000 | 258 | 13776 | 12 | 202 | 3 | 3000 | 118 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 7 |
| 8 Descousse to Martinique | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 3000 | 2500 | 22 | ... | 12 | 925 | 3 | 1600 | 28 | ... | ... | 933 | 60 | 8 |
| 9 Fourchin and Framboise and vicinity | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 2000 | 1100 | 500 | 28800 | ... | 1510 | 11 | 2000 | 140 | ... | ... | 18 | 19 | 9 |
| 10 L'Archeveque and St. Esprit | 700 | ... | ... | 103 | ... | 2700 | 1310 | ... | ... | 455 | 8 | 2380 | 220 | ... | ... | 31 | 31 | 10 |
| 11 L'Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity | ... | 300 | 1200 | 2140 | 13000 | 165700 | 12550 | 22400 | ... | 6710 | 28 | 22600 | 4720 | ... | ... | 41 | 43 | 11 |
| 12 Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity | ... | ... | ... | 940 | 4200 | 152000 | 2115 | 22500 | ... | 1300 | 9 | 23000 | 755 | ... | ... | 45 | 45 | 12 |
| 13 Irish and Hay Coves, Barra Hd. and Red Island. | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 31000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 680 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 13 |
| Totals | 3175 | 300 | 1200 | 10010 | 110240 | 354300 | 18094 | 132404 | 445 | 20004 | 87 | 1565080 | 10586 | 117000 | ... | 1783 | 278 | 3717 |
| Values | 47025 | 45 | 240 | 45072 | 1102 | 35400 | 217118 | 39721 | 20 | 1780 | 100170 | 696 | 39152 | 37051 | 7020 | 4457 | 50 | 11151 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Richmond, province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909—*Continued.*

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | | | |
|---------|--|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, lbs. | Smelts, lb. | Alwives or Claspereau, lbs. | Pels, lbs. | Sword fish, lb | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb. | Squid, lbs. | Coarse and Mixed Fish, lbs. | Fish Oil, galls. | Fish as Bait, lbs. | | | Fish as Manure, lbs. | Log fish, cwt. | Clams, lbs. | Fresh Crab, lb. |
| | <i>Richmond County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Port Richmond and vicinity. | | | | 23,550 | 5 | | | 15,000 | | 70 | 13 | 32 | 20 | | | | | 7,554 64 |
| 2 | River Inhabitants and Louisdale. | | | | 6,000 | | 18 | | 2,000 | | 40 | 5 | 50 | 10 | | | | | 5,323 00 |
| 3 | River Bourgeois and St. Peters. | 32 0 | | | | | | | 9,000 | | 180 | 50 | 1,250 | 90 | | | | | 24,083 30 |
| 4 | West Bay. | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | | | 60 | 15 | 20 | | | | 1,758 70 |
| 5 | Arichat and Petit de Grat. | 3,450 | | | 10,000 | 1 | 18 | 11,000 | 118 10 | | 432 | 95 | 225 | 550 | 28 | 983 | 140 | 25,000 | 85,748 65 |
| 6 | C. Angout to Port Royal including Janvirin Island. | 6,250 | 90 | | 81,000 | 12 | 41 | 32,300 | 18,000 | | 457 | 118 | 250 | 320 | 80 | 583 | 430 | 12,000 | 63,953 75 |
| 7 | Rocky Bay and vicinity. | | 20 | | 2,000 | | 37 | 15,000 | 37 | | 30 | | 187 | 40 | 320 | 122 | 80 | | 14,097 20 |
| 8 | DeCourse to Martinique | | | | 12,000 | | 93 | 48,000 | | | 1 | | 130 | 212 | 16 | 1 | 100 | | 10,305 60 |
| 9 | Fourchu and Framboise and vicinity. | 5,500 | 630 | | 550 | 83 | 40 | 6,000 | 5800 | | 89 | 176 | 1100 | 124 | | | 33 | | 27,970 75 |
| 10 | L. Archeveque and St. Esprit | 3,470 | 1,880 | | 11,000 | 33 | 31 | | 25,000 | 37,000 | 35 | 227 | 455 | 33 | | | 34 | | 22,280 10 |
| 11 | L. Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity. | 10,000 | 800 | 11 | 11,000 | 110 | 28 | | 6,600 | 8,000 | 108 | 300 | 57,000 | 47 | | | 49 | | 246,814 25 |
| 12 | Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity. | 1,000 | 2,800 | 10 | 5,800 | 130 | 63 | | 9,000 | 38,000 | 20 | 135 | 13,000 | 86 | | | 24 | | 67,481 25 |
| 13 | Irish and Hay Coxes, Barra Hd and Red Island. | | 1350 | | 3,500 | | 30 | | 2,900 | 1,500 | | 29 | 680 | 15 | | | | | 5,824 10 |
| | Totals. | 32,870 | 7,130 | 21 | 64,700 | 654 | 390 | 110,000 | 117,310 | 24,600 | 1,480 | 1,170 | 113,690 | 16,222 | 464 | 1,689 | 890 | 37,000 | |
| | Values. | 3,297 | 713 | 210 | 32,255 | 2,324 | 3,900 | 220 | 35,190 | 30 | 492 | 4,410 | 23,400 | 306,900 | 24,330 | 2,332 | 17,800 | 7,400 | 582,525 38 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Cod Nets. | | Trap Nets. | Trawls. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | <i>Cape Breton Co.</i> | | | £ | | | £ | | | £ | | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1 | Gabarus and vicinity | | | | | 35 | 3050 | 96 | 370 | 7350 | 2980 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Grand Mira | | | | | 15 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 210 | 120 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Louisburg | 3 | 59 | 1800 | 14 | 50 | 2500 | 96 | 300 | 7500 | 2400 | | | | | 40 | 200 |
| 4 | Big Lorraine and vicinity | | | | | 26 | 1270 | 39 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | L. Lorraine, Mira Riv. including Main-à-Dieu | 7 | 98 | 3380 | 36 | 77 | 1650 | 199 | 521 | 16015 | 5860 | | | | | 49 | 490 |
| 6 | Scatarie | | | | | 40 | 2000 | 120 | 200 | 4000 | 2000 | | | | | 15 | 150 |
| 7 | Port Morien and vicinity | | | | | 48 | 580 | 58 | | | 1000 | | | | | 20 | 150 |
| 8 | North Sydney | 6 | 108 | 3000 | 21 | 25 | 500 | 35 | 184 | 3864 | 1656 | | | | | 230 | 345 |
| 9 | Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour | 2 | 49 | 4000 | 10 | 90 | 1370 | 131 | 553 | 11613 | 4653 | | | | | 1215 | 1825 |
| 10 | Little Bras d'Or. Little and Big Ponds & Sydney Mines | 1 | 11 | 250 | 4 | 37 | 980 | 71 | 116 | 3099 | 510 | | | | | 84 | 273 |
| 11 | East Bay, both sides, G. Narrows and vicinity | | | | | 104 | 1297 | 174 | 170 | 3518 | 1101 | 20 | 400 | 8 | | 105 | 416 |
| 12 | Upper North Sydney, Long Island, Leitches Creek, &c. | | | | | 28 | 383 | 56 | 86 | 1720 | 430 | | | | | 16 | 100 |
| | Totals | 19 | 325 | 12430 | 85 | 575 | 15730 | 1090 | 2520 | 58880 | 22710 | 20 | 400 | 8 | | 1774 | 3949 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | Whole Fishing Gear. | | |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canne- ries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | | Value. |
| ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 30 | 180 | 117 | 4 | 7000 | 11400 | 8300 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 850 | 6 | 6000 | 28327 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 250 | 1 | 2000 | 3500 | 2900 | 40 | 6 | 1100 | 32 | 4500 | 18 | 3000 | 1 | 500 | 270 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21159 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1270 | 4 |
| ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 238 | 120 | 2 | 3000 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 120 | 61 | 464 | 41 | 570 | ... | ... | 15666 | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 | 120 | ... | ... | 320 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 326 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4755 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 25 | 3 | 1800 | 8550 | 8000 | 54 | 4 | 600 | 25 | 500 | ... | ... | 2 | 600 | 13255 | 7 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 30 | 92 | 46 | ... | ... | 400 | 400 | ... | 1 | 2000 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 1600 | 1 | 200 | 9877 | 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 438 | 219 | 2 | 4500 | 5600 | 5600 | 94 | 2 | 7000 | 53 | 820 | 10 | 6400 | 1 | 80 | 36467 | 9 |
| ... | ... | 4 | 30 | 125 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1000 | 28 | 370 | 16 | 270 | 1 | 250 | 4005 | 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 | 72 | ... | ... | 90 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3187 | 11 |
| ... | ... | 25 | 75 | 44 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1010 | 12 |
| ... | ... | 46 | 177 | 2082 | 1063 | 12 | 18300 | 29860 | 25396 | 276 | 17 | 11820 | 265 | 7336 | 104 | 12690 | 12 | 7630 | 139239 | ... |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, lbs. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackeral, fresh, liv. | Mackeral, salted, lbs. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb. |
| | <i>Cape Breton Co.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gabarus and vicinity.. | | 1000 | | | 1200 | 55200 | | 6170 | | 130 | |
| 2 | Grand Mira..... | 6000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Louisburg..... | | 450 | 1900 | 15000 | 680 | 800 | 4800 | 1760 | 15400 | 420 | 12000 |
| 4 | *Big Lorraine & vicinity..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | L. Lorraine, Mira Riv. incl. Main-à-Dieu.. | 6820 | 1143 | 925 | 7725 | 395 | | | 3285 | | 1747 | |
| 6 | Scatarie..... | 1400 | 165 | 20 | 2150 | 18 | | | 930 | | 1120 | |
| 7 | Port Morien and vicinity..... | 300 | 60 | | | | 53616 | | 100 | 200 | 25 | |
| 8 | North Sydney.... | | 2000 | 5000 | 8000 | | | 40 | 1900 | 12000 | 800 | |
| 9 | Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour.... | | 10350 | 95000 | 43000 | 130 | 22560 | 260 | 5270 | 35500 | 1490 | |
| 10 | Little Bras d'Or, Little and Big Ponds and Sydney Mines..... | 800 | 120 | 10700 | 1000 | | | | 1060 | 4700 | 250 | |
| 11 | East Bay, both sides, Grand Narrows and vicinity..... | | 645 | 11800 | | | | 52 | 1236 | | | |
| 12 | Upper North Sydney) Long Islands and Leitches Creek..... | | 730 | | | | | | 3040 | | | |
| | Totals..... | 15320 | 16663 | 125345 | 76875 | 2423 | 132176 | 5152 | 24751 | 67400 | 5982 | 12000 |
| | Values..... | \$ 2298 | 74983 50 | 1253 45 | 7687 50 | 29076 | 39652 80 | 20608 | 123755 | 1685 | 20937 | 720 |

* No fishing carried on.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Cape Breton**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Pollock, cwt | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alwives or Gaspe roan, brls. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tan cod or frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, gall. | Fish as bait, brls. | | | Seal skins, No. | |
| 30 | | 3030 | 300 | | 6000 | 25 | 1 | | | 1000 | 30 | | 3000 | 20 | | 68,657 50 | 1 | |
| | 65 | | | 30 | | 150 | | | | | | | 1890 | 260 | | 1,725 00 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43,604 30 | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | 1015 | 970 | | | 15 | 580 | 41 | | | | 12 | | 1860 | 48 | | 38,282 45 | 5 | |
| | 1120 | 2000 | | | | | 5 | | | | 20 | | 980 | 180 | | 14,125 80 | 6 | |
| | | 6000 | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 500 | | 18 392 30 | 7 | |
| | 90 | 18000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1000 | | 26,180 00 | 8 | |
| | 295 | 22500 | | | | | | | | | 112 | | 1400 | 860 | | 98,784 50 | 9 | |
| 10 | 70 | 10200 | | | 500 | | 19 | | | | 8 | | 507 | 255 | 2 | 9,175 89 | 10 | |
| | | | 5400 | | 7200 | 75 | 252 | 96 | 200 | 4900 | | 111 | 120 | 215 | 2 | 14,350 90 | 11 | |
| | | | | | 800 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | 18,605 00 | 12 | |
| 40 | 2655 | 62670 | 5700 | 43 | 15080 | 296 | 299 | 96 | 200 | 5900 | 182 | 111 | 9757 | 3338 | 4 | | | |
| 100 | 7965 | 6267 | 570 | 430 | 754 | 1036 | 2990 | 576 | 6 | 118 | 546 | 222 | 2634 | 39 | 5007 | 6 | 351883 64 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c.,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|------|--------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total Fishermen. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Victoria County.</i> | | | £ | | £ | | | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | |
| 1 | Little Narrows, Iona and Washabuckt. | | | | 70 | 795 | 107 | 129 | 1518 | 744 | | | | | | 58 | 233 | |
| 2 | Baddeck districts and vicinity | | | | 34 | 652 | 27 | 58 | 1624 | 609 | | | | | | 10 | 73 | |
| 3 | Wreck Cove to Smoky Head. | | | | 21 | 420 | 22 | 60 | 2000 | 700 | | | | 2 | 1600 | 14 | 100 | |
| 4 | Briton Cove to Barachois & vicinity. | | | | 69 | 1380 | 103 | 190 | 5930 | 2050 | | | | 3 | 2400 | 59 | 444 | |
| 5 | North and South Bays & vicinity. | 12 | 208 | 5100 | 49 | 198 | 3545 | 386 | 498 | 11260 | 3680 | | | 10 | 5000 | 213 | 1491 | |
| 6 | Neil's Harbour and New Haven. | | | | 77 | 3550 | 105 | 120 | 2400 | 1200 | | | 2 | 2000 | 42 | 630 | | |
| 7 | Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity | | | | 52 | 720 | 100 | 56 | 1850 | 1196 | | | 1 | 1000 | 12 | 75 | | |
| 8 | White Point. | 3 | 39 | 1200 | 12 | 35 | 700 | 60 | 45 | 1540 | 700 | | | 2 | 2000 | 15 | 90 | |
| 9 | Sparling's B'k and Sugar Loaf. | | | | 12 | 180 | 24 | 12 | 360 | 120 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Dingwall. | | | | 9 | 180 | 18 | 18 | 450 | 240 | | | 1 | 1000 | 4 | 24 | | |
| 11 | Cape Dauphin and Table. | | | | 11 | 110 | 26 | 16 | 384 | 128 | | | | | | 11 | 55 | |
| | Totals. | 15 | 247 | 6300 | 61 | 588 | 12232 | 978 | 1202 | 29316 | 11367 | | | 21 | 15000 | 438 | 3215 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Victoria**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| Wiers. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Line. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacs | | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| | | | | 133 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1 | |
| | | 2 | 18 | 50 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1402 | 2 | |
| | | | | 49 | 34 | 2 | 800 | 1100 | 1100 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 600 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 30 | 5384 | 4 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 148 | 103 | 3 | 1450 | 5050 | 5050 | 49 | 1 | 100 | 41 | 2100 | 1 | 6000 | 3 | 600 | 21677 | 3 | ..... |  |
| | | 2 | 8 | 826 | 826 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2900 | 24 | 5000 | 20 | 3475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31025 | 5 | |
| | | | | 240 | 240 | 3 | 900 | 2950 | 2950 | 45 | 1 | 700 | 35 | 1800 | 3 | 1700 | 3 | 750 | 16420 | 6 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 200 | 300 | 1 | 1000 | 3000 | 3000 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 400 | 8191 | 7 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 120 | 180 | 1 | 500 | 1100 | 1100 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1000 | 2 | 700 | 1 | 60 | 8230 | 8 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 48 | 72 | 1 | 1000 | 3000 | 3000 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4372 | 9 | |
| | | | | 36 | 54 | 1 | 500 | 900 | 900 | 9 | 1 | 300 | 8 | 1500 | 8 | 800 | 1 | 500 | 5998 | 10 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 22 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 304 | 11 | |
| | | 4 | 26 | 1872 | 1905 | 11 | 6150 | 17114 | 17114 | 160 | 7 | 4000 | 132 | 12588 | 35 | 12685 | 10 | 2340 | 104922 | ..... | ..... |  |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb. |
| | <i>Victoria County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Little Narrows, Iona and Washabuckt. | 1000 | | 405 | 31200 | | | | 149 | | | |
| 2 | Baddeck districts & vicinity. | 1170 | | 32 | 30500 | | | | 10 | 39 | 1 | |
| 3 | Wreck Cove to Smoky Head | 1500 | | 60 | | | 18 | 12144 | | 120 | 417 | |
| 4 | Briton Cove to Barasois and vicinity. | 900 | | 255 | 360000 | | 5 | 34812 | | 238 | 226 | |
| 5 | North and South Bays and vicinity. | 4400 | 1800 | 650 | | 2100 | 269 | | | 5201 | 8537 | 39000 |
| 6 | Neil's Harbour and New Haven. | | | 22 | | | 9 | 22124 | | 3670 | 890 | |
| 7 | Bay St. Lawrence & vicinity | 3200 | | 285 | | | | 15504 | | 670 | 230 | |
| 8 | White Point. | 1970 | | 460 | | | | 4416 | | 1130 | 219 | |
| 9 | Sparling's B'k & Sugar Loaf. | | | 40 | | | | 9600 | | 60 | 15 | |
| 10 | Dingwall. | 1000 | | 43 | | | | 5664 | | 185 | 54 | |
| 11 | Cape Dauphin and Table ... | | | 44 | 20 | | 1 | | | 68 | | |
| | Totals..... | 15140 | 1800 | 2296 | 421420 | 2100 | 302 | 104264 | 159 | 11381 | 10589 | 39000 |
| | Values.....\$ | 2271 | 360 | 10332 | 4214 20 | 210 3624 | 31279 20 | 636 | 56905 | 37061 50 | | 2340 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | Number. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------|----|---------|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspe- reans, brls. | Cod, fresh, lb | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | Sword Fish, lb. | % | cts. | | |
| 1 | 1 | 100 | 600 | 1040 | 21 | 109500 | 106 | 176 | 3700 | ..... | 97 | 131 | 20 | ..... | 7,678 | 69 | 1 | | | |
| | 116 | | 550 | 800 | 6 | 8800 | 7 | 12 | 600 | ..... | 20 | 11 | ..... | 1,343 | 40 | 2 | | | | |
| | 88 | | | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | ..... | 117 | 66 | ..... | 6,901 | 29 | 3 | | | | |
| 40 | 605 | 3000 | | 1000 | | | | | | 110 | | 140 | 140 | | | | 17,948 | 90 | 4 | |
| | 50 | 1100 | | | | | | | | | | 2750 | 50 | | | | 69,020 | 60 | 5 | |
| | | 3800 | | | | | | | | | 90 | 1660 | 350 | | | | 29,812 | 40 | 6 | |
| 30 | | 2100 | | | | | | | | | 50 | 700 | | 30 | 1500 | | 11,632 | 70 | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 210 | 800 | | | | | 11,237 | 80 | 8 | |
| | | 5000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,412 | 50 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | 50 | 6 | | | 3,781 | 20 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 550 | 20 | 11 | |
| 71 | 860 | 15100 | 1150 | 7 | 2840 | 27 | 118300 | 113 | 188 | 4300 | 466 | 6434 | 792 | 20 | 36 | 1500 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| 177 50 | 2580 | 1510 | 115 70 | 142 | 94 50 | 2366 | 1130 | 1128 | 86 | 1398 | 1737 18 | 1188 10 | 54 | 300 | | | 163,319 | 08 | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|------|------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total Fishermen. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Inverness County.</i> | | | % | | % | | | % | | % | % | % | % | | | | |
| 1 | Meat Cove, Pollet's Cove and Pleasant Bay... | | | | 32 | 390 | 71 | 69 | 2550 | 1730 | 1 | 120 | 300 | | | 2 | 15 | |
| 2 | Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp..... | 22 | 263 | 9950 | 92 | 63 | 3250 | 125 | 318 | 27435 | 3690 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Margaree Harbour and Belle Cote..... | | | | 44 | 1350 | 80 | 66 | 2800 | 1060 | | | | | | 25 | 200 | |
| 4 | Doucette's, Delaney's and Whale Coves..... | | | | 28 | 1000 | 69 | 77 | 3860 | 2716 | | | | | | 13 | 47 | |
| 5 | Chimney Corner St. Rose..... | | | | 13 | 250 | 19 | 27 | 1430 | 1179 | | | | | | 5 | 22 | |
| 6 | Broad Cove Chapel, Margaree Riv. & vicinity..... | | | | 41 | 700 | 88 | 30 | 1525 | 140 | | | | | | 11 | 33 | |
| 7 | Inverness, Broad Cove and Mabou Harbour..... | | | | 42 | 650 | 100 | 179 | 2473 | 1349 | | | | | | 108 | 900 | |
| 8 | Port Banc, Sight Point and Whycomagh..... | | | | 19 | 165 | 49 | 32 | 442 | 171 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Port Hood, Little Mabou and Seaside..... | | | | 90 | 2030 | 115 | 370 | 11100 | 3700 | | | 1 | 500 | 430 | 1720 | | |
| 10 | Judique, Creignish and vicinity..... | 1 | 15 | 250 | 3 | 89 | 1010 | 110 | 155 | 4650 | 1550 | | | | | 123 | 492 | |
| 11 | Pts. Hastings and Hawkesbury.... | 1 | 10 | 200 | 3 | 50 | 840 | 83 | 85 | 2550 | 850 | | | | | 46 | 184 | |
| 12 | West Bay, River Denys and Malagawatch..... | | | | 125 | 1500 | 140 | 406 | 8120 | 822 | | | | | | 63 | 189 | |
| | Total..... | 24 | 288 | 10400 | 98 | 636 | 13135 | 1049 | 1814 | 68935 | 18937 | 1 | 120 | 300 | 1 | 500 | 826 | 3802 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Inverness**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice House. | | Smoke and Fish House. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| | | | | 129 | 153 | 3 | 3300 | 3950 | 2225 | 35 | 8 | 210 | 5 | 70 | 1 | 7000 | 1 | 350 | 15743 | 1 | ..... |
| | | | | 277 | 485 | 5 | 2750 | 9750 | 5075 | 88 | 5 | 3350 | 24 | 4075 | 14 | 13600 | ..... | ..... | 46225 | 2 | ..... |
| | | | | 300 | 160 | 2 | 250 | 150 | 60 | 17 | 4 | 1850 | 20 | 1050 | 13 | 700 | 1 | 300 | 6980 | 3 | ..... |
| | | | | 339 | 156 | 1 | 200 | 600 | 200 | 13 | 1 | 50 | 15 | 850 | 4 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 5619 | 4 | ..... |
| | | | | 69 | 45 | 1 | 150 | 400 | 150 | 7 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 140 | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 2146 | 5 | ..... |
| 23 | 400 | 20 | 20 | 97 | 157 | .. | ..... | 1 | 300 | ... | 10 | 950 | 6 | 300 | 3 | 200 | ... | ... | 3200 | 6 | ..... |
| | | 7 | 58 | 199 | 100 | 1 | 800 | 4900 | 1660 | 42 | 2 | 1500 | 2 | 300 | 3 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | 10317 | 7 | ..... |
| | | | | 47 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 200 | ..... | 2 | 800 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 2460 | 8 | ..... |
| | | 10 | 40 | 375 | 375 | 2 | 3000 | 6800 | 4080 | 43 | 2 | 2400 | 45 | 950 | 5 | 10000 | 3 | 300 | 29095 | 9 | ..... |
| | | 7 | 30 | 175 | 175 | 4 | 2300 | 7500 | 4500 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 650 | 3 | 20000 | 4 | 250 | 31207 | 10 | ..... |
| | | 65 | 325 | 85 | 85 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 480 | ..... | 1 | 4000 | 13 | 60240 | 2 | 5000 | ..... | ..... | 72204 | 11 | ..... |
| | | | | 312 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 223 | 19 | 204 | ..... | ..... | 3019 | 12 | ..... |
| 23 | 400 | 109 | 473 | 2404 | 1996 | 19 | 12750 | 35651 | 18940 | 288 | 36 | 15210 | 188 | 68948 | 69 | 61204 | 9 | 1200 | 228215 | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. |
| Inverness County. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Meat Cove, Pollett's Cove and Pleasant Bay | 6900 | 672 | 82 | 22000 | ..... | 87 | 22752 | ..... | 404 | 1500 | 11 |
| 2 | Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp..... | 12850 | ... | 785 | ..... | ..... | 377 | 47924 | ..... | 3953 | 900 | 425 |
| 3 | Margaree Harbour and Belle Côte..... | 14832 | ..... | 350 | ..... | ... | 135 | 13344 | 698 | 955 | ..... | 40 |
| 4 | Doucette's, Delaney's and Whale Coves. | 26000 | ..... | 220 | ..... | ..... | 136 | 4176 | 120 | 374 | ..... | 35 |
| 5 | Chinney Corner and St. Rose..... | 18750 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1536 | 64 | 40 | ... | 16 |
| 6 | Broad Cove Chapel, Margaree River and vicinity. | 2800 | ..... | 90 | ..... | ... | 94 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 32 |
| 7 | Inverness, Broad Cove and Mabou Harbour..... | 3060 | ..... | 260 | ..... | ... | 105 | ..... | ..... | 535 | ..... | 98 |
| 8 | Port Banc, Sight Point and Whycomagh..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... | 13 |
| 9 | Port Hood, Little Mabou and Seaside..... | ..... | ..... | 1130 | 3400 | 1800 | 65 | 38688 | ... | 580 | 76600 | 230 |
| 10 | Judique, Creignish and vicinity..... | 3500 | ..... | 780 | 7700 | 600 | 28 | 32496 | ... | 110 | 3200 | 48 |
| 11 | Port Hastings and Hawkesbury..... | 11200 | ..... | 600 | 9900 | ..... | 2410 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 350000 | 7 |
| 12 | West Bay, River Dennys and Malagawatch..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 352000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1000 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | | 99832 | 672 | 4659 | 395000 | 2400 | 3447 | 160916 | 882 | 8266 | 432200 | 955 |
| Values..... | | 14974 80 | 100 80 | 20965 50 | 3950 | 240 | 41364 | 18274 80 | 3528 | 41330 | 10805 | 3342 50 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in district No 1 (Island of Cape Breton)
for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Prices. | | Value. | | Total Value. | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|------|--------------|------|
| | | ¢ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Cod, dried. | Cwt. | 64,492 | 5 00 | 322,460 | 00 | 332,922 00 | |
| " fresh or green. | Lb. | 493,300 | 0 02 | 9,766 | 00 | | |
| " tongues and sounds. | Brls. | 87 | 8 00 | 696 | 00 | | |
| Haddock, dried. | Cwt. | 28,112 | 3 50 | 98,392 | 00 | 160,114 00 | |
| " fresh. | Lb. | 2,065,680 | 0 02½ | 51,642 | 00 | | |
| " smoked (finnan haddies). | Lb. | 168,000 | 0 06 | 10,080 | 00 | | |
| Hake, dried. | Cwt. | 2,667 | 2 50 | 6,667 | 50 | 6,812 00 | |
| " sounds. | Lb. | 578 | 0 25 | 144 | 50 | | |
| Pollock, dried. | Cwt. | 7,307 | 3 00 | | | 21,921 00 | |
| Tom cod or frost fish. | Lb. | 43,800 | 0 02 | | | 876 00 | |
| Halibut. | " | 119,240 | 0 10 | | | 11,924 00 | |
| Flounders. | " | 117,510 | 0 03 | | | 3,525 30 | |
| Salmon, preserved in cans. | " | 972 | 0 15 | 145 | 80 | 20,765 85 | |
| " fresh or frozen. | " | 133,467 | 0 15 | 20,020 | 05 | | |
| " smoked. | " | 3,000 | 0 20 | 600 | 00 | | |
| Trout (all kinds). | Lb. | 22,080 | 0 10 | | | 2,208 00 | |
| Smelts. | " | 114,920 | 0 05 | | | 5,746 00 | |
| Herring, salted. | Brls. | 33,634 | 4 50 | 151,353 | 00 | 161,932 65 | |
| " fresh or frozen. | Lb. | 1,057,965 | 0 01 | 10,579 | 65 | | |
| Shad, salted. | Lb. | 71 | 10 00 | | | 710 00 | |
| Alewives. | " | 2,487 | 3 50 | | | 8,704 50 | |
| Eels, salted. | Lb. | 1,146 | 10 00 | | | 11,460 00 | |
| Dog-fish. | Cwt. | 1,689 | 1 00 | | | 1,689 00 | |
| Mackerel, salted. | Brls. | 24,266 | 12 00 | 291,192 | 00 | 334,789 50 | |
| " fresh. | Lb. | 435,975 | 0 10 | 43,597 | 50 | | |
| Lobsters, preserved in cans. | Lb. | 529,760 | 0 30 | 158,928 | 00 | 185,480 00 | |
| " alive or fresh. | Cwt. | 6,638 | 4 00 | 26,552 | 00 | | |
| Oysters. | Brls. | 409 | 6 00 | | | 2,454 00 | |
| Clams, Quahaugs, etc. | " | 955 | 2 00 | | | 1,910 00 | |
| Squid. | " | 6,112 | 3 00 | | | 18,336 00 | |
| Coarse and mixed fish. | " | 1,947 | 2 00 | | | 3,894 00 | |
| Hair seal skins. | No. | 235 | 1 50 | | | 352 50 | |
| Fish used as bait. | Brls. | 11,095 | 1 50 | | | 16,642 50 | |
| Fish as fertilizer. | " | 954 | 0 50 | | | 477 00 | |
| Fish oil, of all kinds. | Galls. | 33,104 | 0 27 | | | 8,938 08 | |
| Sword-fish. | Lb. | 2,600 | 0 20 | | | 520 00 | |
| Total value for the year 1909. | | | | | | 1,325,103 | 88 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Gear, &c., and the Number of Fishermen in district No. 1 (**Island of Cape Breton**) for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | Description. | Value. | Total Value. |
|---------|---|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 99 | Fishing Vessels (1,715.67 tons)..... | 47,080 | |
| 2,976 | Fishing Boats..... | 77,889 | 124,969 |
| 10,175 | Gill-nets (397,411 fathoms)..... | 153,994 | |
| 21 | Seines and cod nets (520 fathoms)..... | 308 | |
| 31 | Trap-nets and bag-nets..... | 16,820 | |
| 3,812 | Trawls (long lines)..... | 16,950 | |
| 9,279 | Hand lines..... | 7,667 | |
| 250 | Smelt nets..... | 1,671 | |
| 23 | Weirs..... | 400 | 197,810 |
| 51 | Lobster canneries..... | 44,700 | |
| 115,050 | Lobster traps..... | 89,932 | 134,632 |
| 13 | Freezers and ice houses..... | 33,930 | |
| 1,410 | Smoke and fish houses..... | 111,088 | |
| 412 | Piers and wharfs..... | 97,749 | |
| 46 | Tugs and snacks..... | 14,720 | 257,487 |
| | | | 714,898 |
| | Number of fishermen in vessels..... | 437 | |
| | " " boats..... | 5,256 | |
| | Persons employed in canneries, etc..... | 1,181 | |
| | Total..... | 6,874 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,
the Fishing Industry in the County of Cumberland,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR. | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | Trap Nets. | Trawls. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Cumberland County.</i> | | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | |
| 1 | Pugwash Gulf Shore and Malagash..... | 1 | 23 | 700 | 3 | 251 | 10868 | 81 | 97 | 1940 | 686 | 1 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore..... | 1 | 16 | 200 | 2 | 61 | 4430 | 102 | 425 | 33150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Wallace River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 182 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | River Philip..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 150 | 10 | 15 | 180 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Laplanche..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 100 | 4 | 15 | 210 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Nappan and Maccan..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 120 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Minudie and Apple River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 200 | 25 | 100 | 3000 | 800 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 65 |
| 8 | Advocate..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 405 | 36 | 70 | 1750 | 210 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 128 |
| 9 | Spencer's Island..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 91 | 10 | 15 | 450 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 56 |
| 10 | Port Greville..... | 1 | 10 | 250 | 4 | 10 | 150 | 18 | 24 | 720 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 100 |
| 11 | Parrsboro and Two Islands.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 175 | 16 | 23 | 749 | 95 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 90 |
| | Total..... | 3 | 49 | 1150 | 9 | 407 | 16777 | 321 | 795 | 42260 | 2116 | 1 | 200 | 51 | 439 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 2.

and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | |
| | | 13 | 275 | | | 28 | 29030 | 51100 | 30660 | 361 | | | | 4 | 850 | |
| | | 24 | 480 | | | 7 | 1200 | 8325 | 4995 | 32 | | | 3 | 2700 | | |
| | | 13 | 246 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 273 | | |
| | | 25 | 875 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 80 | | | 55 | 41 | | | 150 | 90 | | | | 2 | 18 | | |
| | | | | 80 | 88 | | | 1200 | 720 | | | | 3 | 44 | | |
| 2 | 140 | | | 20 | 25 | | | | | | | 9 | 135 | | | |
| 2 | 160 | | | 54 | 60 | | | 60 | 36 | 1 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 260 | |
| 2 | 250 | | | 38 | 42 | | | | | 1 | 3000 | 3 | 50 | | | |
| 7 | 630 83 | 18 90 | | 227 | 256 35 | 30230 | 60835 | 36501 | 393 | 2 | 3060 | 41 | 3310 | 5 | 1100 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| | | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Number. | DISTRICTS. | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, cwt. | Haddock, dried, cwt. |
| | <i>Cumberland County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pugwash, Gulf Shore and Malagash | | | | 37000 | | 474384 | | | | |
| 2 | Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore | | 80 | 2010000 | 460000 | | 36768 | 70 | | | |
| 3 | Wallace River | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | River Philip | 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Laplanche | 1500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Nappan and Maccan | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Minudie and Apple River | 1000 | 25 | 1000 | 30 | | | 8 | 12 | 1000 | 8 |
| 8 | Advocate | | 15 | 1600 | 200 | 150 | | 148 | 23 | 350 | 16 |
| 9 | Spencer's Island | 750 | 18 | 500 | 150 | 125 | | | 20 | 400 | 12 |
| 10 | Port Greville | 1200 | 30 | 1000 | 500 | 200 | | 4 | 15 | 600 | 15 |
| 11 | Parrsboro and Two Islands | 2000 | 20 | 900 | 600 | 150 | | | 20 | 800 | 14 |
| | Totals | 6950 | 188 | 2015000 | 498750 | 625 | 511152 | 230 | 90 | 3150 | 65 |
| | Values | \$ 834 | 846 | 20150 | 9975 | 62 50 | 153345 60 | 1610 | 450 | 94 50 | 227 50 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | Number. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspereau. | Bass, lb. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Clams, brls. | \$ | cts. | |
| | | | | | 33700 | | | | 455 | | | 720 | 4500 | | 151474 | 20 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 200000 | | 1500 | | | | 3700 | 900 | 30 | 61390 | 40 | 2 |
| | | | 200 | | 12900 | 145 | | | 458 | | 35 | | | | 4321 | 00 | 3 |
| | | | 100 | | 16000 | 90 | | 3 | 35 | | | 50 | | | 1865 | 00 | 4 |
| | | | 3000 | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | 670 | 00 | 5 |
| | | | | | 1200 | 15 | | | | | | | | | 144 | 00 | 6 |
| | | | 400 | 25 | 800 | 18 | | | | | | 8 | | 6 | 1027 | 00 | 7 |
| 15 | | | 200 | | | | | | | 2000 | | 20 | 25 | 30 | 2167 | 50 | 8 |
| 20 | 165 | 1200 | | | | | | | | 1500 | | 6 | | | 699 | 50 | 9 |
| 20 | 40 | 1300 | | | | | | | | 800 | | 10 | | | 702 | 50 | 10 |
| 10 | 12 | 1000 | 100 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 20 | | 716 | 00 | 11 |
| | 20 | 700 | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 237 | 4200 | 4250 | 35 | 264600 | 278 | 1500 | 3 | 948 | 4300 | 35 | 4522 | 5445 | 66 | 225177 | 10 | |
| 162 50 | 711 | 420 | 425 525 | | 18522 | 1112 | 150 | 30 | 5688 | 129 | 70 | 6788 | 2722 50 | 132 | | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Colchester Co.</i> | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | | \$ | | | | | | \$ | |
| 1 | Sterling | | | | | 90 | 875 | 160 | 180 | 2430 | 1325 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Stewiacke | | | | | 6 | 2100 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Five Islands | | | | | 2 | 100 | 6 | 2 | 700 | 120 | | | | | 6 | 260 | |
| 4 | Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village | | | | | 10 | 4000 | 20 | 10 | 3500 | 600 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Great Village to Queen's Village | | | | | 13 | 4800 | 26 | 13 | 4590 | 800 | | | | | | | |
| | Totals | | | | | 121 | 11875 | 224 | 205 | 11220 | 2845 | | | | | 6 | 260 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 13 | 325 | | | | | 1 | 1300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 225 | | | 12 | 15 | | | | | | | | 2 | 150 | | | | | |
| 3 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 125 | | | | | |
| | | | | 5 | 15 | | | | | | | | 6 | 200 | | | | | |
| 4 | 525 | 13 | 325 | 17 | 30 | 1 | 1300 | | | | | | 12 | 475 | | | | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. |
| | <i>Colchester Co.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sterling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Stewiacke | 15500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Five Islands | 800 | | | | | | | 300 | 2500 | 25 | | 15 | | | 8 |
| 4 | Economy | 1000 | | | | | | | 15 | 220 | 7 | | | | | |
| 5 | Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village | 4652 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Great Village to Queen's Village. | 13570 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Totals | 35522 | | | | | | | 315 | 2720 | 32 | | 15 | | | 8 |
| | Values . . . \$ | 4262 64 | | | | | | | 1575 | 81.60 | 112 | | 37.50 | | | 24 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Eels, brls. | Cod sardines, fresh, lb. | Oysters, brls. | Clams, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | |
| | | | 20000 | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| | 2300 | 7 | | 70 | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000 00 |
| 4500 | 1300 | 1 | | | 300 | | | | | | | | | 200 25 | | | 2,545 00 |
| | 2000 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 2,542 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 582 10 |
| | | 22 | | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | 908 24 |
| | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,003 40 |
| 4500 | 5600 | 65 | 20000 | 70 | 1200 | | | | 100 | | | | | 220 25 | | | 10,581 24 |
| 450 | 560 | 975 | 1400 | 280 | 120 | | | | 600 | | | | | 66 37.50 | | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the county of Pictou, province of

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | Trawls. |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Pictou County.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1 | West Pictou..... | | | | 175 | 6,400 | 160 | 115 | 3,450 | 805 | | | |
| 2 | Pictou Island..... | | | | 75 | 3,000 | 100 | 63 | 1,260 | 504 | | | |
| 3 | Pictou Harbour... 1 | 16 | 900 | 3 | 9 | 360 | 12 | 80 | 1,600 | 650 | | | |
| 4 | Southern Division..... | | | | 22 | 335 | 22 | 36 | 792 | 250 | | 12 | 50 |
| 5 | Merigomish Island..... | | | | 6 | 120 | 6 | 16 | 1,120 | 590 | | 6 | 20 |
| 6 | North Beach..... | | | | 8 | 140 | 8 | 19 | 804 | 520 | | 5 | 20 |
| 7 | Ponds..... | | | | 15 | 200 | 17 | 28 | 1,321 | 708 | | 7 | 25 |
| 8 | Lismore..... | | | | 11 | 170 | 11 | 20 | 1,000 | 728 | | 5 | 20 |
| | | 1 | 16 | 900 | 3 | 321 | 10,725 | 336 | 377 | 11,347 | 4,755 | 35 | 135 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH, | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----|----|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in can, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | | |
| | <i>Pictou County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | West Pictou..... | | 400 | | | 297792 | | 10 | 4500 | 10 | | |
| 2 | Pictou Island..... | | 125 | | | 127296 | | 50 | | | | |
| 3 | Pictou Harlbour..... | | 60 | 6000 | | | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| 4 | Southern Division..... | 4300 | | 170700 | 2100 | 14880 | | 39 | 600 | | | |
| 5 | Merigomish..... | 2600 | | 5500 | 340 | | | 5 | 350 | | | |
| 6 | North Beach..... | 2700 | | 15000 | 1000 | | | 7 | 300 | | | |
| 7 | Ponds..... | 2500 | | 41200 | 400 | 32352 | | 14 | 700 | | | |
| 8 | Lismore..... | 1800 | | 28100 | 750 | | | 19 | 1400 | | | |
| | Totals..... | 13900 | 585 | 266500 | 4590 | 472320 | 20 | 154 | 7850 | 10 | | |
| | Values.....\$ | 1668 | 2632 | 50 | 2665 | 459 | 141696 | 140 | 770 | 235 | 50 | 35 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | Hand Lines. | Canne- ries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers &Smacks | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | Value. | Number. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| 10 | 250 | 46 | 46 | 12 | 19,300 | 34,600 | 20 | 760 | 211 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 25 | 20 | 4 | 10,800 | 17,300 | 10 | 380 | 116 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 4 | 120 | 15 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 3 | 110 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 500 | 1,500 | 780 | 10 | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 14 | 550 | 6 | 3 | | | 600 | 350 | 1 | 600 | | | | | 1 | 30 | 5 | |
| 8 | 320 | 6 | 4 | | | 2,000 | 900 | | | 4 | 60 | | | | | 6 | |
| 5 | 225 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1200 | 4,400 | 2,640 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 40 | | | 1 | 20 | 7 | |
| | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 300 | 1,800 | 900 | | | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 20 | 8 | |
| 44 | 1575 | 118 | 93 | 19 | 32,100 | 62,200 | 36,710 | 363 | 2 | 1,800 | 7 | 115 | 3 | 70 | 2 | 6,300 | 95,278 |

the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Hake dried, cwt. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Squid, brls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | | |
| | | | | | | | | % | | % | |
| 75 | 300 | 60000 | | | 5 | 120 | | 300 | 3000 | 98495 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | 100 | 1300 | 39751 | 30 |
| 70 | | 6000 | | 3000 | 20 | | | 150 | | 2040 | 00 |
| 5 | 300 | 3300 | | 10 | 7 | | | 21 | 150 | 7600 | 00 |
| 2 | | 15000 | | | 5 | | | 20 | | 1571 | 50 |
| | 150 | 9000 | | | 10 | | | 20 | | 1393 | 00 |
| 5 | | 6000 | | | 11 | | | 40 | 300 | 11301 | 10 |
| 12 | 150 | | | | | | 5 | 40 | | 834 | 00 |
| 169 | 900 | 99300 | | 60 | 3000 | 58 | 120 | 5 | 691 | 00 | 4650 |
| 422 | 50 | 90 | 6951 | 240 | 300 | 580 | 720 | 20 | 1036 | 50 | 2325 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of Antigonish, Province

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | Trap | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Antigonish County.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | |
| 1 | Harbour au Bouche Linwood and Cape Jack..... | 3 | 45 | 850 | 8 | 73 | 1332 | 75 | 406 | 7740 | 1885 | 3 |
| 2 | Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour..... | | | | | 72 | 1760 | 75 | 123 | 2422 | 535 | 24 |
| 3 | North Side of Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George..... | 1 | 11 | 200 | 2 | 45 | 687 | 61 | 108 | 2170 | 547 | 6 |
| 4 | North Side Cape George and Georgeville..... | | | | | 17 | 222 | 21 | 32 | 640 | 165 | |
| 5 | Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig Knoydart and Moydart..... | | | | | 27 | 747 | 35 | 59 | 1275 | 332 | 5 |
| | Totals..... | 4 | 56 | 1050 | 10 | 234 | 4748 | 267 | 728 | 14247 | 3464 | 38 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Nunbe. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in Cans, lb. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb; | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. |
| | <i>Antigonish County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Harbour au Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack | 2200 | 444 | 10100 | 5380 | 136 | 50490 | 160 | | | 22 | |
| 2 | Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour | 16990 | 69 | 1800 | 1200 | 6 | 27696 | 528 | 400 | | 22 | |
| 3 | North Side of Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George | 6000 | 86 | 2150 | 3900 | ... | 51360 | 227 | 2885 | 60 | 211 | 500 |
| 4 | North Side Cape George and Georgeville | | 33 | 600 | 300 | 1 | | 29 | | 24 | 161 | 400 |
| 5 | Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig, Knoydart and Moydart | 7200 | 70 | 1500 | 4100 | 2 | 27264 | 53 | 5100 | 28 | 324 | 780 |
| | Totals | 32390 | 702 | 16150 | 15380 | 145 | 156810 | 997 | 8335 | 112 | 740 | 1680 |
| | Values | \$ 3886 80 | 3159 | 161 50 | 1538 | 2175 | 47043 | 4785 | 251 55 | 392 | 1850 | 420 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

| GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Nets. | | Trawls. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can- nerie | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers & Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Strs. and Smacks. | |
| Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 450 | 66 | 227 | 35 | 65 | 130 | 61 | 1 | 1000 | 5000 | 2500 | 42 | 3 | 1715 | 45 | 473 | 2 | 3588 | 1 | 900 | 1 |
| 7775 | 21 | 84 | 100 | 310 | 76 | 39 | 1 | 900 | 4000 | 2000 | 20 | 1 | 1500 | 30 | 253 | .. | .... | 2 | 400 | 2 |
| 1300 | 41 | 199 | 4 | 80 | 54 | 27 | 2 | 2400 | 7350 | 4410 | 50 | 1 | 1000 | 21 | 336 | .. | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| .. | 20 | 72 | .. | .... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 700 | 2500 | 1500 | .... | .. | .... | 7 | 90 | .. | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| 800 | 23 | 125 | 2 | 70 | 35 | 18 | 1 | 1400 | 2900 | 1740 | 31 | 3 | 2400 | 10 | 134 | .. | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| 10325 | 171 | 707 | 141 | 525 | 304 | 149 | 6 | 6400 | 21750 | 12150 | 143 | 8 | 6615 | 113 | 1286 | 2 | 3588 | 3 | 1300 | .. |

County of **Antigonish**, Province of **Nova Scotia** for the year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | Number. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Pollock, cwt. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspereau, brls. Bass, lbs. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls. | Fish Oil, galls. | Fish as Bait, brls. | Fish as Manure, brls. | | | | |
| \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | | | | | | | \$ | cts. | | | \$ | cts. | |
| 25 | 60 | 2876 | 1 1000 | 15 | .. | 2300 | .... | 136 | 240 | 600 | 320 | 520 | | 23,542 | 32 | |
| .... | 200 | 5090 | 6 200 | 32 | 132 | 1250 | ..... |  | 12 | 56 | 374 | 270 | | 15,893 | 40 | |
| .... | 400 | 2658 | 14 200 | 72 | ... | 4250 | 200 | 4 | 67 | 129 | 416 | 500 | | 21,228 | 81 | |
| .... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 28 | 92 | 82 | ..... |  | 1,153 | 60 | |
| .... | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ... | 34 | 193 | 679 | 108 | 292 | | 12,386 | 40 | |
| 25 | 825 | 10534 | 21 1400 | 119 | 132 | 8000 | 200 | 177 | 540 | 1556 | 1300 | 1582 | | 74,204 | 53 | |
| 75 | 82 50 | 737 38 | 84 140 | 1190 | 792 | 240 | 6 | 708 | 1080 | 466 80 | 1950 | 791 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|----|------|------|----|---------|
| 25 Fox Island Main | 15 | 600 | 21 | 226 | 4520 | 2260 | 1 | 120 | 300 | 2 | 700 25 |
| 26 Half Island Cove | 40 | 2000 | 46 | 1100 | 22000 | 11000 | 1 | 120 | 300 | 2 | 3500 26 |
| 27 Philip's Harbour | 32 | 1280 | 38 | 570 | 11400 | 5700 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 2 | 1000 27 |
| 28 Queensport | 42 | 2100 | 48 | 671 | 13420 | 6710 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 6 | 3000 28 |
| 29 Peas Brook | 30 | 1200 | 34 | 420 | 8400 | 4200 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 29 |
| 30 Half Way Cove | 64 | 2560 | 70 | 678 | 13560 | 6780 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 5 | 2500 30 |
| 31 Sandy Cove and Cook's Cove | 39 | 1660 | 45 | 520 | 1130 | 520 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 4 | 2000 31 |
| 32 Guysboro and Manchester | 18 | 920 | 20 | 320 | 7120 | 320 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 32 |
| 33 Port Shoreham | 28 | 1120 | 30 | 362 | 7640 | 3620 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 33 |
| 34 St. Francis | 46 | 1840 | 50 | 710 | 14200 | 7100 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 34 |
| 35 Oyster Ponds | 42 | 1680 | 45 | 620 | 12400 | 6200 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 35 |
| 36 Sand Point | 30 | 1360 | 31 | 495 | 9900 | 4950 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 600 36 |
| 37 Middle Melford | 46 | 2960 | 50 | 1250 | 25000 | 12500 | 2 | 160 | 500 | 1 | 37 |
| 38 Mulgrave and Aulds Cove | 10 | 520 | 12 | 180 | 3600 | 1800 | 1 | 120 | 400 | 1 | 38 |
| Totals | 1753 | 82140 | 1780 | 16829 | 326500 | 150360 | 26 | 2730 | 4545 | 54 | 26800 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 24 Canoe and Canoe Title | 8000 | 400 | 584 | 145000 | 200000 | 1071 | 63024 | 8852 | 4319 | 926000 | 462 | 200000 | 75 | 70 | 3490 24 |
| 25 Fox Island Main | 1000 | 75 | 330 | 15000 | 8790 | 100 | 390 | 10000 | 94 | 15000 | 45 | 200000 | 12 | 6 25 | |
| 26 Half Island Cove | 1000 | 150 | 160 | 10100 | 9500 | 20 | 23184 | 5 | 300 | 100000 | 211 | 200000 | 38 | 38 25 | |
| 27 Philip's Harbour | 4000 | 500 | 500 | 60000 | 90000 | 90 | 23184 | 5 | 250 | 142000 | 100 | 200000 | 11 | 20 27 | |
| 28 Queensport | 4000 | 200 | 200 | 10050 | 2580 | 5 | 23184 | 5 | 200 | 360000 | 120 | 200000 | 150 | 400 28 | |
| 29 Peas Brook | 4000 | 300 | 300 | 67100 | 7420 | 20 | 23184 | 5 | 300 | 14000 | 100 | 200000 | 6 | 20 | |
| 30 Half Way Cove | 4000 | 300 | 300 | 67100 | 7420 | 20 | 23184 | 5 | 300 | 31600 | 200 | 200000 | 90 | 45 30 | |
| 31 Sandy Cove and Cook's Cove | 5820 | 200 | 200 | 6400 | 14635 | 20 | 23184 | 5 | 80 | 29200 | 20 | 200000 | 72 | 40 31 | |
| 32 Guysboro & Manchester | 9570 | 70 | 70 | 11700 | 3800 | 4 | 23184 | 5 | 40 | 4600 | 10 | 200000 | 15 | 28 32 | |
| 33 Port Shoreham | 300 | 77 | 243 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 160 | 16000 | 80 | 200000 | 8 | 33 | |
| 34 St. Francis | 300 | 243 | 243 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 218 | 16000 | 180 | 200000 | 66 | 34 | |
| 35 Oyster Ponds | 300 | 243 | 243 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 80 | 16000 | 180 | 200000 | 2 | 35 | |
| 36 Sand Point | 300 | 243 | 243 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 87 | 16000 | 24 | 200000 | 23 | 4 36 | |
| 37 Middle Melford | 300 | 243 | 243 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 89 | 16000 | 10 | 200000 | 2 | 37 | |
| 38 Mulgrave & Audla Cove | 9000 | 136 | 136 | 11700 | 3800 | 30 | 23184 | 5 | 40 | 30000 | 10 | 200000 | 2 | 38 | |
| Totals | 63080 | 900 | 14063 00 | 360650 | 529295 | 6363 | 298436 | 2982 | 29634 | 1772900 | 6736 | 250000 | 885 | 175 | 5770 |
| Values | 7569 60 | 135 | 285 65083 50 | 3696 50 | 52929 50 | 10445 80530 80 | 29874 | 103170 | 410 | 53166 | 25576 | 15000 | 2212 50 | 43 75 | 17310 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, number. | Clams, brls. | \$ | cts. | Number. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspereau, brls. | Sword fish, lb. | Eels, brls. | Codfish, fresh, lb. | Flounders, lb. | Tom cod or Frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and Mixed fish, brls. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guysborough County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ecum Secum. | 2500 | 400 | ..... | 6000 | 8 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 2000 | 1000 | 20 | 50 | 450 | 150 | ..... | 5 | 10 | 6,901 75 | 1 | |
| 2 | Marie Joseph. | 2200 | 100 | ..... | 2500 | 1 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 1500 | 1000 | 25 | 45 | 500 | 180 | ..... | 10 | 15 | 7,151 50 | 2 | |
| 3 | Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay. | 3500 | 300 | ..... | 8000 | 10 | ..... | 20 | 2000 | 2000 | 1500 | 40 | 60 | 700 | 250 | 200 | 4 | 25 | 16,308 10 | 3 | |
| 4 | Gegogin. | 300 | 200 | ..... | 4000 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 1000 | 800 | 1000 | 20 | 30 | 300 | 100 | 80 | ..... | 20 | 7,056 70 | 4 | |
| 5 | St. Mary's Bay and River. | 500 | 2000 | ..... | 1000 | 8 | ..... | 10 | 600 | 500 | 600 | 5 | 10 | 60 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,479 00 | 5 | |
| 6 | Wine Harbour. | ..... | 100 | ..... | 200 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 200 | 300 | 500 | 3 | 15 | 30 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,258 50 | 6 | |
| 7 | Port Hillford Bay and Lake | 800 | 300 | ..... | 10000 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1000 | 200 | 800 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 50 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 3,870 00 | 7 | |
| 8 | Holland's Harbour and Indian River. | 2200 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 200 | 600 | 300 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,728 00 | 8 | |
| 9 | Port Beckerton. | 23500 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 40 | 1200 | 800 | 1000 | 25 | 100 | 600 | 100 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 14,202 50 | 9 | |
| 10 | Fisherman's Harbour. | 2000 | | | 100 | 1 | | 4 | 500 | 300 | 400 | 10 | 30 | 150 | 50 | 200 | | 2 | 4 | 12,323 90 | 10 |
| 11 | Country Harbour. | ..... | 600 | ..... | 800 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 500 | 200 | 300 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,190 00 | 11 | |
| 12 | Isaac's Harbour. | 6000 | 400 | ..... | 200 | 3 | 1000 | 15 | 3000 | 500 | 1000 | 25 | 50 | 300 | 100 | 150 | ..... | 3 | 11,904 10 | 12 | |
| 13 | Drum Head. | 16000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1866 | 5 | 6000 | 600 | 1500 | 50 | 100 | 850 | 150 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 18,832 62 | 13 | |
| 14 | Seal Harbour. | 10000 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 255 | 10 | 3000 | 600 | 1000 | 25 | 75 | 550 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 5 | 13,171 35 | 14 | |
| 15 | Coddles Harbour. | 10000 | 400 | ..... | 4000 | 2 | ..... | 15 | 2000 | 300 | 500 | 15 | 35 | 300 | 60 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 11,520 10 | 15 | |
| 16 | New Harbour. | 2500 | 1000 | ..... | 4000 | 6 | ..... | 10 | 4000 | 200 | 1000 | 50 | 150 | 1200 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,672 30 | 16 | |
| 17 | Tor Bay. | 200 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 450 | 75 | 85 | ..... | ..... | 8,400 00 | 17 | |
| 18 | Larry's River. | 3720 | 1000 | ..... | 200 | 16 | ..... | 25 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 1000 | 250 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 21,084 00 | 18 | |
| 19 | Charles Cove. | 2350 | 800 | ..... | 100 | 12 | 1566 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 680 | 180 | 175 | ..... | ..... | 21,327 67 | 19 | |
| 20 | Cole Harbour. | 400 | 1200 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 525 | 110 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 11,891 50 | 20 | |
| 21 | Port Felix. | 1640 | 1500 | ..... | ..... | 63 | ..... | 25 | 8775 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1290 | 250 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 30,366 60 | 21 | |
| 22 | Whitehead. | 3750 | 2800 | 2 | 40 | ..... | 2175 | 118 | 8775 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 1517 | 460 | 320 | ..... | ..... | 67,849 22 | 22 | |
| 23 | Raspberry and Dover. | 570 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14256 | 25 | 24986 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 480 | 620 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 21,202 77 | 23 | |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--|------------|--|---------|--|
| Vessels. | | | | | Boats. | | | | | Gill Nets. | | | | | Seines. | | | | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | |
| Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | | | |
| | | \$ | | | % | | | | % | | | % | | % | | % | | % | | | | | |
| 1 North Shore..... | 4 | 180 | 2110 | 40 | 124 | 3100 | 70 | 420 | 8400 | 2100 | 40 | 4800 | 16000 | 8 | 800 | 62 | 310 | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 East St. Margarets..... | 5 | 60 | 2810 | 16 | 130 | 6500 | 150 | 2376 | 47320 | 11875 | 25 | 2500 | 7500 | 12 | 1000 | 239 | 1235 | 2 | | | | | |
| 3 Indian Harbour..... | 6 | 97 | 3600 | 23 | 100 | 4000 | 73 | 1300 | 26000 | 6720 | 10 | 1000 | 3500 | 2 | 200 | 300 | 1500 | 3 | | | | | |
| 4 Peggy's Cove..... | 1 | 28 | 600 | 6 | 200 | 6000 | 200 | 6000 | 120000 | 30000 | 100 | 100000 | 35000 | | | 500 | 2500 | 4 | | | | | |
| 5 Dover..... | 6 | 100 | 4500 | 35 | 190 | 4175 | 170 | 1780 | 37000 | 21000 | 72 | 7200 | 25000 | 10 | 800 | 260 | 1300 | 5 | | | | | |
| 6 Prospect Bay..... | 1 | 28 | 600 | 6 | 200 | 6000 | 200 | 6000 | 120000 | 30000 | 100 | 100000 | 35000 | | | 500 | 2500 | 4 | | | | | |
| 7 Terrence Bay..... | 6 | 97 | 3600 | 32 | 60 | 1500 | 37 | 290 | 5800 | 1450 | 7 | 700 | 2400 | | | 35 | 175 | 8 | | | | | |
| 8 Pennant..... | 4 | 50 | 2500 | 20 | 70 | 1600 | 60 | 500 | 10000 | 2500 | 11 | 1100 | 3500 | | | 60 | 300 | 9 | | | | | |
| 9 Sambro..... | 1 | 17 | 700 | 7 | 65 | 1790 | 50 | 600 | 11200 | 2750 | 11 | 1100 | 3500 | | | 45 | 225 | 10 | | | | | |
| 10 Ketch Harbour..... | 4 | 178 | 2800 | 26 | 80 | 1150 | 85 | 700 | 6000 | 4000 | 13 | 1300 | 4500 | 6 | 600 | 48 | 240 | 11 | | | | | |
| 11 Portuguese Cove..... | | | | | 9 | 250 | 11 | 40 | 700 | 200 | 5 | 500 | 1750 | 3 | 3000 | 129 | 645 | 12 | | | | | |
| 12 Herring Cove..... | | | | | 21 | 620 | 30 | 85 | 1700 | 500 | 2 | 200 | 700 | | | 14 | | 13 | | | | | |
| 13 Ferguson's Cove..... | | | | | 8 | 1150 | 18 | 20 | 400 | 100 | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | |
| 14 Bedford and Grand Lake..... | 2 | 56 | 1300 | 11 | 15 | 400 | 18 | 20 | 400 | 100 | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | |
| 15 Halifax..... | | | | | 107 | 4925 | 97 | 413 | 34900 | 1670 | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | |
| 16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island..... | | | | | 21 | 460 | 17 | 95 | 5700 | 380 | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | |
| 17 Cow Bay and Lawrence town..... | | | | | 32 | 520 | 27 | 160 | 9600 | 560 | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | |
| 18 Seaforth and Threecatfham Harbour..... | 4 | 240 | 9800 | 60 | 140 | 1820 | 57 | 544 | 52640 | 2176 | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | |
| 19 West Chezetcook..... | | | | | 25 | 370 | 24 | 110 | 6600 | 440 | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | | |
| 20 East Chezetcook..... | | | | | 45 | 820 | 40 | 88 | 5280 | 352 | | | | | | | | 21 | | | | | |
| 21 Petpeswick Harbour..... | | | | | 63 | 1400 | 53 | 124 | 7440 | 496 | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | |
| 22 Musquodoboit Harbour..... | | | | | 86 | 1900 | 74 | 241 | 14460 | 964 | 1 | 60 | 25 | | | | | 23 | | | | | |
| 23 Jeddore..... | 2 | 45 | 900 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | |
| 24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head..... | 3 | 38 | 1150 | 10 | 73 | 2035 | 62 | 236 | 14160 | 944 | 6 | 4400 | 1000 | | | | | 25 | | | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|----|------|------|--|--|-------|
| 25 West Ship Harbour..... | 1 | 11 | 150 | 3 | 27 | 1000 | 25 | 118 | 7080 | 472 | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 26 East Ship Harbour..... | | | | | 32 | 1070 | 35 | 97 | 1340 | 388 | | | | | | | | | 10 26 |
| 27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier..... | 1 | 16 | 325 | 3 | 28 | 910 | 37 | 173 | 3460 | 692 | | | | | | | | | 40 27 |
| 28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island..... | 1 | 15 | 360 | 4 | 29 | 1056 | 36 | 203 | 4060 | 812 | 1 | 100 | 200 | 1 | 300 | | | | 58 |
| 29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head & Mushaboon..... | 3 | 44 | 1100 | 6 | 86 | 2790 | 96 | 496 | 9820 | 1984 | | | | | | | | | 35 29 |
| 30 Sheet Harbour and Soler Island..... | 3 | 56 | 1300 | 10 | 38 | 800 | 37 | 190 | 3800 | 700 | 3 | 280 | 135 | | | | | | 70 30 |
| 31 Beaver Harbours and Port Dufferin..... | | | | | 12 | 230 | 13 | 16 | 1200 | 240 | 1 | 102 | 40 | | | | | | 31 |
| 32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove..... | | | | | 16 | 400 | 16 | 30 | 600 | 120 | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| 33 Moser River and Smith's Cove..... | | | | | 8 | 350 | 14 | 10 | 200 | 40 | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| 34 Mitchell Bay and Egan Secum..... | | | | | 21 | 368 | 27 | 64 | 1230 | 256 | 5 | 332 | 270 | | | | | | 34 |
| Totals..... | 57 | 1331 | 38945 | 322 | 2591 | 66909 | 2123 | 25019 | 588940 | 122791 | 378 | 132154 | 127980 | 42 | 6700 | 2046 | | | 10131 |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Smelt-nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Snacks. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 North Shore..... | | 248 | | 124 | | | 400 | 200 | | 4 | 1400 | 50 | 5000 | 40 | 2000 | 2 | 1800 |
| 2 East St. Margarets..... | | 360 | | 150 | | 200 | 690 | 345 | | 2 | 2000 | 90 | 13500 | 90 | 6500 | 1 | 200 |
| 3 Indian Harbour..... | | 1000 | | 500 | | | 1450 | 725 | | | | 85 | 15000 | 85 | 5000 | | |
| 4 Peggy's Cove..... | | 210 | | 150 | | | 1700 | 850 | | | | 25 | 5000 | 25 | 1250 | | |
| 5 Dover..... | | 1000 | | 500 | | | 9000 | 4500 | | 1 | 500 | 90 | 9000 | 90 | 1600 | 3 | 2500 |
| 6 Prospect..... | | 440 | | 220 | | 400 | 4000 | 2000 | | 2 | 1000 | 48 | 3000 | 48 | 8000 | | |
| 7 Terrance Bay..... | | 350 | | 175 | | 900 | 4180 | 2070 | | 1 | 100 | 45 | 8000 | 45 | 2250 | | |
| 8 Pennant..... | | 75 | | 38 | | | 700 | 350 | | | | 20 | 300 | 20 | 100 | | |
| 9 Sambro..... | | 168 | | 80 | | 2000 | 1000 | 500 | 15 | 1 | 1000 | 30 | 5000 | 30 | 2750 | 2 | 5000 |
| 10 Ketch Harbour..... | | 150 | | 70 | | | 800 | 400 | | 1 | 700 | 16 | 4000 | 16 | 1800 | | |
| 11 Portuguese Cove..... | | 110 | | 55 | | | 1500 | 775 | | | | 30 | 6000 | 30 | 2200 | | |
| 12 Herring Cove..... | | 175 | | 87 | | | 1700 | 850 | | | | 15 | 3000 | 15 | 1500 | | |
| 13 Ferguson's Cove..... | | 20 | | 10 | | | 90 | 45 | | | | 5 | 500 | 5 | 100 | | |
| 14 Bedford and Grand Lake..... | | 30 | | 15 | | | 250 | 125 | | | | 8 | 400 | | | 14 | 14 |
| 15 Halifax..... | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 70000 | 3 | 36000 | 3 | 30000 | | 15 |
| 16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island..... | | 200 | | 105 | | | 4000 | 2000 | | | | 35 | 1500 | 32 | 850 | | 16 |
| 17 Cow Bay and Lawrencetown..... | | 28 | | 19 | | | 2000 | 1000 | | | | 20 | 500 | 10 | 400 | | 17 |
| 18 Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour..... | | 77 | | 39 | | 150 | 1800 | 900 | | | | 59 | 1600 | 8 | 700 | | 18 |
| 19 West Chezetcook..... | | 350 | | 175 | | | 2500 | 1250 | | | | 12 | 350 | 4 | 200 | | 19 |
| 20 East Chezetcook..... | | 50 | | 25 | | | 2400 | 1250 | | | | 27 | 500 | 13 | 750 | | 20 |
| 21 Pepeswick Harbour..... | | 86 | | 43 | | 950 | 3000 | 1500 | 14 | | | 20 | 400 | 9 | 375 | 1 | 75 |
| 22 Musquoboit Harbour..... | 7 | 450 | | 50 | | | 3000 | 1500 | | | | 32 | 630 | 15 | 350 | 1 | 80 |
| 23 Jeddore..... | 1 | 30 | | 17 | | 1000 | 5000 | 2500 | | | | 54 | 1100 | 16 | 700 | 2 | 275 |
| 24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head..... | 1 | 10 | | 83 | | 1500 | 6000 | 3000 | 31 | | | 30 | 900 | 12 | 1000 | | 650 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| 25 West Ship Harbour | 88 | 44 | | 2750 | 1375 | | 11 | 250 | 11 | 380 | 25 | |
| 26 East Ship Harbour | 86 | 43 | | | | | 12 | 182 | 9 | 85 | 26 | |
| 27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier | 75 | 37 | 1 | 300 | 4050 | 2025 | 16 | 305 | 9 | 245 | 27 | |
| 28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island | 193 | 96 | 2 | 700 | 5000 | 500 | 15 | 280 | 10 | 210 | 28 | |
| 29 Sory Bay, Taylor Head & Mushaboon | 100 | 50 | 1 | 500 | 1000 | 2500 | 44 | 635 | 21 | 401 | 29 | |
| 30 Sheet Harbour and Sabao Island | 100 | 50 | 1 | 500 | 1000 | 2500 | 32 | 357 | 14 | 330 | 30 | |
| 31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin | 150 | 75 | 2 | 1500 | 4875 | 4937 | 7 | 110 | 6 | 70 | 31 | |
| 32 Quoddy and Harrington Cove | 30 | 15 | 2 | 300 | 1500 | 2300 | 8 | 50 | 3 | 30 | 32 | |
| 33 Moser River and Smith's Cove | 26 | 13 | | | | | 9 | 60 | 1 | 25 | 33 | |
| 34 Mitchell Bay and Ecum Secun | 4 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 180 | 4 | 115 | 34 | |
| Totals..... | 63 | 652 | 20 | 14700 | 92785 | 46522 | 1067 | 129679 | 747 | 73127 | 14 | 11300 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|------------|-------|--------|------|------|--------|
| 24 | Clam Harbour and Owl's Head | 612 | 300 | 898 | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 52432 | 668 | 802 | .. | 31 | .. | 19 | 7 | 42 24 |
| 25 | West Ship Harbour | 77 | .. | 345 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 204 | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 25 |
| 26 | East Ship Harbour | .. | .. | 496 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 350 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 21 26 |
| 27 | Pleasant Harbour and Tangier | 820 | .. | 900 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 435 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 47 27 |
| 28 | Pope's Harbour and Garrard's Island | .. | .. | 1120 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 8788 | 400 | 400 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 72 28 |
| 29 | Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboon | 80 | .. | 3633 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 19429 | 352 | 920 | .. | 64 | .. | 14 | 20 | 117 29 |
| 30 | Sheet Harbour and Sober Island | 600 | 2240 | 810 | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. | 223 | 498 | .. | 34 | .. | 66 | 232 | 27 30 |
| 31 | Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin | 1000 | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36164 | 692 | 175 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 15 31 |
| 32 | Quoddy and Harrigan Cove | 400 | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30048 | 324 | 280 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 25 32 |
| 33 | Mose's River and Smith Cove | 300 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 155 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 10 32 |
| 34 | Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum | .. | .. | 608 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 39452 | 383 | 249 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 33 |
| | Totals | 62876 | 4232 | 22887 | 309900 | 315000 | 1150310 | 921 | 252508 | 4588 | 29830 | 128 375500 | 3903 | 5000 | 6234 | 1070 | 2692 |
| | Values | \$ 7545 12 634 80 | .. | 102963 50 | 3099 | 6360 | 115031 | 13815 | 75752 40 | 32116 | 149150 | 1280 | 15585 | 367 50 | 8076 | .. | .. |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alwives or Gaspe- rean, brls. | Bas, lb. | Sword fish, lb. | Eels, brls. | Codfish, fresh. | Oysters, brls. | Flourders, lb. | Tom cod or frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | Clams, brls. | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 160 | 3500 | | 30 | | 600 | 12 | | | 4400 | 1300 | 40 | 200 | 450 | 100 | 200 | 40 | 30 | 16,183 25 |
| 2 | 6400 | 1000 | | 30 | | 1200 | 40 | | | 6000 | 1200 | 100 | 150 | 1600 | 375 | 200 | 1 | 45 | 32,753 75 |
| 3 | 4000 | 500 | | 27 | | 700 | 10 | | | 4000 | 3600 | 40 | 140 | 1600 | 260 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 40,638 25 |
| 4 | 400 | 200 | | 5 | | 600 | 6 | | | 2000 | 3000 | 12 | 12 | 200 | 72 | 6 | | 5 | 16,077 00 |
| 5 | 2000 | 400 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 300 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 8000 | 5000 | 40 | 39 | 2700 | 460 | 30 | 27 | 58,708 00 | |
| 6 | 600 | 280 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 350 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 3000 | 3000 | 50 | 25 | 500 | 230 | 20 | 25 | 46,722 25 | |
| 7 | 3000 | 450 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 650 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | 3000 | 40 | 35 | 700 | 620 | 40 | 17 | 41,776 00 | |
| 8 | 2000 | 300 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 300 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1500 | 1000 | 15 | 10 | 450 | 175 | 7 | 4 | 14,765 00 | |
| 9 | 500 | 300 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 300 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3000 | 700 | 12 | 4 | 720 | 100 | 456 | 10 | 21,817 80 | |
| 10 | 1300 | 190 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 1200 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | 2000 | 20 | 7 | 920 | 95 | 6 | 6 | 16,121 50 | |
| 11 | 400 | 200 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 900 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 3000 | 2000 | 17 | 20 | 500 | 200 | 12 | 11 | 20,302 00 | |
| 12 | 18000 | 90 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 2000 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | 2000 | 13 | 7 | 600 | 260 | 10 | 11 | 28,062 00 | |
| 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 600 | 1000 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2,765 00 | |
| 14 | ..... | 2700 | ..... | 120 | 700 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 700 | 500 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 17 | 189 00 | |
| 15 | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 694 00 | |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2977 | 5 | 23000 | ..... | 5000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 | 200 | 7 | 100 | 26,900 50 | |
| 17 | 2600 | 250 | ..... | 1800 | ..... | 360 | 4 | 1000 | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 6 | ..... | 60 | 1,516 40 | |
| 18 | 110 | 900 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 10 | ..... | 1200 | 2,933 20 | |
| 19 | 3800 | 350 | ..... | 6000 | ..... | 578 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1410 | 828 | ..... | 1500 | 25,468 96 | |
| 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 15 | ..... | 1000 | 4,071 00 | |
| 21 | 400 | 1000 | ..... | 950 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 2500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 40 | 200 | 1200 | 15,630 40 | |
| 22 | 1100 | 1300 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 5780 | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354 | 90 | ..... | 675 | 9,995 75 | |
| 23 | 4120 | 3000 | ..... | 12000 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 3000 | 7 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 329 | 90 | ..... | 675 | 9,995 75 | |
| 24 | 6480 | 800 | ..... | 600 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 1200 | ..... | 3500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 737 | 144 | ..... | 95 | 15,189 14 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|----|-------|---------|----|
| 24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head..... | 6780 | 1000 | 800 | 220 | 5 | 880 | 4000 | 298 | 68 | 500 | 1000 | 32,664 | 50 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 West Ship Harbour..... | 2730 | 1000 | 1000 | 12 | 15 | 880 | 2000 | 77 | 18 | ..... | 21 | 3,432 | 84 | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 East Ship Harbour..... | 3490 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 250 | 9 | ..... | 1 | 4,679 | 00 | 26 | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier..... | 1940 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 7,301 | 40 | 27 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 Poje's Harbour and Garrard's Island..... | 3170 | 100 | ..... | 302 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 80 | 6 | 13,324 | 04 | 28 | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboon..... | 2840 | 800 | | 10 | | | | 37 | 670 | 22 | 200 | 8 | 32,445 | 10 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island..... | 3910 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 430 | 65 | 5 | 10,785 | 50 | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin..... | 500 | 600 | | | 4 | | | | 80 | 8 | 360 | 2 | 17,840 | 70 | 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove..... | 1100 | 700 | 5800 | | 12 | | | 1 | 200 | 5 | 300 | 4 | 14,268 | 40 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| 33 Mose's River and Smith Cove..... | 620 | 500 | | | | | | | 75 | 3 | | 3 | 1,082 | 00 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 Mitchell Bay and Fenun Secum..... | 1050 | | 900 | | | | | 2 | 130 | 3 | 400 | 14 | 5 | 19,183 | 60 | 34 | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | 108050 | 27800 | 30650 | 545 | 700 | 13537 | 337 | 247800 | 7 | 72200 | 29300 | 6033 | 58 | 17670 | 3940 | 3049 | 5301 | 5910 | 1524 | 72 | 12065 | 611,948 | 41 |
| Values..... | 10805 | 2780 | 2523 | 50 | 2186 | 70 | 947 | 50 | 3370 | 6196 | 50 | 42 | 2166 | 879 | 1888 | 1298 | 5301 | 5910 | 1524 | 72 | 12065 | 611,948 | 41 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Province of
Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantity. | Prices. | Value. | Total value. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|
| | | 1909 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cod, dried..... | Cwt. | 5,020 | 5 00 | 260,100 00 | 316,516 77 |
| " fresh or green..... | Lb. | 2,189,071 | 0 02½ | 54,726 77 | |
| " tongues and sounds..... | Brls. | 169 | 19 00 | 1,690 00 | |
| Haddock, dried..... | Cwt. | 10,858 | 3 50 | 38,003 00 | 118,397 15 |
| " fresh..... | Lb. | 2,168,805 | 0 03 | 65,094 15 | |
| " smoked (finnan haddies)..... | " | 255,000 | 0 06 | 15,300 00 | |
| Hake, dried..... | Cwt. | 8,108 | 2 50 | 20,270 00 | 21,001 25 |
| " sounds..... | Lb. | 2,925 | 0 25 | 731 25 | |
| Pollack, dried..... | Cwt. | 8,732 | 3 00 | 26,196 00 | |
| Tonn cod or frost fish..... | Lb. | 43,200 | 0 03 | 1,296 00 | 27,503 00 |
| Halibut..... | " | 275,030 | 0 10 | 27,503 00 | |
| Flounders..... | " | 97,400 | 0 03 | 2,922 00 | |
| Salmon, preserved in cans..... | " | 900 | 0 15 | 135 00 | 27,618 96 |
| " fresh or frozen..... | " | 221,368 | 0 12 | 26,564 16 | |
| " smoked..... | " | 6,132 | 0 15 | 919 80 | |
| Trout (all kinds)..... | " | 65,310 | 0 10 | 6,531 00 | 33,374 88 |
| Smelts..... | " | 476,784 | 0 07 | 33,374 88 | |
| Herring, salted..... | Brls. | 39,025 | 4 50 | 175,612 50 | |
| " fresh or frozen..... | Lb. | 2,983,200 | 0 01 | 29,832 00 | 221,779 50 |
| " smoked..... | " | 816,750 | 0 02 | 16,335 00 | |
| Shad, salted..... | Brls. | 158 | 15 00 | 2,370 00 | |
| Alewives..... | " | 1,809 | 4 00 | 7,236 00 | 11,850 00 |
| Eels, salted..... | " | 1,185 | 10 00 | 11,850 00 | |
| Sword fish..... | Lb. | 82,111 | 0 07 | 5,747 77 | |
| Bass (Sea Bass)..... | " | 8,400 | 0 10 | 840 00 | 290,455 00 |
| Mackerel, salted..... | Brls. | 8,029 | 15 00 | 120,435 00 | |
| " fresh..... | Lb. | 1,700,200 | 0 10 | 170,020 00 | |
| Lobsters, preserved in cans..... | Lb. | 1,691,226 | 0 30 | 507,367 80 | 562,107 80 |
| " alive or fresh..... | Cwt. | 7,820 | 7 00 | 54,740 00 | |
| Oysters..... | Brls. | 1,307 | 6 00 | 7,842 00 | |
| Clams, quahaugs, &c..... | " | 6,285 | 2 00 | 12,570 00 | 9,488 00 |
| Squid..... | " | 2,372 | 4 00 | 9,488 00 | |
| Coarse and mixed fish..... | " | 2,019 | 2 00 | 4,038 00 | |
| Hair seal skins..... | No. | 91 | 1 25 | 113 75 | 24,201 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... | Brls. | 16,134 | 1 50 | 24,201 00 | |
| Fish as fertilizer..... | " | 17,961 | 0 50 | 8,980 50 | |
| Fish oil, of all kinds..... | Galls. | 55,953 | 0 30 | 16,785 90 | 1,767,762 23 |
| Total value for the year 1909-10..... | | | | | |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 2,
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| No. | Description. | Value. | Totals. |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 126 | vessels (2,366 tons)..... | 92,670 | |
| 5,886 | boats..... | 195,084 | 287,754 |
| 44,109 | gill-nets (1,003,489 fathoms)..... | 288,516 | |
| 404 | Seines (34,884 fathoms)..... | 132,525 | |
| 135 | trap-nets..... | 44,625 | |
| 4,654 | trawls..... | 34,745 | |
| 15 | weirs..... | 1,245 | |
| 489 | smelt-nets..... | 6,592 | |
| 11,107 | hand-lines..... | 14,740 | 522,388 |
| 108 | lobster canneries..... | 110,030 | |
| 330,720 | " traps..... | 192,928 | 302,958 |
| 71 | freezers and ice-houses..... | 210,030 | |
| 1,880 | smoke and fish houses..... | 224,335 | |
| 955 | piers and wharfs..... | 227,210 | |
| 35 | tugs and smacks..... | 50,535 | 712,110 |
| Total..... | | | 1,825,210 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | No. |
| Number of men in vessels..... | 602 |
| " " boats..... | 5,163 |
| " persons employed in canneries..... | 1,444 |
| Total..... | 7,209 |

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

DISTRICT No. 3

FISHERIES STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEEN'S, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH,
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of **Lunenburg**,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | <i>Lunenburg County.</i> | | | \$ | | \$ | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| 1 | Chester..... | | | | | 135 | 2600 | 78 | 200 | 12000 | 2400 | 11 | 800 | 2300 | 9 | 1700 |
| 2 | Martins River, Mahone Bay..... | 15 | 1050 | 53000 | 200 | 200 | 2500 | 240 | 200 | 12000 | 2500 | 12 | 900 | 2300 | 5 | 900 |
| 3 | Fox Point..... | | | | | 125 | 2000 | 140 | 50 | 3000 | 1500 | 18 | 1600 | 3000 | 11 | 2000 |
| 4 | Mill Cove..... | | | | | 200 | 3000 | 250 | 30 | 1800 | 900 | 20 | 1600 | 3000 | 10 | 1700 |
| 5 | Lodge..... | | | | | 25 | 500 | 30 | 10 | 600 | 350 | 8 | 700 | 1200 | 4 | 650 |
| 6 | Northwest Cove .. | | | | | 35 | 650 | 45 | 12 | 900 | 350 | 7 | 600 | 1000 | 4 | 600 |
| 7 | Aspotogon..... | | | | | 30 | 600 | 40 | 4 | 400 | 160 | 6 | 500 | 950 | 4 | 600 |
| 8 | Bayswater..... | | | | | 30 | 550 | 40 | 4 | 400 | 180 | 5 | 450 | 550 | 4 | 400 |
| 9 | Blandford..... | 3 | 45 | 1800 | 15 | 150 | 2800 | 150 | 5 | 600 | 200 | 8 | 600 | 650 | 5 | 400 |
| 10 | Little Tancook..... | | | | | 100 | 2000 | 120 | 20 | 2500 | 900 | 10 | 800 | 700 | 6 | 600 |
| 11 | Big Tancook..... | | | | | 300 | 8000 | 350 | 20 | 3000 | 1000 | 35 | 3000 | 2000 | 14 | 1500 |
| 12 | Deep Cove..... | | | | | 10 | 200 | 15 | 5 | 600 | 280 | 4 | 350 | 300 | 2 | 175 |
| 13 | Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg..... | 53 | 3848 | 230880 | 696 | 230 | 11500 | 300 | 1550 | 32000 | 14000 | 10 | 1000 | 2000 | 36 | 10000 |
| 14 | La Have River ... | 39 | 3557 | 213420 | 840 | 200 | 10000 | 250 | 1450 | 30000 | 13000 | 12 | 1200 | 2400 | 1 | 300 |
| 15 | Petite Rivière to Port Medway... | 1 | 61 | 3660 | 11 | 80 | 4000 | 100 | 900 | 10000 | 7000 | 3 | 300 | 600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals..... | 111 | 8561 | 502760 | 1762 | 1850 | 50900 | 2148 | 4460 | 109800 | 44720 | 169 | 14400 | 22950 | 115 | 21525 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | | | Whole Fishing Gear. | |
|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------------|--|
| Trawls. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can-neries. | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks. | | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. | |
| | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | | % | | % | | % | | % | % | | | |
| 2 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1200 | 3000 | 1400 | 45 | 3 | 800 | 10 | 400 | 6 | 1000 | 5 | 450 | .... | 1 | | |
| 50 | 400 | 3 | 35 | 200 | 150 | .... | .... | 500 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 920 | 25 | 4200 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | | |
| 10 | 70 | .... | .... | 150 | 75 | .... | .... | 500 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 2500 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | | |
| 10 | 70 | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | 500 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 400 | 10 | 3000 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | | |
| 4 | 40 | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | 200 | 80 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | | |
| 5 | 45 | .... | .... | 40 | 40 | .... | .... | 400 | 160 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 350 | 10 | 500 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | | |
| 4 | 30 | .... | .... | 30 | 30 | 1 | 700 | 1000 | 400 | 25 | .... | .... | 6 | 350 | 6 | 300 | 2 | 200 | .... | 7 | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | 300 | 120 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | 8 | | |
| 4 | 40 | .... | .... | 100 | 100 | .... | .... | 1000 | 400 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 500 | 10 | 300 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | | |
| 20 | 200 | .... | .... | 60 | 60 | .... | .... | 900 | 360 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 600 | 12 | 500 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | | |
| 24 | 240 | .... | .... | 150 | 150 | .... | .... | 2000 | 800 | .... | .... | .... | 25 | 1250 | 25 | 1000 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | .... | .... | 300 | 120 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 200 | 4 | 200 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | | |
| 500 | 20000 | .... | .... | 2500 | 1000 | 2 | 400 | 6500 | 3250 | 40 | 1 | 350 | 200 | 20000 | 140 | 40000 | 5 | 1250 | .... | 13 | | |
| 420 | 16800 | .... | .... | 3000 | 1500 | 1 | 200 | 6000 | 3000 | 10 | 1 | 350 | 175 | 18750 | 75 | 20000 | 8 | 2000 | .... | 14 | | |
| 10 | 400 | 2 | 50 | 700 | 350 | .... | .... | 2000 | 1000 | .... | .... | .... | 40 | 2000 | 30 | 10000 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | | |
| 1063 | 38360 | 7 | 110 | 7007 | 3530 | 6 | 2500 | 25100 | 11690 | 120 | 5 | 1500 | 522 | 45720 | 368 | 83900 | 20 | 3900 | 834065 | | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KIND OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. |
| Lunenburg County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chester. | 2000 | 500 | 800 | 2000 | 1500 | 400 | 40 | 38000 | 200 | 50 | .... | 1000 | 100 |
| 2 | Mahone Bay, Martins River..... | 3000 | 140 | 250 | 700 | .... | 2000 | .... | .... | 5 | 20000 | 25 | 2000 | 250 |
| 3 | Fox Point..... | 130 | .... | 120 | 400 | .... | 500 | 20 | .... | 250 | 360 | .... | 300 | 60 |
| 4 | Mill Cove..... | 100 | .... | 100 | 500 | .... | 1500 | 25 | .... | 20 | 260 | .... | 500 | 20 |
| 5 | Lodge..... | 50 | .... | 25 | 350 | .... | 250 | 40 | .... | 50 | 30 | .... | 300 | 30 |
| 6 | Northwest Cove .. | 50 | .... | 15 | 200 | .... | 2000 | 150 | .... | 50 | 15 | .... | 300 | 14 |
| 7 | Aspotogon .. | .... | .... | 20 | 200 | .... | 200 | 20 | 27000 | 2 | 20 | .... | 200 | 7 |
| 8 | Bayswater .. | .... | .... | 100 | 300 | .... | 150 | 12 | .... | 2 | 8 | .... | 250 | 6 |
| 9 | Blandford .. | 100 | .... | 600 | 400 | .... | 100 | 25 | .... | 2 | 10 | .... | 250 | 30 |
| 10 | Little Tancook..... | 200 | .... | 1000 | 300 | .... | 160 | 50 | .... | 10 | 15 | .... | 500 | 80 |
| 11 | Big Tancook..... | 350 | .... | 3000 | 500 | .... | 500 | 100 | .... | 25 | 16 | .... | 500 | 200 |
| 12 | Deep Cove..... | .... | .... | 100 | 100 | .... | 100 | 25 | .... | 2 | 8 | .... | 100 | 12 |
| 13 | Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg..... | .... | .... | 5000 | 15000 | .... | 5000 | 500 | 35000 | 60 | 100000 | 70 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 14 | La Have River.... | 9000 | 400 | 4000 | 15000 | .... | 65000 | 1000 | 15000 | 50 | 90000 | 50 | 7000 | 8000 |
| 15 | Petite Rivière to Port Medway... | 8000 | 200 | 1000 | 5000 | .... | 500 | 150 | .... | 150 | 5000 | 10 | 1200 | 55 |
| Totals..... | | 22980 | 1240 | 16130 | 40950 | 1500 | 78360 | 2157 | 115000 | 878 | 215792 | 135 | 24400 | 21114 |
| Values ... \$ | | 2758 | 186 | 72585 | 410 | 30 | 7836 | 32355 | 34500 | 6146 | 1078960 | 1550 | 732 | 73899 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| KIND OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls. | Eels, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom cod or frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Clams, brls. | Total Value of all Fish. | Number. |
| 500 | 10 | 200 | 10 | 500 | 400 | 300 | 35 | 3 | 20000 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 12 | | 19,943 | 1 |
| 600 | 10 | 300 | 190 | 15000 | 240 | | | 5 | 10000 | 3000 | 250 | 200 | 400 | 4 | | 114,666 | 2 |
| | 50 | | 10 | 400 | 100 | | | 2 | 5000 | 1600 | 230 | 30 | 260 | | | 5,960 | 3 |
| | 20 | | 18 | 300 | 60 | | | 2 | 25000 | 1500 | 250 | 30 | 220 | | | 4,311 | 4 |
| | 10 | | 10 | 300 | | | | 1 | 6000 | 300 | 60 | 10 | 50 | | | 1,843 | 5 |
| | 14 | | 10 | 500 | | | 8 | 1 | 10000 | 1500 | 60 | 10 | 75 | | | 3,746 | 6 |
| | 6 | | 5 | | | | | | 11000 | 1800 | 80 | 8 | 80 | | | 9,353 | 7 |
| | 5 | | 6 | | | | | | 12000 | | 70 | 8 | 70 | | | 1,369 | 8 |
| | 12 | | 15 | 500 | 65 | | | | 30000 | 1000 | 125 | 10 | 250 | | | 4,968 | 9 |
| | 18 | | 18 | 800 | | | | | 34000 | 600 | 250 | 40 | 400 | | | 8,062 | 10 |
| | 14 | | 17 | 1500 | | | | | 40000 | | 800 | 90 | 600 | | | 20,030 | 11 |
| | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | 7000 | | 60 | 8 | 15 | | | 1,322 | 12 |
| | 100 | | 1000 | 150000 | | | | 10 | | | 250 | 60000 | 400 | 2 | | 615,524 | 13 |
| 750 | 100 | | 2000 | 100000 | 700 | 1000 | | 25 | | | 215 | 50000 | 400 | 3 | | 557,501 | 14 |
| | 5 | | 75 | 2500 | 200 | 500 | | 10 | | | 25 | 1000 | 50 | 1 | | 35,339 | 15 |
| 1850 | 380 | 500 | 3390 | 272300 | 1765 | 1800 | 43 | 59 | 210000 | 11900 | 490 | 2445 | 111444 | 3570 | 22 | 1,403,937 | |
| 111 | 950 | 125 | 10170 | 27230 | 177 | 126 | 172 | 500 | 6300 | 357 | 1960 | 4890 | 33433 | 5355 | 44 | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Queens**, Province of **Nova**

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | <i>Queens County.</i> | | | \$ | | \$ | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| 1 | Port Medway..... | | | | | 226 | 4390 | 370 | 500 | 9620 | 3860 | 6 | 290 | 175 | 2 | 800 | 14 | 120 |
| 2 | Mill Village..... | | | | | 65 | 550 | 65 | 60 | 925 | 248 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Greenfield..... | | | | | 16 | 240 | 31 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Liverpool, Brook- lyn and Western Head | | | | | 100 | 2500 | 120 | 250 | 4100 | 1000 | 4 | 440 | 1200 | 18 | 7200 | | |
| 5 | Gull Islands, Sum- merville and White and Hunts Points..... | | | | | 35 | 1550 | 60 | 100 | 1800 | 400 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Port Mouton and vicinity..... | 3 | 38 | 2400 | 14 | 53 | 3500 | 75 | 200 | 3600 | 800 | 3 | 240 | 300 | 3 | 1000 | | |
| 7 | Port Joli and Port Herbert..... | | | | | 72 | 1800 | 45 | 150 | 2400 | 600 | 2 | 250 | 250 | | | | |
| 8 | Beach Meadow to Berlin & Kempt. | | | | | 62 | 1600 | 53 | 245 | 4400 | 725 | 2 | 250 | 250 | | | | |
| | Totals..... | 3 | 38 | 2400 | 14 | 629 | 16130 | 819 | 1505 | 26845 | 7633 | 17 | 1470 | 2175 | 23 | 9000 | 14 | 120 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry
Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTERS PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks. | | Value. | Number. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | |
| 80 | 320 | 375 | 187 | ..... | 5000 | 5000 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 250 | 65 | 1625 | 24 | 750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 | 150 | 25 | 270 | 50 | 420 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | 11 | 300 | 30 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| | | 300 | 150 | ..... | 4000 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2500 | 79 | 3500 | 10 | 3000 | 3 | 2000 | ..... | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 180 | 90 | ..... | 3000 | 2200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 1000 | 5 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| | | 225 | 112 | 4 | 3700 | 4000 | 3000 | 35 | 2 | 300 | 45 | 6000 | 10 | 4000 | 4 | 9000 | ..... | 6 |
| | | 150 | 75 | 1 | 100 | 3500 | 3000 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 900 | 4 | 1200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| | | 220 | 60 | 1 | 2000 | 3700 | 3000 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 2000 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 1700 | ..... | 8 |
| 80 | 320 | 1450 | 674 | 6 | 5800 | 23200 | 19200 | 51 | 25 | 3500 | 327 | 15595 | 105 | 12270 | 9 | 12700 | 107517 | ..... |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of

| Number. | | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked finnan Haddies. |
| Queens County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Port Medway..... | 7800 | 200 | 250 | 800 | 23500 | 195 | ..... | 950 | 900 | ..... | 1000 | 150 | ..... |
| 2 | Mill Village..... | 6500 | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Greenfield..... | 3200 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head..... | 700 | ..... | 365 | 2000 | 95000 | 50 | ..... | 150 | 350 | 4 | 5000 | 300 | 700 |
| 5 | Gull Islands, Summerville and White and Hunts Points..... | 100 | ..... | 860 | 1000 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 50 | 1400 | 2 | 400 | 95 | ..... |
| 6 | Port Mouton and vicinity..... | ..... | ..... | 1100 | ..... | 33000 | 14 | 128928 | 1800 | 1900 | 3 | 500 | 253 | ..... |
| 7 | Port Joli and Port Herbert..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 720 | 320 | 150 | 2 | 200 | 20 | ..... |
| 8 | Beach Meadow to Berlin & Kempt. | 1300 | ..... | 130 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 20000 | 525 | 700 | 5 | 1000 | 160 | ..... |
| Totals..... | | 19600 | 600 | 3505 | 3800 | 151500 | 297 | 149648 | 3795 | 4500 | 16 | 8100 | 978 | 700 |
| Values.... \$ | | 2940 | 120 | 14020 | 38 | 18937.50 | 4455 | 44894.40 | 37950 | 22500 | 160 | 243 | 2934 | 42 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Queens, Province of Nova Scotia for the Year 1909-1910.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Value of all Fish. | Number. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls. | Eels, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Seal skins, No. | Clams, brls. | Swordfish, lb. | \$ cts. |
| | 700 | 500 | | | 3950 | 40 | 14 | | 360 | | | 200 | 150 | 40 | 12 | | 1 |
| | | | 2500 | 5 | | 250 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | 2400 | | | 200 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 2 | 200 | 900 | 400 | | | | | 1200 | | 15 | 20 | 100 | 300 | | | 600 | 4 |
| | 110 | 450 | 200 | | | | | 900 | | 10 | 15 | 80 | 40 | | | 250 | 5 |
| | 75 | 6000 | 200 | | | | | 2000 | | 7 | 10 | 100 | 800 | | 10 | 6000 | 6 |
| | 15 | | 400 | | | 10 | 12 | 1800 | | | 7 | 80 | 100 | | 20 | | 7 |
| 1000 | 125 | 1200 | 4300 | | | | 10 | 2000 | | 4 | 9 | 100 | 100 | | | 2000 | 8 |
| 1002 | 1225 | 9050 | 10400 | 5 | 3950 | 500 | 51 | 7900 | 300 | 36 | 61 | 660 | 1490 | 40 | 42 | 8850 | |
| 3006 | 4900 | 905 | 1040 | 50 | 395 | 2000 | 510 | 237 | 9 | 144 | 122 | 198 | 2235 | 50 | 84 | 1052 | 166,180 90 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of **Shelburne**

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | Trawls. | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Shelburne County.</i> | | | § | | § | | | § | | | § | | | § | | § |
| 1 Wood's Harbour. . . | 15 | 191 | 6700 | 56 | 183 | 19500 | 180 | 1000 | 22000 | 7000 | 2 | 200 | 1000 | ..... | 40 | 200 |
| 2 Shag Harbour and Bear Point | 9 | 108 | 3775 | 36 | 80 | 9600 | 80 | 700 | 14000 | 4200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 100 |
| 3 Cape Island. | 66 | 726 | 25500 | 255 | 480 | 58500 | 245 | 1200 | 24000 | 7200 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1500 | 400 |
| 4 Barrington | 5 | 64 | 3000 | 22 | 62 | 8000 | 65 | 300 | 6000 | 1800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 126 |
| 5 Port La Tour and Baccaro | 21 | 239 | 8500 | 83 | 298 | 22980 | 200 | 1000 | 20000 | 6500 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2500 | 150 |
| 6 Cape Negro Island and Blanche..... | 4 | 45 | 1575 | 21 | 87 | 3800 | 83 | 830 | 17000 | 6000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 300 |
| 7 Port Saxon, N. W. & N.E. Harbour. | 3 | 38 | 1300 | 13 | 28 | 420 | 10 | 150 | 4500 | 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 85 |
| 8 Black Pt., Round Bay and Red Head..... | 2 | 24 | 1100 | 9 | 41 | 1000 | 34 | 500 | 15000 | 2500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 200 |
| 9 Roseway, McNutts Is. and Carleton. | 1 | 10 | 400 | 2 | 52 | 1900 | 59 | 250 | 7500 | 1250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 300 |
| 10 Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown..... | 2 | 23 | 800 | 9 | 45 | 850 | 45 | 150 | 4'00 | 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 150 |
| 11 Shelburne & Sandy Pt..... | 8 | 240 | 10400 | 49 | 110 | 1600 | 57 | 500 | 15000 | 2500 | 3 | ... | 1850 | ..... | 35 | 375 |
| 12 Jordan. | 4 | 60 | 1650 | 12 | 75 | 1500 | 66 | 300 | 9000 | 1500 | 1 | ... | 300 | ..... | 40 | 200 |
| 13 Lockeport..... | 12 | 411 | 23000 | 73 | 303 | 4700 | 228 | 500 | 15000 | 2500 | 5 | ... | 2500 | ..... | 200 | 1000 |
| | 152 | 2184 | 87700 | 640 | 1844 | 134350 | 1352 | 7380 | 173500 | 44450 | 11 | 200 | 5650 | 4 | 4000 | 1102 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1990-10.

| OR MATERIAS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steam's Smacks. | | Value. | Number. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | | |
| 12 | 60 | 500 | 500 | 6 | 6000 | 13000 | 13000 | 90 | ... | ... | 40 | 4000 | 20 | 5000 | 13 | 10000 | ..... | 1 |
| ... | ... | 250 | 250 | 3 | 4000 | 7000 | 7000 | 60 | ... | ... | 30 | 2500 | 20 | 3000 | 9 | 4000 | ..... | 2 |
| ... | ... | 1500 | 1500 | 4 | 6000 | 28000 | 28000 | 80 | 3 | 1500 | 150 | 20000 | 100 | 20000 | 6 | 5000 | ..... | 3 |
| ... | ... | 250 | 250 | ... | ... | 5000 | 5000 | ... | 1 | 1000 | 15 | 2000 | 10 | 1500 | ... | ... | ..... | 4 |
| ... | ... | 1132 | 1132 | ... | ... | 13000 | 13000 | ... | 1 | 1000 | 100 | 4000 | 25 | 10000 | ... | ... | ..... | 5 |
| 9 | 50 | 208 | 208 | 1 | 300 | 11000 | 11000 | 8 | ... | ... | 20 | 2000 | 20 | 2000 | ... | ... | ..... | 6 |
| 2 | 30 | 150 | 150 | ... | ... | 2500 | 2500 | ... | 1 | 100 | 16 | 400 | 11 | 1200 | ... | ... | ..... | 7 |
| ... | ... | 275 | 275 | ... | ... | 3500 | 3500 | ... | 2 | 200 | 45 | 1000 | 10 | 2200 | ... | ... | ..... | 8 |
| ... | ... | 250 | 250 | ... | ... | 3500 | 3500 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 900 | 17 | 500 | ... | ... | ..... | 9 |
| 1 | 15 | 160 | 160 | ... | ... | 2500 | 2500 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 900 | 23 | 1400 | ... | ... | ..... | 10 |
| ... | ... | 700 | 700 | ... | ... | 1500 | 1500 | ... | 5 | 1250 | 36 | 3500 | 19 | 6500 | ... | ... | ..... | 11 |
| 1 | 50 | 325 | 325 | 1 | 100 | 2500 | 2500 | 3 | ... | ... | 47 | 940 | 35 | 350 | ... | ... | ..... | 12 |
| ... | ... | 1000 | 1000 | 2 | 5500 | 7000 | 7000 | 76 | 2 | 1500 | 60 | 6000 | 35 | 5000 | 3 | 8500 | ..... | 13 |
| 25 | 205 | 6700 | 6700 | 17 | 21900 | 100000 | 100000 | 317 | 15 | 6550 | 639 | 48140 | 345 | 58650 | 31 | 27500 | 551725 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked finnan Haddies, lb. |
| | <i>Shelburne County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Wood's Harbour. | | 2981 | ..... | ..... | 25050 | .... | 106464 | 4590 | 2720 | .... | .. | 700 | ..... |
| 2 | Shag Harbour & Bear Point. | | 1220 | .... | 1000 | 2000 | ... | 86400 | 1560 | 2544 | .... | ..... | 647 | ..... |
| 3 | Cape Island. | | 3566 | ..... | ..... | 177625 | .... | 175200 | 12500 | 29005 | .... | ..... | 9668 | 10000 |
| 4 | Barrington. | 500 | 150 | 1000 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 336 | ..... | ..... | 62 | ..... |
| 5 | Port La Tour & Baccaro. | | 1800 | 20000 | .... | 3000 | 100 | ..... | 780 | 24024 | .... | ..... | 8680 | ..... |
| 6 | Cape Negro Id., and Blanche. | 4000 | 3000 | 100000 | .... | 1000 | 25 | 7200 | 350 | 17190 | .... | ..... | 4416 | ..... |
| 7 | Port Saxon, N.W. & N.E. Harb'r. | 3600 | 1601 | 81900 | 1000 | 200 | 5 | .... | 75 | 400 | 2 | 700 | 75 | ..... |
| 8 | Black Point, Round Bay and Red Head. | 225 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 1000 | 100 | ..... | 500 | 200 | 1 | 500 | 200 | ..... |
| 9 | Roseway, McNutt's Isd. and Carleton. | 325 | 1455 | 4000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | ..... | 370 | 445 | 2 | 500 | 275 | ..... |
| 10 | Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown. | 100 | 1100 | 1000 | 1200 | 250 | 2 | ..... | 285 | 430 | 2 | 1000 | 105 | ..... |
| 11 | Shelburne and Sandy Point. | 1000 | 1700 | 9000 | 1500 | 180000 | 18 | ..... | 267 | 2800 | 5 | 3000 | 75 | ..... |
| 12 | Jordan. | 1100 | 1715 | 2000 | 1060 | 700 | 45 | 384 | 145 | 515 | 4 | 2000 | 225 | 200 |
| 13 | Lockeport. | 200 | 3300 | 5000 | 500 | 60000 | 125 | 160704 | 3590 | 7200 | 10 | 5000 | 800 | 500 |
| | Totals. ... | 11050 | 24588 | 225400 | 9700 | 451325 | 445 | 536352 | 25222 | 87809 | 26 | 12700 | 25928 | 107000 |
| | Values.\$ | 165750 | 98352 | 2254 | 194 | 56415 | 6675 | 160905 | 252220 | 439045 | 260 | 381 | 77784 | 642 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Shelburne**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Hake, dried, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gaspe- reau. | Eels, brls. | Clams, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Sword fish, lb. |  |  | $ cts. |
| ..... | 134 | 6000 | 500 | 500 | 5 | 5 | 70 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 50 | 50 | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| ..... | 58 | 6260 | 100 | ..... | 10 | 5 | 50 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 50 | 40 | 1500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| ..... | 850 | 192500 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 260 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 150 | 500 | 10500 | 450 | 27650 | ..... | 3 |
| ..... | 25 | 500 | 1000 | 500 | 250 | 5 | 50 | 100 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| ..... | 1525 | 25000 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 180 | ..... | 500 | 10 | 480 | 200 | 2500 | 450 | 2400 | ..... | 5 |
| ..... | 1170 | 5500 | 3500 | 3000 | 40 | 10 | 50 | ..... | 1000 | 10 | 1440 | 400 | 2500 | 1380 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| ..... | 30 | 700 | 1000 | 3600 | 60 | 3 | 3 | 500 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| ..... | 15 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 60 | 6 | 25 | 1000 | 400 | ..... | 12 | 150 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| ..... | 100 | 650 | 100 | 200 | 35 | 14 | 43 | 1200 | 500 | ..... | 12 | 250 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| ..... | 45 | 230 | 300 | 200 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 500 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 1 | 100 | 550 | 4000 | 200 | 40 | 10 | 100 | 1500 | 1000 | 100 | 12 | 2000 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| .. | 10 | 200 | 800 | 700 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1000 | 700 | ..... | 2 | 200 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| 135 | 1100 | 17300 | 1000 | 500 | 5 | 7 | 150 | 1200 | 1000 | ..... | 32 | 2000 | 1200 | ..... | 23000 | ..... | 13 |
| 136 | 5162 | 255590 | 12500 | 9500 | 556 | 77 | 992 | 7000 | 7200 | 145 | 2240 | 6010 | 25925 | 2280 | 53050 | ..... |  |
| 340 | 20648 | 25559 | 1250 | 950 | 2224 | 770 | 1984 | 210 | 216 | 580 | 4480 | 1803 | 25925 | 1140 | 6366 | 1,191,229 50 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats
the Fishing Industry in the County of **Yarmouth**,

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls. | | Weirs. | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | <i>Yarmouth County.</i> | | | £ | | | £ | | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | |
| 1 | Port Maitland. | 3 | 40 | 1400 | 14 | 40 | 600 | 80 | 150 | 3000 | 1500 | 1 | 4000 | 25 | 375 | .. | .... |
| 2 | Sandford | 2 | 24 | 966 | 12 | 45 | 675 | 90 | 300 | 6000 | 3000 | 1 | 4000 | 25 | 375 | .. | .... |
| 3 | Yarmouth. | 18 | 670 | 22247 | 146 | 80 | 1200 | 160 | 500 | 10000 | 5000 | 1 | 4000 | 200 | 3000 | .. | .... |
| 4 | Arcadia | 5 | 65 | 1841 | 26 | 18 | 270 | 36 | 40 | 800 | 400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 5 | Pinckney's Point..... | 2 | 25 | 750 | 10 | 30 | 450 | 60 | 150 | 3000 | 1500 | .. | .. | 3 | 45 | .. | .... |
| 6 | Comeau Hill. | 2 | 125 | 4560 | 41 | 25 | 375 | 50 | 90 | 1800 | 900 | .. | .. | 4 | 60 | .. | .... |
| 7 | Tusket Wedge..... | 23 | 275 | 11550 | 137 | 165 | 2475 | 265 | 500 | 10000 | 5000 | .. | .. | 30 | 450 | .. | .... |
| 8 | Salmon River..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 750 | 100 | 100 | 2000 | 1000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 9 | Tusket | .. | .. | .. | .. | 250 | 1750 | 250 | 2000 | 40000 | 20000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 600 |
| 10 | Eel Brook | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 750 | 100 | 150 | 3000 | 1500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 11 | Argyle | 3 | 115 | 3450 | 8 | 60 | 900 | 120 | 300 | 6000 | 3000 | .. | .. | 12 | 180 | .. | .... |
| 12 | Pubnicoes..... | 20 | 430 | 29670 | 215 | 160 | 2400 | 320 | 500 | 10000 | 5000 | .. | .. | 20 | 300 | 1 | 150 |
| | Totals. | 84 | 1769 | 76434 | 609 | 973 | 12595 | 1631 | 4780 | 95600 | 47800 | 3 | 12000 | 319 | 4785 | 5 | 750 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobster, preserved in Cans, lb. | Lobster, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, smoked, finnan haddes, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. |
| | <i>Yarmouth County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Port Maitland.... | 4000 | 105781 | 800 | 38000 | 50352 | ..... | 1990 | 14 | 249750 | 13900 | 75 |
| 2 | Sandford.. | 4000 | 304125 | 800 | 75000 | ..... | ..... | 940 | 13 | 90000 | 11000 | 70 |
| 3 | Yarmouth..... | 3000 | 490625 | 1200 | 10000 | 161664 | 21134 | 10500 | 32 | 363300 | 5000 | 980 |
| 4 | Arcadia..... | | 161562 | ..... | ..... | 47088 | ..... | 738 | ..... | 25500 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Pinckney's Point..... | | 376875 | ..... | ..... | 27936 | ..... | 420 | ..... | 17100 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Comeau Hill..... | | 184844 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 815 | ..... | 37346 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Tusket Wedge..... | 1000 | 987688 | ..... | ..... | 253776 | ..... | 2016 | 6 | 130760 | ..... | 80 |
| 8 | Salmon River..... | 5000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Tusket..... | 18000 | 2000 | 1500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Eel Brook..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Argyle..... | | 5000 | ..... | 9000 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 10 | 7500 | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Pubnicoes..... | 3000 | 426375 | ..... | ..... | 117840 | ..... | 16963 | 42 | 193000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 38000 | 3044875 | 4300 | 132000 | 658656 | 21134 | 34882 | 117 | 1114256 | 29900 | 1205 |
| | Values \$ | 7600 | 60898 | 86 | 19800 | 197596 | 211340 | 104646 | 702 | 44570 | 2093 | 3615 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can-neries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs & Steamers & Sm'cks. | | Gasoline Boats. | | Value. | Number. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | |
| .. | ... | 900 | 450 | 1 | 1000 | 1400 | 1400 | 27 | 2 | 500 | 25 | 2500 | 4 | 4000 | ... | 15 | 6000 | 23725 | 1 | |
| .. | ... | 600 | 300 | ... | ... | 3675 | 3675 | 1 | 1 | 200 | 5 | 750 | 3 | 100 | ... | 15 | 6000 | 20941 | 2 | |
| 1 | 20 | 800 | 400 | 4 | 3300 | 17800 | 17800 | 98 | 12 | 7200 | 60 | 12000 | 6 | 32000 | 9 | 29000 | 85 | 34000 | 171167 | 3 |
| 3 | 60 | 175 | 88 | 1 | 300 | 600 | 600 | 15 | 1 | 250 | ... | ... | 6 | 300 | ... | 5 | 2000 | 8809 | 4 | |
| .. | ... | 125 | 63 | 1 | 700 | 1230 | 1230 | 18 | ... | ... | 5 | 500 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 6238 | 5 | |
| .. | ... | 100 | 50 | ... | ... | 1125 | 1125 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 2000 | 1 | 2000 | ... | ... | ... | 11470 | 6 | |
| 2 | 40 | 800 | 400 | 5 | 10800 | 9020 | 9020 | 103 | 6 | 1500 | 50 | 6500 | 3 | 5000 | 3 | 7000 | 30 | 12000 | 71695 | 7 |
| 5 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 600 | 25 | 2500 | 3 | 3000 | 1 | 6000 | 10 | 4000 | 35550 | 8 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 560 | 560 | ... | ... | 450 | ... | ... | 3 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 3860 | 9 | |
| .. | ... | 100 | 50 | ... | ... | 4790 | 4790 | ... | 2 | 500 | 15 | 1500 | 4 | 4000 | ... | 10 | 4000 | 22370 | 10 | |
| .. | ... | 700 | 350 | 3 | 4100 | 6800 | 6800 | 45 | 6 | 6000 | 50 | 5000 | 9 | 6000 | ... | 25 | 16000 | 75770 | 11 | |
| 11 | 220 | 4300 | 2151 | 15 | 20200 | 47000 | 47000 | 306 | 35 | 17200 | 255 | 33250 | 43 | 61600 | 13 | 42000 | 195 | 78000 | 455985 | 12 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

| Number. | DISTRICT. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trawls. | | Weirs. | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Number. | Fathoms. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | £ | | £ | | | | | | | £ | | £ |
| 1 | Digby and Vicinity.. | 6 | 272 | 28000 | 75 | 135 | 4580 | 40 | 50 1000 | 250 | 2 450 | 750 | 575 | 11500 | 4 1500 |
| 2 | Bay View and Culloden | | | | | 35 | 1800 | 50 | 50 1000 | 250 | 3 150 | 300 | 55 | 1100 | 1 600 |
| 3 | Gulliver's Cove to Waterford..... | | | | | 45 | 1415 | 50 | 45 900 | 225 | 4 135 | 150 | 62 | 1225 | 2 1000 |
| 4 | Centreville..... | | | | | 42 | 5500 | 65 | 67 1340 | 330 | 1 50 | 50 | 84 | 2160 | ..... |
| 5 | Sandy and Mink Coves | | | | | 43 | 4100 | 35 | 35 700 | 175 | 6 1270 | 1700 | 43 | 860 | 2 1100 |
| 6 | Little River and Whale Cove | 2 | 16 | 1700 | 11 | 51 | 5350 | 65 | 61 1220 | 305 | 3 200 | 345 | 95 | 1900 | ..... |
| 7 | Tiddville and East Ferry..... | | | | | 31 | 2750 | 42 | 36 720 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 920 | ..... |
| 8 | Tiverton and Central Grove..... | 3 | 76 | 5000 | 24 | 172 | 13300 | 145 | 140 2800 | 700 | 3 250 | 525 | 186 | 3720 | ..... |
| 9 | Freeport..... | 8 | 302 | 9000 | 94 | 117 | 10300 | 115 | 110 2200 | 550 | 3 250 | 200 | 220 | 4400 | ..... |
| 10 | Westport..... | 8 | 158 | 4400 | 56 | 145 | 12500 | 280 | 275 5500 | 1375 | 11 600 | 2400 | 200 | 4000 | ..... |
| 11 | Smith's Cove and Brighton..... | | | | | 24 | 1075 | 30 | 14 280 | 70 | 8 320 | 320 | 16 | 320 | 10 1900 |
| 12 | Plympton to Weymouth | 1 | 17 | 600 | ..... | 40 | 2900 | 55 | 46 920 | 230 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1000 | ..... |
| 13 | Belliveau's Cove and vicinity..... | 1 | 15 | 400 | 6 | 99 | 6195 | 134 | 70 2100 | 420 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 480 | 5 1000 |
| 14 | Comeauville and vicinity | | | | | 53 | 5200 | 86 | 25 750 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Meteghan..... | 5 | 100 | 900 | 25 | 62 | 1960 | 106 | 19 570 | 112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Cape St. Mary to County Line..... | 9 | 145 | 2150 | 50 | 49 | 4220 | 89 | 41 1230 | 246 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 43 | 1101 | 52150 | 341 | 1143 | 83145 | 1387 | 4 1084 | 5568 | 45 3675 | 6740 | 1697 | 33585 | 24 7100 |

* Employed in haddock canning factory.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | LOB- STER CARS, CRA- TES, ETC. | TOTAL. | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---|---------|---------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canne- ries. | | Traps. | | Number of Hands Employed. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers, Smacks. | | Value. | Value. | Number. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | |
| 2 | 60 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 1000 | 1500 | 1500 | .... | 5 | 5000 | 28 | 36000 | 9 | 15000 | 1 | 2000 | .... |  | 1 |
| .. | .... | 78 | 78 | .. | .... | 1200 | 1200 | .... | 4 | 350 | 6 | 200 | 2 | 6200 | 1 | 125 | .... |  | 2 |
| .. | .... | 76 | 76 | .. | .... | 1585 | 1585 | .... | 5 | 275 | 7 | 185 | .... | .... | 1 | 500 | .... |  | 3 |
| 2 | 40 | 62 | 62 | 1 | 10000 | 2500 | 2500 | 50 | 3 | 150 | 17 | 5000 | 2 | 3000 | 1 | 4000 | .... |  | 4 |
| .. | .... | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3350 | 1400 | 1400 | .... | 4 | 1850 | 19 | 1025 | 4 | 1900 | 1 | 300 | .... |  | 5 |
| .. | .... | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1500 | 1800 | 1800 | 10 | 4 | 675 | 29 | 1790 | 8 | 1450 | 2 | 1000 | .... |  | 6 |
| .. | .... | 70 | 70 | .. | .... | 1000 | 1000 | .. | 1 | 50 | 8 | 250 | 1 | 150 | .... | .... | .... |  | 7 |
| .. | .... | 325 | 325 | 2 | 1800 | 3080 | 3080 | .. | 4 | 350 | 32 | 3075 | 16 | 20000 | 2 | 1200 | .... |  | 8 |
| .. | .... | 165 | 165 | 1 | 300 | 3000 | 3000 | .. | 1 | 350 | 20 | 4500 | 21 | 3900 | 2 | 725 | .... |  | 9 |
| .. | .... | 450 | 450 | .. | .. | 2800 | 2800 | .. | 5 | 500 | 24 | 3100 | 35 | 11600 | .... | .. | .... |  | 10 |
| 4 | 130 | 40 | 40 | .. | .... | 125 | 125 | .... | 3 | 90 | 8 | 660 | 4 | 750 | .... | .... | .... |  | 11 |
| 2 | 500 | 127 | 127 | .. | .... | 630 | 630 | .... | 4 | 120 | 5 | 150 | 4 | 2550 | .... | .... | 7500 | | 12 |
| 1 | 200 | 126 | 63 | 1 | 800 | 1400 | 1400 | *20 | 1 | 100 | 63 | 1360 | .... | .... | 1 | 200 | .... |  | 13 |
| .. | .... | 106 | 53 | 1 | 300 | 3700 | 3700 | 19 | .... | .. | 40 | 800 | .... | .... | 1 | 250 | .... |  | 14 |
| .. | .... | 140 | 70 | 2 | 700 | 4700 | 4700 | 32 | .... | .... | 37 | 1020 | .... | .... | 1 | 1000 | .... |  | 15 |
| .. | .... | 140 | 70 | 1 | 300 | 3400 | 3400 | 19 | .... | .... | 33 | 950 | 1 | 200 | 1 | 250 | .... |  | 16 |
| 11 | 930 | 2255 | 1999 | 14 | 20050 | 33820 | 33820 | 96 | 44 | 9860 | 376 | 60065 | 107 | 66700 | 15 | 11550 | 7500 | 400,762 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh, in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | |
| <i>Digby County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Digby and vicinity..... | 100 | 400 | 200000 | 200000 | 250 | ..... | 700 | 4440 | 30 | 286282 | 112 | 1239885 | 11897 | 6500 | 1782 | 1 |
| 2 Bay View and Culloden..... | 300 | ..... | 25000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 480 | 925 | 30 | 92500 | 10 | ..... | 2625 | 1350 | 1743 | 2 |
| 3 Gulliver's Cove to Waterford..... | ..... | ..... | 405000 | ..... | 400 | ..... | 585 | 4008 | 43 | 160000 | ..... | ..... | 4036 | 2150 | 486 | 3 |
| 4 Centreville..... | ..... | 350 | 25000 | 235296 | ..... | 19440 | 325 | 3954 | 40 | 50594 | 60 | 317940 | 12400 | 650 | 500 | 4 |
| 5 Sandy and Mink Coves..... | ..... | 200 | 370000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 470 | 1125 | 21 | 97100 | 15 | ..... | 4500 | 1600 | 650 | 5 |
| 6 Little River and Whale Cove..... | ..... | 140 | 50000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1165 | 1062 | 52 | 311000 | 2415 | 150600 | 6735 | 4900 | 420 | 6 |
| 7 Tidville and East Ferry..... | ..... | ..... | 155500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315 | 838 | 13 | 179000 | ..... | ..... | 1150 | 825 | 965 | 7 |
| 8 Tiverton and Central Grove..... | 400 | ..... | 352500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1040 | 6806 | 43 | 159550 | 625 | ..... | 9902 | 8300 | 8473 | 8 |
| 9 Freeport..... | 250 | ..... | 58500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 480 | 27447 | 150 | 314600 | 2359 | ..... | 2300 | 4000 | 16482 | 9 |
| 10 Westport..... | 25 | ..... | 48900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 625 | 10229 | 35 | 25000 | 600 | 150000 | 500 | 400 | 18580 | 10 |
| 11 Smith's Cove and Brighton..... | 50 | 60 | 201000 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 12 | 305 | 6 | 8000 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 10 | 290 | 11 |
| 12 Plympton to Weymouth..... | ..... | ..... | 30000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 235 | 290 | 31 | 66500 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 5 | 437 | 12 |
| 13 Bellevue's Cove and vicinity..... | ..... | 4000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41972 | 261 | 100 | ..... | 235000 | 50 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 400 | 13 |
| 14 Comeauville and vicinity..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38286 | 541 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 14 |
| 15 Meteghan..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14132 | 697 | 410 | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 15 |
| 16 Cape St. Mary to County Line..... | 450 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 879 | 540 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 16 |
| Totals..... | 900 | 6135 | 1940400 | 435296 | 4400 | 113780 | 8810 | 63279 | 494 | 1985126 | 6428 | 1857825 | 56127 | 30090 | 51778 | |
| Values..... \$ | 180 | 24540 | 58212 | 21764.80 | 352 | 34134 | 105720 | 253116 | 4940 | 49628.15 | 16070 | 111469.50 | 140317 | 6138 | 129445 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Value of All Fish. | Number. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Eels, lb. | Clams, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom cod or frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Cusk, lb. | % cts. | | |
| <i>Digby County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Digby and vicinity..... | 10685 | 200 | 1000 | ..... | 500 | 200 | 300 | 6 | 4500 | 400 | 750 | 1500 | 70000 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 2 Bay View and Culloden..... | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | 25 | 400 | 625 | 490 | 700 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 3 Gulliver's Cove to Waterford.. | 400 | 42 | 100 | 300 | 60 | 900 | ..... | 65 | 1350 | 910 | 725 | 1350 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| 4 Centreville..... | 2500 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 400 | 150 | 500 | 2500 | 1000 | 2000 | 300 | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| 5 Sandy and Mink Coves..... | 7400 | 75 | 400 | ..... | 30 | 650 | 275 | 11 | 256 | 780 | 470 | 575 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| 6 Little River and Whale Cove... | 1800 | 20 | 150 | ..... | 30 | 700 | ..... | 45 | 1400 | 3050 | 850 | 3500 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| 7 Tidville and East Ferry..... | 200 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 1250 | 1335 | 850 | 2100 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| 8 Tiverton and Central Grove... | 11250 | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 500 | 120 | 8200 | 2850 | 2200 | 5500 | 800 | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| 9 Freeport..... | 20000 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 130 | 630 | 1000 | 450 | 8000 | 5000 | 800 | 5000 | 200 | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| 10 Westport..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 2500 | 4 | 7300 | 4200 | 800 | 5000 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| 11 Smith's Cove and Brighton..... | ..... | 70 | 1000 | ..... | 280 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 825 | 25 | 110 | 2050 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| 12 Plympton to Weymouth..... | 250 | ..... | 8700 | ..... | 720 | 350 | 1575 | 4 | 275 | 61 | 405 | 1100 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| 13 Belliveau's Cove and vicinity.. | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| 14 Conseauville and vicinity..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | 14 |
| 15 Moteghan..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| 16 Cape St. Mary to County Line.. | 1200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| Totals..... | 106795 | 657 | 12550 | 300 | 2160 | 6230 | 7900 | 1460 | 34560 | 22716 | 9450 | 30375 | 71500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Values.....% | 10679 | 65.70 | 1255 | 9 | 2760 | 186.90 | 237 | 5840 | 17280 | 6814 | 14175 | 7503 | 1430 | ..... | ..... | 1,024,351.05 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of Annapolis, Province

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | BOATS. | | GILL NETS. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. |
| | <i>Annapolis County.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | |
| 1 | Margaretville.. | 1 | 30 | 800 | 5 | 15 | 394 | 20 | 67 | 2010 | 700 |
| 2 | Port George.. | | | | | 20 | 400 | 25 | 56 | 1700 | 575 |
| 3 | Port Lorne.. | | | | | 37 | 740 | 70 | 126 | 3780 | 1224 |
| 4 | Hampton.. | | | | | 16 | 350 | 15 | 40 | 1200 | 400 |
| 5 | Phinney's Cove.. | | | | | 31 | 500 | 52 | 104 | 3120 | 1040 |
| 6 | Parker's Cove.. | | | | | 47 | 1300 | 78 | 92 | 2760 | 920 |
| 7 | Hillsburn.. | | | | | 35 | 1100 | 40 | 65 | 1950 | 650 |
| 8 | Litchfield.. | | | | | 35 | 1050 | 46 | 69 | 2070 | 690 |
| 9 | Port Wade.. | 9 | 270 | 8300 | 125 | 8 | 400 | 16 | | | |
| 10 | Victoria Beach.. | 2 | 63 | 900 | 22 | 65 | 5000 | 90 | 20 | 600 | 200 |
| 11 | Clementsport.. | | | | | 2 | 80 | 2 | 4 | 120 | 40 |
| 12 | Annapolis River and Basin.. | | | | | 100 | 5000 | 100 | 100 | 1000 | 5000 |
| 13 | Lequille River, Round Hill River, Inland Waters.. | | | | | 45 | 225 | 45 | | | |
| | Totals.. | 12 | 363 | 10000 | 152 | 456 | 16539 | 599 | 743 | 8850 | 10503 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

| Number. | DISTRICTS . | KINDS OF FISH . | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis County. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Margaretville | 6000 | 375 | 5000 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 425 | 3000 | 400 | .. |
| 2 | Port George | 20000 | 375 | 8000 | 2500 | 2500 | 200 | 325 | 8000 | 350 | ..... |
| 3 | Port Lorne | 1000 | 925 | 4000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1100 | 450 | 5500 | 400 | ..... |
| 4 | Hampton | 2000 | 350 | 7000 | 4000 | 500 | 130 | 250 | 13000 | 400 | 4000 |
| 5 | Phinney's Cove | 1000 | 550 | 5000 | 2500 | ..... | 1250 | 450 | 2500 | 550 | 2000 |
| 6 | Parker's Cove | 1200 | 1200 | 7000 | 7000 | 500 | 2000 | 700 | 70000 | 2700 | 28500 |
| 7 | Hillsboro . . . . . | ..... | 750 | 1500 | 5000 | ..... | 180 | 650 | 5000 | 1500 | 10000 |
| 8 | Litchfield . . . . . | ..... | 700 | 6000 | 4000 | ..... | 120 | 350 | 5000 | 1300 | 8000 |
| 9 | Port Wade . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 45000 | 2500 | ..... | 1150 | 1650 | 230000 | 1000 | ..... |
| 10 | Victoria Beach . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 30000 | 200 | ..... | 1000 | 1200 | 750000 | 1550 | 5000 |
| 11 | Clementsport . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 2500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 6000 | 60 | ..... |
| 12 | Annapolis River and Basin | 16500 | ..... | 25000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Lequille River, Round Hill River, Inland Waters | 2200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | | 49900 | 5225 | 146000 | 28700 | 4500 | 7170 | 8490 | 1098000 | 10210 | 55500 |
| Values | | 7485 | 23512 | 1460 | 574 | 540 | 71700 | 38205 | 32940 | 30630 | 3330 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Trawls. | | Weirs. | | Hand Lines. | | Crates. | | Traps. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. | | |
| | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | £ | | | |
| 15 | 75 | 3 | 750 | 68 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 250 | 250 | 4 | 500 | 11 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | | |
| 50 | 500 | 4 | 1000 | 80 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 1000 | 1000 | 12 | 750 | 18 | 416 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | | |
| 25 | 125 | 1 | 250 | 190 | 190 | ..... | ..... | 1100 | 1100 | 5 | 250 | 24 | 1220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | | |
| 24 | 120 | 5 | 1250 | 63 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 500 | 4 | 400 | 11 | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | | |
| 134 | 620 | 2 | 450 | 104 | 104 | ..... | ..... | 2500 | 2500 | 2 | 200 | 23 | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | | |
| 184 | 920 | 1 | 250 | 184 | 138 | 1450 | 1450 | 5000 | 5000 | 3 | 450 | 35 | 1750 | 1 | 1000 | ..... | 6 | | |
| 140 | 750 | ..... | ..... | 175 | 125 | ..... | ..... | 1500 | 1500 | 2 | 200 | 16 | 800 | 1 | 3000 | ..... | 7 | | |
| 92 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 1200 | 1200 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 1150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | | |
| 500 | 250 | 3 | 600 | 125 | 125 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 300 | 1 | 200 | 18 | 900 | 4 | 3000 | ..... | 9 | | |
| 270 | 1360 | ..... | ..... | 180 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 2500 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | 88 | 4400 | 8 | 3000 | ..... | 10 | | |
| 4 | 20 | 4 | 400 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 300 | 1 | 2000 | ..... | 11 | | |
| 10 | 50 | 7 | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | | |
| 1448 | 5290 | 30 | 5650 | 1219 | 1080 | 1150 | 1450 | 15850 | 15850 | 33 | 2950 | 273 | 12936 | 15 | 12000 | 94248 00 | ..... |  |  |

the County of **Annapolis**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|------|---------|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Alewives or Gaspereau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Eels, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Fish Oil, gall. | Fish as Bait, brls. | Fish as Manure, brls. | Clams, brls. | ¢ | cts. | Number. |
| 375 | 260 | 500 | 1000 | | | 4 | | 3 | 1500 | 6000 | 10 | 130 | 225 | 375 | | | | 1 |
| 350 | 270 | 450 | 1800 | | | 10 | | 4 | 6000 | 8000 | 20 | 125 | 460 | 425 | | 6 | | 2 |
| 400 | 275 | 350 | 1200 | | | 6 | | 3 | 1700 | 10000 | 25 | 140 | 500 | 700 | | | | 3 |
| 325 | 230 | 475 | 350 | | | 6 | | 2 | 1800 | 7000 | 10 | 130 | 200 | 400 | | | | 4 |
| 1800 | 1165 | 380 | 1200 | | | 2 | | 5 | 1800 | 8000 | 15 | 350 | 1000 | 1800 | | | | 5 |
| 2200 | 1450 | 500 | 6000 | | | 6 | | 10 | 2500 | 3000 | 25 | 425 | 1300 | 2600 | | | | 6 |
| 1700 | 1200 | 550 | 5500 | | | 4 | | 6 | 1800 | 6000 | 8 | 400 | 350 | 1250 | | | | 7 |
| 1450 | 1025 | 425 | 1150 | | | 5 | | 5 | 1600 | 6000 | 9 | 300 | 975 | 1050 | | | | 8 |
| 9000 | 5000 | 400 | 6000 | | | | | 10 | 4000 | 3000 | | 1450 | 1300 | 7500 | 750 | | | 9 |
| 10000 | 9800 | 7000 | 8000 | | | | | 12 | 1300 | 1600 | 65 | 200 | 8510 | 9500 | 1500 | | | 10 |
| 200 | 125 | 60 | | | | 12 | | 9 | 700 | 1100 | 7 | 25 | 40 | 300 | 1500 | | | 11 |
| | | | | | 120 | | 800 | 8 | 800 | 800 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 1500 | | | 12 |
| | | | | 7000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 27700 | 20800 | 11090 | 32200 | 7000 | 120 | 61 | 800 | 77 | 25500 | 60500 | 215 | 5678 | 14863 | 25940 | 5256 | | | |
| 83100 | 4160 | 33270 | 3220 | 700 | 1440 | 259 | 80 | 770 | 76500 | 1815 | 860 | 1703 | 22294 | 12970 | 10512 | 3 48293 | | |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the quan
in the County of **Kings**. Province

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill-nets. | | | Seines. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total fisher- men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. |
| | <i>Kings County.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | | |
| 1 | Mordou and Vicinity .. | | | | | 20 | 400 | 32 | 13 | 400 | 175 | 5 | 500 | 300 |
| 2 | Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf..... | | | | | 12 | 200 | 12 | 10 | 445 | 150 | 5 | 500 | 300 |
| 3 | Harbourville | 1 | 20 | 350 | 3 | 5 | 400 | 6 | 11 | 500 | 300 | 6 | 600 | 350 |
| 4 | Canada Creek..... | 1 | 25 | 400 | 3 | 12 | 600 | 20 | 14 | 250 | 100 | 4 | 400 | 250 |
| 5 | Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point..... | 1 | 14 | 200 | 2 | 10 | 200 | 14 | 14 | 410 | 150 | 3 | 350 | 225 |
| 6 | Hall's Harbour..... | 2 | 38 | 450 | 6 | 27 | 700 | 45 | 37 | 800 | 325 | 2 | 325 | 300 |
| 7 | Race Point and Sheffield Vault..... | | | | | 5 | 65 | 8 | | | | | | |
| 8 | Baxter's Harbour..... | | | | | 20 | 500 | 35 | 45 | 1200 | 350 | 3 | 300 | 200 |
| 9 | Whalen Beach and Well's Cove..... | | | | | 6 | 60 | 12 | 10 | 100 | 125 | 2 | 325 | 300 |
| 10 | Scott's Bay..... | 1 | 48 | 700 | 4 | 12 | 1310 | 24 | 30 | 450 | 230 | 4 | 3000 | 1200 |
| 11 | Blomidon and Kingsport..... | | | | | 8 | 170 | 16 | 5 | 100 | 125 | 2 | 350 | 200 |
| 12 | Starr's Point to Wolfville..... | | | | | 4 | 40 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2000 | 800 |
| 13 | Upper Gaspereau and all Inland Waters..... | | | | | 4 | 40 | | | | | | | |
| | Totals..... | 6 | 145 | 2100 | 18 | 150 | 4685 | 228 | 189 | 4655 | 2030 | 37 | 8650 | 4425 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. |
| | <i>Kings County.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mordou and Vicinity..... | 20000 | 25 | 10000 | 800 | 200 | 20 | 175 | .... | 2000 |
| 2 | Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf.... | 10000 | 20 | 20000 | .... | 225 | 50 | 50 | .... | 1000 |
| 3 | Harbourville | 10000 | 50 | 25000 | 500 | 200 | 60 | 20 | .... | 1200 |
| 4 | Canada Creek..... | 20000 | 75 | 43700 | 4000 | 225 | 70 | 164 | .... | 2600 |
| 5 | Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point... | 18000 | 85 | 21400 | .... | 1500 | 100 | 75 | .... | 4700 |
| 6 | Hall's Harbour | 12000 | 110 | 35400 | 2500 | 1500 | 110 | 275 | 4 | 21000 |
| 7 | Race Point and Sheffield Vault..... | 8000 | 25 | 15000 | .... | 1200 | 5 | 200 | .... | 2500 |
| 8 | Baxter's Harbour..... | 8000 | 75 | 8000 | .... | 400 | 3 | 225 | .... | 5000 |
| 9 | Whalen Beach and Well's Cove | 18000 | 35 | 14000 | 2000 | 1000 | 15 | 25 | .... | 3000 |
| 10 | Scott's Bay..... | 8000 | 400 | 50000 | 160000 | 4000 | 60 | 50 | .... | 10000 |
| 11 | Blomidon and Kingsport..... | 400 | 30 | 2000 | 25000 | .... | .... | 12 | .... | 3000 |
| 12 | Starr's Point to Wolfville | 300 | .... | 700 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... |
| 13 | Upper Gaspereau and all Inland Waters | 4500 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | | 137200 | 930 | 245200 | 194800 | 10450 | 493 | 1286 | 4 | 56600 |
| | | 20580 | 4185 | 2452 | 3896 | 1254 | 4930 | 5787 | 40 | 1698 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Trawls. | | Weirs. | | Square Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Traps. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Value. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. | | |
| | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | | |
| ... | 5 | 1250 | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | |
| ... | 5 | 1250 | ... | 25 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | |
| ... | 6 | 1800 | ... | 25 | 25 | 200 | 200 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | | |
| 6 | 85 | 4 | 1000 | ... | 50 | 50 | 300 | 300 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | | |
| 10 | 150 | 3 | 750 | ... | 32 | 32 | 300 | 300 | 2 | 50 | 7 | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | | |
| 35 | 425 | 2 | 500 | ... | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 4 | 160 | 6 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | | |
| ... | 2 | 500 | ... | 20 | 20 | 150 | 150 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | | |
| 24 | 325 | 3 | 750 | ... | 100 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 6 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | | |
| 4 | 75 | 3 | 750 | ... | 16 | 16 | 200 | 200 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | | |
| 6 | 91 | 6 | 1500 | ... | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 25 | 20 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | | |
| ... | 2 | 500 | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | | |
| ... | 1 | 200 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | | |
| 85 | 1151 | 42 | 10750 | 8 | 80 | 653 | 653 | 1725 | 1725 | 25 | 685 | 71 | 2215 | ... | ... | ... | 30499 | | |

the County of Kings, Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.

| Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alcwives or Gaspe- reau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Clams, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------|--------|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ cts. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 | 262 | 650 | ... | 2 | ... | 20 | 100 | ... | ... | 40 | 350 | 500 | ... | 1 | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 | 20 | 250 | ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 250 | 300 | ... | 2 | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 3 | | | |
| ... | ... | 81 | 116 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 30 | 400 | ... | ... | 50 | 400 | 700 | ... | 4 | | | |
| ... | ... | 71 | 51 | 75 | ... | 2 | ... | 25 | 300 | ... | ... | 20 | 450 | 750 | ... | 5 | | | |
| 35 | 600 | 150 | 75 | 1250 | ... | 4 | ... | 40 | 700 | ... | ... | 150 | 600 | 4500 | ... | 6 | | | |
| 8 | ... | ... | 20 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 400 | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 400 | ... | 7 | | | |
| 50 | ... | 20 | 50 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 375 | ... | ... | 10 | 350 | 2000 | ... | 8 | | | |
| 10 | ... | 10 | 30 | 520 | ... | 3 | ... | 40 | 400 | ... | ... | ... | 175 | 1200 | ... | 9 | | | |
| 15 | 700 | 5 | 60 | 300 | ... | 21 | ... | 15 | 300 | ... | ... | 25 | 800 | 4500 | ... | 10 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1000 | ... | 12 | ... | 20 | 500 | 1200 | 800 | ... | 100 | 1200 | ... | 11 | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 25 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | 12 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8000 | ... | 1500 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | | | |
| 118 | 1300 | 378 | 726 | 4525 | 8000 | 58 | 1500 | 574 | 4125 | 1200 | 800 | 295 | 4175 | 16800 | ... | ... | | | |
| 354 | 78 | 1134 | 2178 | 4525 | 8000 | 696 | 75 | 2439 | 50 | 4125 | 50 | 2400 | 24 | 88 | 50 | 8350 | 8400 | 76,417 | 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, for the
Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantities. | Value. | Total Value. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, fresh..... | lb. | 278,630 | 43,200 50 | 43,506 50 |
| " smoked..... | " | 1,840 | 306 00 | |
| Herring, salted..... | brls. | 56,513 | 237,194 00 | 389,462 80 |
| " fresh..... | lb. | 5,646,625 | 125,724 00 | |
| " smoked..... | " | 674,296 | 26,544 80 | 148,619 50 |
| Mackerel, fresh..... | " | 832,535 | 105,134 50 | |
| " salted..... | brls. | 2,899 | 43,485 00 | 1,162,035 40 |
| Lobsters, preserved in cans..... | lb. | 1,573,436 | 472,029 40 | |
| " fresh in shell..... | cwt. | 67,502 | 690,006 00 | 1,949,911 00 |
| Cod, dried..... | " | 416,038 | 1,942,259 00 | |
| " tongues and sounds..... | brls. | 812 | 7,652 00 | 449,628 65 |
| Haddock, fresh..... | lb. | 4,299,182 | 130,192 15 | |
| " smoked (finnans)..... | " | 1,937,775 | 117,765 50 | 242,885 00 |
| " dried..... | cwt. | 64,776 | 201,671 00 | |
| Hake, dried..... | " | 86,928 | 232,462 00 | 211,341 00 |
| " sounds..... | lb. | 51,990 | 10,433 00 | |
| Cusk..... | " | 71,500 | 1,430 00 | 90,242 50 |
| Pollack..... | cwt. | 78,736 | 211,341 00 | |
| Halibut..... | lb. | 865,443 | 16,132 70 | 12,536 00 |
| Trout..... | " | 100,822 | 2,786 00 | |
| Shad..... | brls. | 243 | 18,554 50 | 12,536 00 |
| Alewives..... | " | 5,554 | 4,205 50 | |
| Smelts..... | lb. | 126,650 | 5,489 00 | 19,544 00 |
| Bass..... | " | 4,925 | 10,189 00 | |
| Eels..... | brls. | 620 | 7,782 90 | 7,428 00 |
| Clams..... | " | 10,352 | 4,384 00 | |
| Squid..... | " | 2,507 | 31,505 00 | 81,117 00 |
| Flounders..... | lb. | 260,430 | 81,117 00 | |
| Swordfish..... | " | 61,900 | 30,873 00 | 46,606 50 |
| Tom Cod..... | " | 122,800 | 46,606 50 | |
| Mixed and coarse fish..... | brls. | 42,461 | 50 00 | 4,988,245 45 |
| Fish used as bait..... | " | 61,328 | 4,459,653 43 | |
| " used as fertilizer..... | " | 76,935 | 528,592 02 | |
| Fish oil..... | galls. | 158,473 | | |
| Seal skins..... | No. | 40 | | |
| Total for 1909..... | | | | 4,988,245 45 |
| " 1908..... | | | | 4,459,653 43 |
| Increase..... | | | | 528,592 02 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 3,
Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

| No. | Description. | Value. | Totals. |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 391 | Fishing vessels (14,161 tons)..... | 733,544 | |
| 7,240 | " boats..... | 396,344 | |
| | | | 1,129,888 |
| 19,061 | Gill nets (420,334 fathoms)..... | 162,704 | |
| 279 | Seines (28,395 fathoms)..... | 41,940 | |
| 145 | Trap nets..... | 46,525 | |
| 5,728 | Trawls..... | 89,221 | |
| 101 | Weirs..... | 24,250 | |
| 142 | Smelt nets..... | 1,865 | |
| 23,584 | Hand lines..... | 16,787 | |
| | | | 383,292 |
| 58 | Lobster canneries..... | 70,450 | |
| 246,695 | " traps..... | 229,285 | |
| | " cars, crates..... | 8,950 | |
| | | | 308,685 |
| 182 | Freezers and icehouses..... | 42,245 | |
| 2,463 | Smoke and fish houses..... | 217,921 | |
| 983 | Fishing piers and wharfs..... | 295,120 | |
| 88 | " tugs and snacks..... | 97,650 | |
| | | | 652,936 |
| | Total..... | | 2,474,801 |

STATEMENT of persons employed.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of men in vessels..... | 3,536 |
| " " boats..... | 8,164 |
| Persons employed in canneries, &c..... | 890 |
| Total..... | 12,590 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Fisheries of the whole Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantities. | Value. | | Total Value. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|------|--------------|
| | | | \$ | cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, fresh..... | lb. | 633,465 | 89,784 | 71 | |
| " preserved in cans | " | 1,872 | 280 | 80 | |
| " smoked and salted..... | " | 10,972 | 1,825 | 80 | |
| | | | | | 91,891 31 |
| Herring, salted..... | brls. | 129,172 | 564,159 | 50 | |
| " fresh..... | lb. | 9,687,790 | 166,135 | 65 | |
| " smoked and kippered..... | " | 755,971 | 42,879 | 80 | |
| | | | | | 773,174 95 |
| Mackerel, fresh | " | 2,968,710 | 318,752 | 00 | |
| " salted..... | brls. | 35,194 | 455,112 | 00 | |
| | | | | | 773,864 60 |
| Lobsters, preserved in cans..... | lb. | 3,794,422 | 1,138,325 | 20 | |
| " fresh in shell..... | cwt. | 81,960 | 771,298 | 00 | |
| | | | | | 1,909,623 20 |
| Cod, dried.... | " | 532,550 | 2,524,819 | 00 | |
| " fresh..... | lb. | 2,682,371 | 64,492 | 77 | |
| " tongues and sounds. | brls. | 1,068 | 10,038 | 00 | |
| | | | | | 2,599,349 77 |
| Haddock, fresh | lb. | 8,533,667 | 246,928 | 30 | |
| " smoked (finnans)..... | " | 2,386,775 | 143,145 | 50 | |
| " dried | cwt. | 103,746 | 338,066 | 00 | |
| | | | | | 728,139 80 |
| Hake, dried | " | 98,418 | 260,829 | 50 | |
| " sounds..... | lb. | 55,493 | 11,298 | 75 | |
| | | | | | 272,128 25 |
| Pollack..... | cwt. | 94,775 | | | 259,458 50 |
| Halibut. | lb. | 1,259,713 | | | 129,669 50 |
| Trout..... | " | 188,212 | | | 24,871 70 |
| Shad..... | brls. | 472 | | | 5,866 00 |
| Alewives..... | " | 9,850 | | | 34,495 00 |
| Smelts..... | lb. | 718,354 | | | 51,656 88 |
| Bass..... | " | 13,325 | | | 5,045 50 |
| Eels .. | brls. | 2,951 | | | 28,799 00 |
| Clams..... | " | 17,792 | | | 34,024 00 |
| Oysters..... | " | 1,716 | | | 10,296 00 |
| Squid..... | " | 10,991 | | | 38,013 00 |
| Swordfish..... | lb. | 146,611 | | | 13,695 77 |
| Flounders..... | " | 475,340 | | | 14,230 20 |
| Tom Cod..... | " | 209,800 | | | 6,556 00 |
| Mixed Fish..... | brls. | 47,269 | | | 41,126 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... | " | 88,557 | | | 121,960 50 |
| " used as fertilizer. | " | 95,850 | | | 40,330 00 |
| Fish oil..... | galls. | 247,530 | | | 72,330 48 |
| Seal skins..... | No. | 366 | | | 516 25 |
| Total for 1909 .. | | | | | 8,081,111 56 |
| " 1908..... | | | | | 8,009,838 93 |
| Increase..... | | | | | 71,272 63 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and of the capital invested in the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | Description. | Value. | Total Value. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 616 | Fishing vessels (18,242 tons) | 873,294 | |
| 16,102 | " boats | 669,317 | |
| | | | 1,542,611 |
| 73,345 | Gill nets (1,821,234 fathoms) | 605,214 | |
| 704 | Seines (163,799 fathoms) | 174,773 | |
| 311 | Trap nets | 107,370 | |
| 14,194 | Trawls | 140,916 | |
| 139 | Weirs | 25,895 | |
| 881 | Smelt nets | 10,128 | |
| 43,970 | Hand lines | 39,194 | |
| | | | 1,103,490 |
| 217 | Lobster canneries | 225,180 | |
| 692,465 | " traps | 512,145 | |
| | " cars, crates, &c. | 8,950 | |
| | | | 746,275 |
| 266 | Freezers and ice houses | 286,205 | |
| 5,753 | Smoke and fish houses | 553,344 | |
| 2,350 | Piers and wharfs | 620,079 | |
| 169 | Tugs and snacks | 162,905 | |
| | | | 1,622,533 |
| | Total | | 5,014,909 |

STATEMENT of persons employed.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of men in vessels | 4,575 |
| " " boats | 18,583 |
| Persons employed in canneries, &c. | 3,515 |
| Total | 26,673 |

APPENDIX No. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. *Inspector John F. Calder, Campbelllo.*

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. *Inspector, R. A. Chapman, Moncton.*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. *Inspector, H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.*

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

CAMPOBELLO, N.B., 1910

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the statistics of the different subdivisions.

I have to report a decrease in the value of the catch as compared with the previous year of \$51,347.15. The value of the catch for 1908-9 was \$1,374,792.40. The value of the catch for this year is \$1,323,445.25. I am pleased to report, however, that the decrease was not of such a character as to cause any alarm in regard to the future of the fisheries of this district. Owing to the poor condition of the market for dry hake, that branch was not prosecuted to any extent. And the decrease in the value of the hake fishery more than offsets the total decrease of the yield for the year. In 1908 the value of the dry hake was \$98,500. This year it is \$39,935; a difference of \$58,565, which is \$7,178.85 in excess of the total decrease of the fisheries of the district. I may say that at this writing and for the past few months the price of dry hake in the foreign markets has decidedly improved and there is every indication of the coming season being a very profitable one for this important fishery.

HERRING.

The season of 1909 was a very profitable one for the herring fishery, especially the smoked herring industry at Grand Manan. There were 3,617,000 pounds of smoked herring marketed against 1,493,000 in 1908. And of smoked herring that were prepared and sold as boneless there were 258,000 pounds this year against 103,000 pounds for the previous year. On account of the great increase in the product of this branch, prices were a little lower than in 1908, but the total value of the smoked herring industry for the season was \$134,320 against \$62,555 for 1908; an increase of more than 100 per cent. In salt herring sold in barrels there is also a substantial increase. This year we have an output of 3,603 barrels with 2,560 for 1908.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SARDINES.

The catch of sardine herring for 1909 was 37,761 barrels less than in 1908, the yield for 1908 being 286,254 barrels and 248,493 for 1909. This was a peculiar year for this fishery. The spring run was exceptionally large and the summer 'school' apparently was the equal of any other season and until the middle of September the catch, excepting in a few localities was all that could be desired. But after that it was complete failure, excepting a fair catch at Grand Manan. The sudden and almost complete disappearance of these fish is by many attributed to an extremely rainy period we had during the latter part of September. It poured for an entire week and the rivers and streams which empty into the bays were swollen very greatly and no doubt the great influx of fresh water was, in a large measure, the cause of the breaking up of the 'school.' The Canadian weir owners and the two unions with which most of them are affiliated deserve great praise for the successful efforts they have made towards getting a fair price for their product. The schedule of prices arranged for the coming season, viz., \$12 per hoghead until August 1st and \$6 for the remainder of the season is greatly in advance of any prices ever paid in the past. I may say that many weir owners are contracting their catch to the different American canners at the above mentioned prices and one or two complaints have come to me of boats representing the Canadian canners being denied fish at contracted weirs, although they were offering the same price as the Americans were paying. This grievance has not as yet assumed serious proportions and I am credibly informed that most of the contracting American owners have notified their boatmen to give a 'turn' to Canadian buyers. However, if the situation ever becomes acute, or if the Americans attempt to buy up all the fish and not give Canadian canners equal footing with them, I will recommend that it be made a stipulation in the licenses for herring weirs that Canadian canners, provided they offer the market price, have a preference on the fish.

There was also a large falling off in the amount of sardines canned in Charlotte county as compared with 1908. 4,899,000 cans were packed in 1908 and 3,569,300 during 1909. This shortage in the pack is to be accounted for by the supply of herring giving out so early in the season. At the present writing the Canadian market for this article is very buoyant and if there is a good run of herring, we will have a record pack for the year. All of the canners are striving to put up a first-class article and as a result they are finding greatly improved market conditions.

SALMON.

There was a large decrease in the catch of salmon for the year, 310,940 pounds being procured during 1908 and only 221,180 for 1909.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishery has been very successful during the past year. There was a slight increase in the canned product and an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the quantity sold alive. There were 7,180 cwts. of live lobsters exported during 1908-9 and 10,147 cwts. in 1909-10. This increase is in a great measure due to the extremely mild winter which we have enjoyed, the weather being so fine that fishermen could operate their traps nearly as regularly as they can during the spring months. However, even if the weather is to receive the credit for an increase of \$29,670 in the value of the yield of the live lobster industry, we have it demonstrated very plainly that the lobsters are in no immediate danger of extermination.

I hear from time to time complaints of Canadian fishermen selling their spawn lobsters to United States officials to be used in their hatcheries and as a means of removing that temptation from certain misguided fishermen and at the same time doing a lasting benefit to the industry, I would urgently recommend that a lobster hatchery be erected in the district.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

COD.

There is very little change to note in this fishery. There was a substantial increase in the amount dried and a large decrease in the quantity sold fresh. This shows that the run of summer cod, which are dried, was good, but that the winter catch, which are sold fresh, was very poor.

HAKE.

As already pointed out, there was a heavy decrease in the quantity of hake caught as compared with recent years. During 1908, 39,400 cwts. of hake were caught and only 15,974 in 1909. This decrease, however, is all due to the unsatisfactory state of the market, the prices for the greater part of the fishing season being so low that the fishermen abandoned this branch altogether.

HADDOCK.

In 1908, 1,547,700 pounds of haddock were sold fresh and 2,292,500 pounds during the past year. Most of these go to the Canadian market and the assistance granted by your department to the shippers has materially benefited the industry.

POLLOCK.

There was a decrease in the pollock fishery of 4,135 cwts. as compared with 1908; 30,565 cwts. were caught that year and 26,430 during 1909.

CLAMS.

23,268 barrels of clams were exported this year against 10,765 for 1908, an increase of over 50 per cent. But as 47,943 barrels were exported during 1907, I would class this as an average year for the clam industry.

ALEWIVES.

Again I have to report a decrease in the catch of alewives. The yield for 1908 was 10,150 barrels while that of this year was only 8,510 barrels.

VIOLATIONS.

1909 was a comparatively quiet year in so far as violations of the regulations for the protection of the fisheries were concerned. It is very gratifying to be able to report that no complaints of dynamiting pollock in Charlotte county were lodged during the season and I firmly believe that no dynamiting was done in that county. When we compare that record with the conditions which existed a few years ago, we have every reason to feel proud.

Mr. S. V. Skillin, Fishery Guardian at St. Martins, St. John county, reported to me complaints of dynamiting in the vicinity of Quaco Ledge. He boarded and frightened away one of the alleged operators. I had arranged to go with him and endeavour to capture the offenders, if they came back, but evidently they thought discretion the better part of valour and stayed away. As Quaco Ledge is nine miles from shore, it is a very difficult matter for a Fishery Guardian to effectually protect the fishing grounds around it and this off shore work will, in a large measure, have to be looked after by the cruiser *Curlew*.

In conclusion I may say that our fishermen have abundant faith in the future of their calling. Motor boats have almost completely displaced the old sail and row boats to the extent that we now possess as fine a fleet of fishing boats as any place in the world. Gasoline engines are also being used by the weir men in driving stakes, thus doing away with a lot of hard labour and greatly facilitating the building operations. The American cannery are compelled to pay good prices for our sardine herring,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the Canadian market for canned sardines is rapidly growing and the great influx of settlers into the Northwest is bound to provide new markets for all our fishery products. With the expectation of a good catch the prospects are exceedingly bright.

I desire to express my thanks to you and the officials of your department for your courteous treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CALDER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

Moncton, May 19th 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the fisheries for district No. 2 in the province of New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland and Albert together with the parish of Stanley in the county of York, and the parish of Aberdeen in the county of Carleton, for the fiscal year 1909-1910, and returns giving the products and value, by districts and counties, also an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of these fisheries.

These returns show an aggregate value of \$3,315,916 which is a few thousand dollars less than last year, but prices of several kinds of fish are made up considerably below those of previous years, and owing to low prices prevailing during 1908 some of the fisheries were not prosecuted quite as vigorously as during the two or three years previously when prices were very high.

The catch of the several kinds of fish do not vary much from last years except in

LOBSTERS.

The pack of these being upwards of six hundred thousand pounds (600,000 lbs.) less, which falling off appeared to be general all along our coasts.

SMELTS.

The total take was nearly two million (2,000,000 lbs.) pounds in excess of that of 1908-1909, and prices were never before so high, being about double what they have been some other years, and consequently many more licenses were issued than ever before.

CLAMS.

More were raked both of soft shell and quahaugs, prices being high and fishing good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

FREDERICTON, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my eighth annual report on the condition of fisheries in district No. 3. (inland,) province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10, together with statistics showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of fish, also the materials used and value of same in each district and county.

I find that the value of fish taken is practically the same as in 1908-9 while the value of what is classed as materials is considerably in excess of that returned for 1908-1909, but the increase is of a non-producing kind, costly club houses, but used exclusively by fishermen and their guests.

| | Value of fish. | Value of material. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1908-9 | \$37,394.50 | \$43,158.00 |
| 1909-10 | 36,954.00 | 59,018.00 |

A decrease in value of fish of \$440 50 and an added value of material of \$15,860. Before the close of the year your department directed me to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the prices for which the different kinds of fish sold in the several local markets.

This I did, and got, as nearly as possible an average price and find that the prices did not vary much from those used in making up my statistics for the year 1908-9.

While the conditions for salmon fishing were considered, and seem to have been very good in the lower section of the St. John river, particularly in Kings county, they were not so favourable in York county, as the previous year, on account of the heavy rains and many rises of water which has very much more effect in the upper part of the river.

Several who took out licenses, particularly in Carleton and Victoria counties, did not get a salmon throughout the season.

The water kept so high fish had no difficulty in reaching their spawning beds, which should help keep the future supply of salmon good.

Quite a quantity of fry was deposited in the Tobique waters last season and will, no doubt, result in much benefit.

SHAD.

There is nothing very encouraging respecting the condition of the shad fishery. While there was an increase of some thousands of pounds over the previous year's catch, the supply is altogether short of the demands of our local markets and fish not nearly as palatable have to be brought in to supply the demand.

Perhaps the increase last season is an indication of better things to come for shad fishermen and fish eaters.

ALEWIVES.

Alewives were not so plentiful as in 1908-9, at least not so many were taken. I believe because of the stormy weather and oily condition of the water the work was quite disagreeable and not prosecuted to such an extent as is the case some years. Those who prepare for the work and attend to it are fairly well remunerated for the short time they have to fish.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TROUT.

The catch of trout was about the same as last year.

One of the peculiarities about the benefit of having our lakes and streams well stocked with these game little fellows, is that most of the financial return does not go to the fishermen, but is distributed quite generally amongst all classes of citizens. Thousands of dollars are left in the province by foreigners who spend from a day or two to several weeks, about our beautiful lakes and streams.

Many more would come if they could be assured of good trout fishing.

PICKEREL.

The reported increase of pickerel is quite noticeable, about one-third.

The demand for this fish in the American market is good. They are shipped to Boston. We do not often find them offered for sale on our local markets.

BASS.

The bass fishery was a failure last season. Although of small account for a good many years, there were a few fish to be had in the Belleisle, but they seemed to have departed elsewhere last season.

STURGEON.

The catch of sturgeon was much better last season than in 1908-9.

I am satisfied that this fishery is gradually improving as it was reported to me several times last season, by persons accustomed to being about the St. John river, that they had heard sturgeon 'jumping' as their habit of leaping into the air and falling broadside on to the water again, is called.

This noise, or splash can be distinctly heard, in a calm night, (as it is always in the evening, or after dark, that they leap from the water,) for a half mile. Years ago I have heard thousands of them make the leap, fish eight feet long and weighing over two hundred pounds.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM FISHERY OFFICERS.

I have not any overseer in Kings county.

The special guardians report the results, generally, quite as good as for some years and in some cases more encouraging.

Overseer Bulyea for the southwestern section of Queens county reports the catch of shad considerably better and that of pickerel and alewives some better than in 1908-9.

Overseer Hetherington for the northeastern section reports that the fisheries have not been prosecuted so diligently on account of railway construction work, but, that fish of the different kinds seem as plentiful as usual. He urges a straight license fee of \$1 on all salmon nets, also a license fee of \$1 for all shad nets.

In Sunbury county the shad fishing seems to have been somewhat better and alewives not so plentiful.

Overseer McKay, York county, reports the general result of the season's fishing as somewhat below that of 1908-9. He considers the very rainy season responsible for this result. Salmon were very plentiful in the St. John river but were enabled to escape the nets on account of the very high water.

They seemed much scarcer than usual in the Southwest Miramichi, in York county, until the nets were removed from the tidal district, after which time large numbers got to the spawning beds.

He would like to have some provision made for the hatching of speckled trout spawn, now that the Provincial Government Hatchery on the Miramichi is closed.

He considers this fish much better than the sea trout for our lakes and streams. In Carleton county the season was about an average one.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In Victoria county the general result was about as usual.

I may state that Mr. T. F. Allen, the Superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, told me that on account of the very high water throughout the season, few fish were taken, until a few days before the season closed some splendid catches were made, and that he had never seen, in his experience of about twenty years on the Tobique, so many spawn fish, in fact, they had been seen up streams where he had never known them to ascend before.

This would indicate that this branch of the fishery is not being overdone, and that the protection is having considerable effect.

I expect to have a fishway put in the Big Magaguadavic Lake dam this season. This will be for the benefit of sportsmen who go after trout, as salmon do not get up the Magaguadavic river.

Having been instructed by you to examine the conditions of the Salmon river in Victoria county and report my impressions regarding the suitability of this stream as a breeding place for salmon, I, in company with overseer Leclair, did so, and made my report to your department. I expect to spend some days there this season and learn, if possible, whether salmon do go to the first dam, about three miles as reported.

There were a few infractions of the fishing regulations last season. Every case reported was attended to and with the exception of two, fines were imposed and collected, and I find that one prosecution usually convinces the violators that it is better to respect the law.

Several special angling permits were sold last season. Foreigners coming into New Brunswick do not strongly object to paying \$5 for the privilege of few days good trout fishing, but when they go home empty handed and \$5 less in the pocket, they register a kick.

There are many who come and stay the thirty days, or more, which exempts them from paying the fee, but they spend a lot of money for supplies, &c., and hiring guides.

Practically the whole of my district could be made very attractive to American fishermen by a systematic and persistent stocking of streams and lakes with speckled trout. It is well watered in every direction.

Thanking your officials for kindly treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the Counties of **Charlotte** and **St. John**, Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1909-10.

| FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Vessels. | | | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | | | Seines. | | Fish Factories. | | Trawls. | | Weirs. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlotte County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lepprean to Red Head..... | 15 | 230 | 7800 | 54 | 185 | 3930 | 208 | 89 | 2900 | 330 | 3500 | 6 | 60000 | 88 | 350 | 20 | 12500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Red Head to Letang..... | 7 | 80 | 2575 | 23 | 305 | 7625 | 323 | 92 | 3000 | 840 | 2040 | 3120 | ..... | 103 | 416 | 68 | 42870 | 24 | 240 | 280 | 70 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Letang to St. George..... | 1 | 13 | 600 | 2 | 322 | 9660 | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2000 | ..... | 42 | 210 | 100 | 50000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | St. George to St. Stephen..... | 63 | 1125 | 43000 | 200 | 170 | 31200 | 825 | 810 | 24250 | 8100 | 1 | 2500 | ..... | 60 | 1360 | 48 | 73200 | ..... | 1330 | 1330 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Grand Manan..... | 8 | 185 | 5700 | 24 | 261 | 23000 | 246 | 57 | 1765 | 690 | 33 | 1150 | 2525 | 126 | 2250 | 27 | 4370 | 7 | 85 | 710 | 355 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Campobello..... | 2 | 31 | 2000 | 16 | 316 | 6879 | 400 | 32 | 1023 | 350 | 100 | 2300 | 4700 | 50 | 400 | 100 | 45000 | 10 | 200 | 300 | 150 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | West Isles..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | St. George and vicinity..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals..... | | 96 | 1673 | 61675 | 319 | 1629 | 88894 | 1739 | 1114 | 33155 | 11520 | 392 | 13880 | 28945 | 13 | 85300 | 887 | 6856 | 427 | 258640 | 41 | 525 | 2675 | 1900 | | | | | | | |
| St. John County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. John Harbour..... | | | | 117 | 5800 | 220 | 530 | 124200 | 11400 | 17 | 850 | 900 | | | 29 | 6400 | 5 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Lepprean to Chance Harbour..... | 4 | 84 | 2000 | 20 | 29 | 1550 | 40 | 111 | 14400 | 1330 | 2 | 140 | 225 | | 15 | 325 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Chance Harbour to Mispec..... | 8 | 84 | 2500 | 12 | 131 | 12500 | 196 | 196 | 106240 | 15760 | 10 | 500 | 600 | | 45 | 1350 | 6 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Mispec to Tynewmonth Creek..... | 4 | 40 | 3200 | 27 | 22 | 264 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co., | 1 | 20 | 600 | 4 | 25 | 900 | 28 | 25 | 1250 | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 45 | 1 | 300 | ..... | 80 | 65 | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals..... | | 17 | 228 | 8300 | 63 | 324 | 21014 | 511 | 962 | 240000 | 29040 | 29 | 1490 | 1725 | | 66 | 1720 | 36 | 8700 | 5 | 60 | 90 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand totals..... | | 113 | 1901 | 69675 | 382 | 1953 | 109908 | 2250 | 1976 | 279245 | 40560 | 421 | 15370 | 30670 | 13 | 85300 | 933 | 8576 | 463 | 267340 | 46 | 585 | 2765 | 2030 | | | | | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURNS showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.—Continued.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|---------|--|
| | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers and Smacks. | | Scows and Pile Drivers. | | Value. | Number. | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Charlotte County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lepreau to Red Head | 1 | 4000 | 1300 | 1300 | 36 | 7 | 3400 | 6 | 1800 | 7 | 9000 | 16 | 8500 | 8 | 800 | 40,600 | 1 | |
| 2 | Red Head to Letang | | | 2400 | 2400 | 275 | | | 22 | 4300 | 22 | 8800 | 10 | 6600 | 80 | 4100 | 147,945 | 2 | |
| 3 | Letang to St. George | | | 934 | 470 | | | | 32 | 1525 | 16 | 1220 | 15 | 3300 | 34 | 1150 | 65,421 | 3 | |
| 4 | St. George to St. Stephen | | | 360 | 360 | 20 | 2 | 700 | 2 | 1100 | 1 | 500 | 17 | 4250 | 150 | 4720 | 79,630 | 4 | |
| 5 | Grand Manan | 2 | 5000 | 13800 | 13800 | | 1 | 500 | 419 | 13300 | 74 | 57000 | | | 48 | 4800 | 293,280 | 5 | |
| 6 | Campobello | 1 | 2500 | 1550 | 1160 | 11 | | | 92 | 2950 | 47 | 3200 | | | 23 | 315 | 49,100 | 6 | |
| 7 | West Isles | | | 800 | 750 | 30 | | | 43 | 1750 | 46 | 3000 | 1 | 1200 | 100 | 6900 | 84,279 | 7 | |
| 8 | St. George and vicinity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Totals | | 4 | 11500 | 21144 | 20240 | 392 | 10 | 4600 | 616 | 27015 | 213 | 75720 | 59 | 23850 | 443 | 22815 | 730,255 | | |
| <i>St. John County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. John Harbour | | | 220 | 220 | | 7 | 3500 | 34 | 24800 | 84 | 35000 | | | | | 88,080 | 1 | |
| 2 | Lepreau to Chance Harbour | | | 535 | 535 | | | | 9 | 1200 | 6 | 600 | | | | | 7,965 | 2 | |
| 3 | Chance Harbour to Miramichi | | | 300 | 240 | | 2 | 1000 | 26 | 2600 | 14 | 4200 | | | | | 427,50 | 3 | |
| 4 | Miramichi to Tynewood Creek | | | 2300 | 1840 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,309 | 4 | |
| 5 | Tynewood Creek to Albert Co. | | | 600 | 900 | | 1 | 100 | 10 | 200 | | | | | | | 3,460 | 5 | |
| Totals | | | | 3955 | 3735 | | 10 | 4600 | 79 | 28800 | 104 | 39800 | | | | | 147,564 | | |
| Grand totals | | 4 | 11500 | 25095 | 23975 | 392 | 20 | 9200 | 695 | 53815 | 317 | 115520 | 59 | 23850 | 443 | 22815 | 877,819 | | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, smoked, lb. | Herring, large, canned, cans. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Herring, prepared, boneless, lb. | Herring, kippered, canned, cans. | LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb. | LoBSTERS, fresh in Shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, fresh, lb. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Haddock, smoked in man haddies, lb. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. |
| <i>Charlotte County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lepreau to Red Head ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100000 | 32000 | ..... | 402500 | 23136 | 1500 | 375 | ..... | 747000 | 400 | ..... | 5760 | 7500 | 540 | 3000 | 1 |
| 2 | Red Head to Letang ..... | ..... | 58350 | 350 | 300000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1340 | 475 | 61500 | 101000 | ..... | ..... | 875 | 500 | 2490 | ..... | 2 |
| 3 | Letang to St. George. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9700 | 37000 | ..... | 2370 | ..... | 575 | 345 | 30300 | 412000 | 98 | 73000 | 424 | 500 | 80 | ..... | 3 |
| 4 | St. George to St. Stephen. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3530000 | 118000 | ..... | ..... | 2360 | 2925 | 5000 | 23000 | 90 | 12500 | 3200 | 3000 | 7540 | 5100 | 4 |
| 5 | Grand Manan ..... | ..... | 3225 | ..... | ..... | 18000 | 140000 | 9504 | ..... | 282 | 864 | ..... | 833500 | ..... | 20000 | 2145 | 2680 | 12545 | 5000 | 5 |
| 6 | Campobello ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 | 800 | ..... | 60000 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 65 | 3000 | ..... | 6 |
| 7 | West Isles ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 8 | St. George and Vicinity ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| | Totals. .... | ..... | 58350 | 3575 | 400700 | 3617000 | 258000 | 404970 | 32640 | 7132 | 5644 | 96800 | 2176500 | 588 | 105500 | 12504 | 14245 | 26195 | 13100 | |
| <i>St. John County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | St. John Harbour | 60000 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 46000 | ..... | ..... | 2270 | 2100 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 2 | Lepreau to Chance Harbour. | 28080 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 755 | 50 | 90000 | 70000 | ..... | ..... | 1200 | 1520 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 3 | Chance Harbour to Mispic. | 132400 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1430 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 4 | Mispic to Tynemouth Creek ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 540 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 5 | Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co. | 700 | ..... | 8 | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | 5 |
| | Totals | 221180 | 3000 | ..... | 28 | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3015 | 60 | 90000 | 116000 | ..... | ..... | 3470 | 3620 | 235 | ..... |  |
| | Grand Total. | 221180 | 3000 | 58350 | 3603 | 415700 | 3617000 | 404970 | 32640 | 10147 | 5704 | 186800 | 2925500 | 588 | 105500 | 15974 | 17865 | 26430 | 13100 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.—Continued.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | Dulse, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alwives or gaspereau, brls. | Scallops, canned, cans. | Eels, lb. | Sardines, canned, cans. | Sardines, brls. | Clams, shelled, galls. | Cockles, brls. | Pinnan haddies, cans. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Clams, canned, cans. | | | Clams, brls. | % cts. |
| Charlotte County—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Lepreau to Red Head..... | | 50 | 1000 | ..... | 44900 | ..... | 3163300 | 11048 | 2115 | ..... | 97700 | 50 | 1100 | 6600 | 456 | 90000 | 48000 | 52,913 50 | 1 | |
| 2 Red Head to L'Etang..... | | | 3100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36580 | 4920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 970 | 400 | 347500 | 4000 | 345,013 30 | 2 | |
| 3 L'Etang to St. George..... | | | 3200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56290 | ..... | ..... | 140 | ..... | ..... | 3940 | 300 | 2600 | 750 | 1706 | 78,848 00 | 3 | |
| 4 St. George to St. Stephen..... | | | | | | | 35000 | 56290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6150 | 5850 | 55200 | 10822 | 146,923 50 | 4 | |
| 5 Grand Manan..... | 102800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 495 | ..... | 10620 | 1110 | ..... | 280 | 269,533 00 | 5 | |
| 6 Campobello..... | | | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400000 | 18885 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1200 | 800 | 19200 | 1000 | 119,190 20 | 6 | |
| 7 West Isles..... | | | 10000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155,711 25 | 7 | |
| 8 St. George and Vicinity..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800 00 | 8 | |
| Totals..... | 102800 | 50 | 19300 | ..... | 44900 | ..... | 3569300 | 237343 | 2115 | 140 | 97700 | 555 | 5040 | 25840 | 13726 | 2825 | 511900 | 1,168,932 75 | 75 | |
| St. John County—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 St. John Harbour..... | | 700 | 8400 | 8000 | ..... | 325 | ..... | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,722 00 | 1 | |
| 2 Lepreau to Chance Harbour..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,303 00 | 2 | |
| 3 Chance Harbour to Miscpec..... | | 270 | ..... | 510 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 55,735 00 | 3 | |
| 4 Miscpec to Tynemouth Creek..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,510 00 | 4 | |
| 5 Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,223 50 | 5 | |
| Totals..... | | 970 | 8400 | 8510 | ..... | 325 | ..... | 11150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1820 | 600 | ..... | ..... | 154,493 50 | 50 | |
| Grand Total..... | 102800 | 1020 | 27700 | 8510 | 44900 | 325 | 3569300 | 248493 | 2115 | 140 | 97700 | 555 | 5040 | 27650 | 14326 | 2825 | 511900 | 1,323,445 25 | 25 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 1, of the Province of New Brunswick, for the season 1909-1910.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Prices. | | Total Value. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------|------|
| | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Cod, dried..... cwt. | 5,704 | 4 | 50 | 25,688 | 00 |
| " fresh or green..... lbs. | 186,800 | | 03 | 5,604 | 00 |
| Haddock, dried..... cwt. | 588 | 2 | 50 | 1,470 | 00 |
| " fresh..... lbs. | 2,292,500 | | 02½ | 57,312 | 50 |
| " smoked (finnan haddies)..... " | 105,500 | | 06 | 6,330 | 00 |
| Hake, dried..... cwt. | 15,974 | 2 | 50 | 39,935 | 00 |
| " sounds..... lbs. | 17,865 | | 25 | 4,466 | 25 |
| Pollack, dried..... cwt. | 26,430 | 2 | 50 | 66,075 | 00 |
| Halibut..... lbs. | 13,100 | | 10 | 1,310 | 00 |
| Salmon fresh or frozen..... " | 221,180 | | 15 | 33,177 | 00 |
| " smoked..... " | 3,000 | | 20 | 600 | 00 |
| Haddies, canned..... cans. | 97,700 | | 10 | 9,770 | 00 |
| Smelts..... lbs. | 27,700 | | 08 | 2,216 | 00 |
| Dulse..... " | 102,800 | | 06 | 6,168 | 00 |
| Herring, salted..... brls. | 3,603 | 4 | 50 | 16,213 | 50 |
| " fresh or frozen..... lbs. | 415,700 | | 01 | 4,157 | 00 |
| " smoked..... " | 3,617,000 | | 03 | 108,510 | 00 |
| " kippered, canned..... cans. | 404,970 | | 10 | 40,497 | 00 |
| Sardines, preserved in cans..... " | 3,569,300 | | 05 | 178,465 | 00 |
| " fresh or salted..... brls. | 248,493 | 1 | 50 | 372,739 | 50 |
| Shad, salted..... " | 1,020 | 10 | 00 | 10,200 | 00 |
| Alewives..... " | 8,510 | 5 | 00 | 42,550 | 00 |
| Scallops, canned..... cans. | 44,900 | | 10 | 4,490 | 00 |
| Eels, fresh..... brls. | 325 | 10 | 00 | 3,250 | 00 |
| Clams, shelled..... galls. | 2,115 | | 50 | 1,057 | 50 |
| Herring, smoked, boneless..... lbs. | 258,000 | | 10 | 25,800 | 00 |
| " large, canned..... cans. | 58,350 | | 10 | 5,835 | 00 |
| Cockles..... brls. | 140 | 5 | 00 | 700 | 00 |
| Lobsters, preserved in cans..... lbs. | 32,640 | | 30 | 9,792 | 00 |
| " alive or fresh..... cwt. | 10,147 | 10 | 00 | 101,470 | 00 |
| Clams, canned..... cans. | 511,900 | | 10 | 51,190 | 00 |
| Clams, quahaugs, &c..... brls. | 23,268 | 2 | 00 | 46,536 | 00 |
| Squid..... " | 555 | 4 | 00 | 2,220 | 00 |
| Coarse and mixed fish..... " | 5,040 | 1 | 00 | 5,040 | 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... " | 14,326 | 1 | 50 | 21,489 | 00 |
| Fish as fertilizer..... " | 2,825 | 1 | 00 | 2,825 | 00 |
| Fish oil, of all kinds..... galls. | 27,660 | | 30 | 8,298 | 00 |
| Total value for the year | | | | 1,323,445 | 25 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Weirs, Fishhouses, &c., used in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

| Number | Material. | Value. | Number | Material. | Value. |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|
| | | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. |
| 113 | Fishing vessels (1901 tons) . . . | 69,975 00 | 4 | Lobster canneries. | 11,500 00 |
| 1953 | Fishing boats. | 109,908 00 | 25095 | Lobster traps | 23,975 00 |
| 1976 | Gill nets (279,245 fathoms) . . . | 40,560 00 | 20 | Freezers and icehouses | 9,200 00 |
| 421 | Seines (15,370 fathoms). | 30,670 00 | 695 | Smoke and fishhouses. | 55,815 00 |
| 13 | Fish factories. | 85,500 00 | 317 | Piers and wharfs. | 115,520 00 |
| 953 | Trawls. | 8,576 00 | 59 | Tugs, steamers and smacks. | 23,850 00 |
| 463 | Weirs. | 267,340 00 | 443 | Pile drivers and scows. | 22,815 00 |
| 46 | Smelts nets. | 585 00 | | Total value of material. | 877,819 00 |
| 2765 | Hand lines. | 2,030 00 | | | |

Number of persons employed in 1909-10 :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Men in vessels. | 382 |
| Men in boats | 2,250 |
| Persons in canneries and fishhouses | 392 |
| Total. | 3,024 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantities and Value of all Fishing Materials, in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Shanties. | | Bass Nets. | | Trawls. | | Wiers. | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total Fishermen. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| <i>Restigouche County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Above Dalhousie..... | 1 | 26 | 500 | 4 | 45 | 700 | 50 | 40 | 12000 | 8500 | 80 | 1600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Below Dalhousie..... | | | | | 214 | 3600 | 388 | 170 | 21000 | 20000 | 30 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals..... | 1 | 26 | 500 | 4 | 259 | 4300 | 438 | 210 | 33000 | 28500 | 110 | 2200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>Gloucester County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Beresford and part of Bathurst..... | 1 | 10 | 400 | 3 | 460 | 11000 | 910 | 560 | 41500 | 20800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Caracquet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst..... | 146 | 1880 | 62000 | 590 | 660 | 18000 | 1400 | 2300 | 81000 | 50000 | 40 | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland..... | 22 | 260 | 8500 | 92 | 350 | 9800 | 600 | 4000 | 16500 | 16500 | 82 | 1600 | 10 | 50 | 40 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Shippigan and Miscou islands..... | 73 | 960 | 36000 | 320 | 397 | 15000 | 810 | 1500 | 51000 | 17000 | 50 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 170 | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals..... | 242 | 3110 | 106900 | 1005 | 1867 | 53800 | 3720 | 8360 | 288500 | 104300 | 172 | 3400 | 10 | 50 | 480 | 2650 | ..... | ..... |
| <i>Northumberland County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Negouac and vicinity..... | 3 | 33 | 2250 | 12 | 260 | 7000 | 350 | 550 | 42000 | 40000 | 125 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Bay du Vin and vicinity..... | 6 | 65 | 2800 | 18 | 210 | 10000 | 550 | 800 | 75000 | 65000 | 310 | 6200 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Chatham and vicinity..... | 1 | 10 | 300 | 3 | 165 | 4000 | 200 | 460 | 30000 | 26000 | 406 | 8000 | 30 | 180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers..... |  |  |  | ..... | 150 | 2700 | 180 | 375 | 24000 | 13000 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 1400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals..... | 10 | 108 | 5300 | 33 | 785 | 23700 | 1280 | 2185 | 171000 | 144000 | 835 | 16700 | 260 | 1580 | 11 | 300 | ..... | ..... |
| <i>Kent County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Richibucto, St. Louis, &c..... | 8 | 83 | 3500 | 27 | 264 | 17100 | 524 | 5160 | 83000 | 25000 | 160 | 3200 | 20 | 150 | 11 | 300 | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Buctouche, St. Mary's, &c..... |  |  |  | ..... | 570 | 20800 | 950 | 2400 | 52000 | 15000 | 51 | 1100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantities and Value of all Fishing Materials, in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10—Continued.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | Whole Fishing Gear. | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Snelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in canneries. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. |
| 1 | Restigouche County. | 116 | 5800 | 100 | 40 | | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 8000 | | | | | 3 | 1300 | 26,040 | 00 | |
| 2 | | 44 | 3300 | | | 2 | 2600 | 5100 | 5000 | 50 | 7 | 10000 | 4 | 90 | 1 | 200 | 2 | 2000 | 48,700 | 00 |
| | | 160 | 9100 | 100 | 40 | 2 | 2600 | 5200 | 5100 | 50 | 9 | 18000 | 4 | 900 | 1 | 200 | 5 | 3200 | 74,740 | 00 |
| | Totals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gloucester County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Beresford and part of Bathurst. | | | 370 | 300 | 4 | 2500 | 9300 | 9000 | 180 | 10 | 3000 | 60 | 600 | | | | | 47,600 | 00 |
| 4 | | | | 6000 | 2000 | 19 | 11000 | 25000 | 24000 | 560 | 30 | 6000 | 41 | 10000 | 5 | 3000 | 38 | 3000 | 197,400 | 00 |
| 5 | | 105 | 7800 | 600 | 500 | 9 | 12000 | 20000 | 18000 | 360 | 9 | 9000 | 10 | 3000 | 4 | 2000 | 2 | 6000 | 94,950 | 00 |
| 6 | | 170 | 3800 | 1200 | 800 | 37 | 32000 | 56000 | 55000 | 1050 | 3 | 4000 | 30 | 8000 | 2 | 2800 | 2 | 1600 | 177,850 | 00 |
| | | 75 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Totals | 350 | 17600 | 4770 | 3600 | 69 | 57500 | 110300 | 106000 | 2090 | 52 | 22000 | 141 | 21600 | 11 | 7800 | 42 | 10600 | 517,800 | 00 |
| | Northumberland County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Neguac and vicinity. | 200 | 20000 | 150 | 100 | 8 | 6200 | 12000 | 11000 | 200 | 6 | 4000 | 20 | 2000 | | | 8 | 2000 | 97,100 | 00 |
| 8 | | 400 | 30000 | 120 | 80 | 3 | 4500 | 9000 | 9000 | 160 | 8 | 3200 | 2 | 100 | | | | 131,080 | 00 | |
| 9 | | 545 | 41000 | 30 | 30 | | | | | 25 | 15000 | 65 | 9500 | | | 10 | 4000 | 108,010 | 00 | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 2300 | 30 | 600 | | | | | 20,000 | 00 | |
| | Totals | 1145 | 91000 | 300 | 210 | 11 | 10700 | 21000 | 20000 | 360 | 49 | 24500 | 117 | 12200 | | | 18 | 6000 | 356,190 | 00 |
| | Kent County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Richibucto, St. Louis, &c. | 328 | 14100 | 600 | 300 | 13 | 6000 | 21300 | 20000 | 220 | 18 | 13000 | 4 | 280 | 13 | 5000 | 1 | 2500 | 110,430 | 00 |
| 12 | Buctouche, St. Mary's, &c. | 253 | 12000 | 400 | 200 | 25 | 7500 | 22000 | 21000 | 310 | 5 | 5000 | 10 | 1000 | | | | 83,600 | 00 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|--------|------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|--------------|---------------|
| 13 Parish of Dundas | 80 | 4200 | 120 | 60 | 6 | 2400 | 10500 | 10000 | 120 | 1 | 300 | 6 | 800 | 5000 | 1 | 2500 | 34,160 00 13 | |
| Totals | 661 | 30300 | 1120 | 560 | 44 | 15500 | 53800 | 51000 | 650 | 24 | 18300 | 20 | 2080 | 13 | 5000 | 1 | 2500 | 228,190 00 |
| Westmorland County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Shediac, Moncton, &c. | 166 | 8500 | 100 | 40 | 29 | 6000 | 32000 | 30000 | 750 | 1 | 1000 | 20 | 4000 | 3000 | 7 | 2500 | 86,340 00 14 | |
| 15 Beaufort | 70 | 2500 | 100 | 40 | 30 | 12000 | 65000 | 60000 | 1310 | 34 | 5000 | 60 | 4000 | 4 | 3000 | 7 | 2500 | 118,740 00 15 |
| 16 Sackville and Westmorland | 50 | 1700 | 100 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 600 | 100 | 5000 | 10 | 2000 | 2 | 1000 | 19,230 00 16 |
| 17 Dorchester | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 4,600 00 17 | |
| Totals | 286 | 12500 | 300 | 110 | 59 | 18000 | 97000 | 90000 | 2060 | 65 | 6600 | 190 | 13200 | 14 | 5000 | 9 | 3500 | 228,910 00 |
| 18 Albert County | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 3,800 00 18 | |
| Grand totals | 2602 | 100500 | 6530 | 4520 | 185 | 104700 | 287800 | 272600 | 5210 | 199 | 89400 | 475 | 50130 | 39 | 18000 | 75 | 25000 | 1,409,630 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10.

| Number. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | |
| <i>Restigouche County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Above Dalhousie. | 122700 | ... | ... | 1300 | 126000 | ... | ... | ... | 28280 | 50 | 185 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 4000 |
| 2 Below Dalhousie. | 152500 | 3000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28280 | 1215 | 185 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 4030 |
| Totals. | 375200 | 3000 | ... | 1300 | 126000 | ... | ... | ... | 28280 | 1265 | 185 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 8030 |
| <i>Gloucester County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Beresford and part of Bathurst. | 92800 | 400 | 600 | 13000 | 120000 | 2000 | 2000 | ... | 10400 | 200 | 3000 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 10000 |
| 4 Caraquet, New Brandon and part of Bathurst. | 270000 | ... | ... | 33000 | 320000 | ... | 15000 | ... | 92640 | 510 | 39000 | 200 | 1000 | 2200 | 3000 | 72000 | 8000 | |
| 5 Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland. | 78000 | 2000 | ... | 12000 | 50000 | ... | 30000 | ... | 103400 | 300 | 8500 | 40 | 2000 | 100 | ... | 10000 | 5000 | |
| 6 Shippigan and Miscou islands. | 300 | 1000 | ... | 17000 | 100000 | ... | 24000 | 20 | 51240 | 120 | 21000 | 100 | 500 | 1600 | 2000 | 14000 | 500 | |
| Totals. | 443800 | 3400 | 600 | 75000 | 590000 | 2000 | 71000 | 20 | 718840 | 1130 | 71000 | 340 | 3500 | 4100 | 5000 | 96000 | 23500 | |
| <i>Northumberland County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Neguac and vicinity. | 65000 | ... | ... | 7000 | 60000 | 2000 | 2500 | ... | 169100 | 125 | 1550 | ... | 1000 | 100 | ... | 2000 | 6000 | |
| 8 Bay du Vin and vicinity. | 148000 | ... | ... | 3500 | 50000 | 2000 | 125000 | 100 | 60000 | 160 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 | 600 | 1000 | 1200 | |
| 9 Chatham and vicinity. | 81000 | ... | ... | 150 | 4000 | ... | 1500 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 250 | 20 | ... | ... | 4000 | |
| 10 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers. | 98000 | ... | 5000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22000 | |
| Totals. | 390000 | ... | 5000 | 10650 | 114000 | 4000 | 129000 | 100 | 220100 | 285 | 2200 | ... | 1250 | 620 | 600 | 3000 | 33200 | |
| <i>Kent County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Richibucto, St. Louis, &c. | 110400 | 300 | ... | 5800 | 560000 | ... | 167000 | 126 | 196200 | 162 | 1180 | ... | 460 | 1640 | 2000 | 1400 | 7500 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Peels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Clams, brls. | Flounders, lb. | Tom Cod or frost fish, lb. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, gall. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, number. | | |
| <i>Restigouche County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Above Dalhousie. | ... | 241700 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 40000 | 10000 | ... | 45 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 44275 1 | |
| 2 | Below Dalhousie. | ... | 160000 | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | 21200 | 13500 | ... | ... | 30 | 150 | 700 | ... | 63053 2 | |
| Totals. | | ... | 401700 | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | 61200 | 23500 | ... | 45 | 30 | 170 | 700 | ... | 107328 | |
| <i>Gloucester County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Beresford and part of Bathurst. | ... | 5000 | ... | 1000 | 20 | ... | 2600 | 15000 | 5000 | 5 | 180 | 300 | 2000 | 25000 | 8 | 112500 3 | |
| 4 | Caracquet, New Brandon and part of Bathurst. | 40 | 380000 | ... | 10000 | 210 | 600 | 4500 | 42000 | 160000 | 410 | 750 | 16000 | 11000 | 38000 | 24 | 494129 4 | |
| 5 | Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland. | 60 | 475000 | 500 | 8000 | 180 | 30 | 10000 | 5000 | 15000 | 60 | 900 | 2000 | 4000 | 15000 | 24 | 248020 5 | |
| 6 | Shippigan and Misow islands. | ... | 320000 | ... | 6000 | 110 | 40 | 1800 | 26000 | 30000 | 100 | 400 | 9000 | 14000 | 25000 | 52 | 398655 6 | |
| Totals. | | 100 | 1180000 | 500 | 25000 | 520 | 670 | 18900 | 82000 | 210000 | 575 | 2230 | 27300 | 31000 | 103000 | 108 | 1253304 | |
| <i>Northumberland County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Neguaque and vicinity. | 200 | 800000 | 200 | 10000 | 100 | 5000 | 2200 | 25000 | 100000 | ... | ... | 60 | 2000 | 5000 | ... | 228713 7 | |
| 8 | Bay du Vin and vicinity. | 145 | 1000000 | 500 | 5000 | 160 | 8500 | 200 | 100000 | 40000 | ... | 2000 | 40 | 3000 | 30000 | ... | 257422 8 | |
| 9 | Chatham and vicinity. | 650 | 1300000 | 390 | 20000 | 50 | 1200 | ... | 200000 | 1200000 | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 400 | ... | 188780 9 | |
| 10 | Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers. | 700 | 20000 | 1500 | 110000 | 570 | ... | ... | ... | 82000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49490 10 | |
| Totals. | | 1695 | 3120000 | 2590 | 145000 | 880 | 14700 | 2400 | 325000 | 1422000 | ... | 2000 | 100 | 5300 | 35400 | ... | 724405 | |
| <i>Kent County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Richibucto, St. Louis, &c. | 77 | 992000 | 750 | 23000 | 510 | 290 | 135 | 34000 | 48500 | 110 | 190 | 800 | 3400 | 4800 | 8 | 290055 11 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| 12 Buctouche, St. Mary's, &c. .... | ..... | 510000 | 560 | 2000 | 200 | 1650 | 5600 | 10000 | 20000 | 800 | 4800 | 15000 | 190885 |
| 13 Parish of Dundas. | .. | 130000 | 300 | 2000 | 150 | 1120 | 7000 | 12000 | 10000 | 400 | 1800 | 12000 | 103030 |
| Totals. | 77 | 1632000 | 1610 | 27000 | 860 | 3060 | 12735 | 56000 | 78500 | 1101300 | 10000 | 31800 | 553970 |
| <i>Westmorland County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Shediac, Moncton, &c. | 40 | 380000 | 200 | 3500 | 100 | 410 | 2800 | 10000 | 30000 | 800 | 14000 | 65000 | 258670 |
| 15 Botsford. | 20 | 420000 | 200 | 1800 | 75 | 350 | 1400 | ..... | 12000 | ..... | 28000 | 30000 | 338880 |
| 16 Sackville and Westmorland. | 175 | 100000 | 0180 | 2000 | 75 | 150 | 1000 | 12000 | 10000 | ..... | 4000 | 8000 | 57424 |
| 17 Dorchester. | 1029 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14480 |
| Totals. | 1255 | 900000 | 680 | 7300 | 372 | 910 | 5200 | 22000 | 62000 | 900 | 46000 | 109000 | 669564 |
| 18 Albert County. | 100 | 5000 | ..... | 500 | 70 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 35000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8515 |
| Grand totals. | 3227 | 7238700 | 5280 | 204800 | 2779 | 10340 | 39285 | 546200 | 1831000 | 6856565 | 28230 | 92470 | 3315916 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick,
for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantities. | Price. | | Value. | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
| | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Salmon, fresh..... | lb. | 1,243,900 | 0 15 | 186,585 | 00 |
| " preserved in cans..... | " | 6,700 | 0 15 | 1,005 | 00 |
| " smoked..... | " | 5,600 | 0 15 | 840 | 00 |
| Herring, salted..... | brls. | 138,900 | 4 00 | 555,600 | 00 |
| " fresh..... | lb. | 2,130,000 | 0 01 | 21,300 | 00 |
| " smoked..... | " | 2,111,000 | 0 02 | 42,220 | 00 |
| Mackerel, fresh..... | " | 382,200 | 0 12 | 45,864 | 00 |
| " salted..... | brls. | 246 | 15 00 | 3,690 | 00 |
| Lobsters, preserved..... | cans. | 2,047,020 | 0 30 | 614,106 | 00 |
| " in shell..... | cwt. | 8,942 | 5 00 | 44,710 | 00 |
| Cod, dried..... | " | 75,750 | 4 00 | 303,000 | 00 |
| " tongues and sounds..... | brls. | 340 | 10 00 | 3,400 | 00 |
| Haddock, dried..... | cwt. | 5,210 | 3 00 | 15,630 | 00 |
| Hake..... | " | 6,685 | 2 00 | 13,370 | 00 |
| " sounds..... | lb. | 7,750 | 0 50 | 3,875 | 00 |
| Halibut..... | " | 100,400 | 0 10 | 10,040 | 00 |
| Trout..... | " | 120,300 | 0 10 | 12,030 | 00 |
| Shad..... | brls. | 3,227 | 10 00 | 32,270 | 00 |
| Smelts..... | lb. | 7,238,760 | 0 10 | 723,870 | 00 |
| Alewives..... | brls. | 5,280 | 3 00 | 15,840 | 00 |
| Bass..... | lb. | 204,800 | 0 10 | 20,480 | 00 |
| Eels..... | brls. | 2,779 | 10 00 | 27,790 | 00 |
| Oysters..... | " | 19,340 | 6 00 | 116,040 | 00 |
| Clams..... | " | 39,285 | 4 00 | 157,140 | 00 |
| Flounders..... | lb. | 546,200 | 0 01 | 5,462 | 00 |
| Frost fish (tom cod)..... | " | 1,831,000 | 0 02 | 36,620 | 00 |
| Squid..... | brls. | 685 | 4 00 | 2,740 | 00 |
| Coarse fish..... | " | 6,565 | 2 00 | 13,130 | 00 |
| Fish oil..... | galls. | 28,230 | 0 30 | 8,469 | 00 |
| " as bait..... | brls. | 92,470 | 1 50 | 138,705 | 00 |
| " as fertilizer..... | " | 279,900 | 0 50 | 139,950 | 00 |
| Seal skins..... | No. | 116 | 1 25 | 145 | 00 |
| Total..... | | | | 3,315,916 | 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries
in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, in the Year 1909-10.

| Materials. | Values. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|-----------|------|
| | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| 261 fishing vessels (3,327 tons)..... | 116,200 | | | |
| 5,520 fishing boats..... | 172,900 | | | |
| 757,900 fathoms gill nets..... | 360,000 | | | |
| 502 trawls..... | 3,250 | | | |
| 290 bass nets..... | 1,780 | | | |
| 2,602 smelt nets..... | 160,500 | | | |
| 6,590 hand lines..... | 4,520 | | | |
| 8 weirs..... | 350 | | | |
| | | | 819,500 | |
| 185 lobster canneries..... | 104,700 | | | |
| 287,800 lobster traps..... | 272,600 | | | |
| | | | 377,300 | |
| 190 freezers and ice houses..... | 89,400 | | | |
| 475 fish and smoke houses..... | 50,130 | | | |
| 39 piers and wharfs..... | 18,000 | | | |
| 75 tugs and smacks..... | 25,900 | | | |
| 1,471 smelt shanties..... | 29,400 | | | |
| | | | 212,830 | |
| Total..... | | | 1,409,630 | |

STATEMENT of the number of persons employed—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| In vessels..... | 1,069 |
| In boats..... | 9,907 |
| In canneries, &c..... | 5,210 |
| Total..... | 16,186 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Carleton County.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----------|----|
| 10 North of St. John River | 5 | 50 | 10 | 45 | 900 | 450 | 100 | 400 | 450 00 | 10 |
| 11 St. John River and South | 45 | 450 | 60 | 45 | 900 | 450 | 100 | 200 | 1,100 00 | 11 |
| Totals | 50 | 500 | 70 | 45 | 900 | 450 | 200 | 600 | 1,550 00 | |
| <i>Victoria County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 St. John River | 10 | 100 | 10 | 7 | 140 | 70 | 20 | 40 | 210 00 | 12 |
| 13 Tobique River and Lakes | 30 | 700 | 40 | | | | 65 | 650 | 4,650 00 | 13 |
| 14 East of Madawaska River | 145 | 1025 | 285 | | | | 370 | 500 | 1,585 00 | 14 |
| 15 West | 97 | 485 | 120 | | | | 153 | 113 | 598 00 | 15 |
| Totals | 282 | 2310 | 455 | 7 | 140 | 70 | 608 | 1363 | 7,043 00 | |
| Grand totals | 44 | 10070 | 1209 | 1790 | 45110 | 20260 | 2333 | 5113 | 59,018 00 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Carlton County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 East of St. John River..... | 3000 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 5000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 510 00 10 | |
| 11 St. John River and West..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 795 00 11 | |
| Totals..... | 3000 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 7000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,305 00 | |
| <i>Victoria County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 St. John River district..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 10 | 447 00 12 | |
| 13 Tobique River and Lakes..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1,100 00 13 | |
| 14 East of Madawaska River..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 875 00 14 | |
| 15 West of Madawaska River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 670 00 15 | |
| Totals..... | 3650 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 98 | 3,153 00 | |
| Grand Totals..... | 46710 | 71060 | 110 | 2000 | 81000 | 100 | 63300 | 26050 | 1560 | 12310 | 80 | 2500 | 338 | 36,954 00 |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3 of the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the season 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Prices. | | Value. |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| | | \$ | cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, fresh..... | Lb. 46,710 | 0 | 18 | 8,407 80 |
| Trout (all kinds)..... | " 81,000 | 0 | 10 | 8,100 00 |
| Whitefish..... | " 2,000 | 0 | 15 | 300 00 |
| Smelts..... | " 2,500 | 0 | 07 | 175 00 |
| Shad, fresh..... | " 71,060 | 0 | 07 | 4,974 20 |
| " salted..... | Brls. 110 | 12 | 00 | 1,320 00 |
| Alewives, salted..... | " 1,500 | 3 | 00 | 4,680 00 |
| " fresh or smoked..... | Lb. 26,050 | 0 | 02 | 521 00 |
| Eels, salted..... | Brls. 80 | 10 | 00 | 800 00 |
| Perch..... | Lb. 2,500 | 0 | 04 | 100 00 |
| Pickarel..... | " 63,300 | 0 | 08 | 5,064 00 |
| Sea Bass..... | " 100 | 0 | 10 | 10 00 |
| Sturgeon..... | " 12,310 | 0 | 10 | 1,231 00 |
| " caviare..... | " 595 | 1 | 00 | 595 00 |
| Coarse and mixed fish..... | Brls. 338 | 2 | 00 | 676 00 |
| | | | | 36,954 00 |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., used in the Fisheries in District No. 3, **New Brunswick**, during the year 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. |
|--|---------|-----------|
| | | \$ cts. |
| Vessels (tonnage 45)..... | 4 | 1,400 00 |
| Boats..... | 941 | 10,070 00 |
| Gill nets (fathoms 45,100)..... | 1,790 | 20,260 00 |
| Hand lines..... | 2,333 | 5,113 00 |
| Eel traps..... | 60 | 60 00 |
| Smoke, ice, and Club Fishing Houses..... | 177 | 22,115 00 |
| Total..... | | 59,018 00 |

Number of men employed, 1,217.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of New Brunswick for the year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantities. | Value. | | Total Value. | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|------|--------------|------|
| | | § | cts. | § | cts. |
| Salmon, fresh | Lb. 1,511,790 | 228,169 | 80 | | |
| " smoked | " 8,600 | 1,440 | 00 | | |
| " preserved in cans | " 6,700 | 1,005 | 00 | 230,614 | 80 |
| Herring, salted | Brls. 142,503 | 571,813 | 50 | | |
| " fresh | Lb. 2,545,706 | 25,457 | 00 | | |
| " smoked, kippered and boneless | " 6,449,320 | 222,862 | 00 | 820,132 | 50 |
| Mackerel, fresh | " 382,200 | 45,864 | 00 | | |
| " salted | Brls. 246 | 3,690 | 00 | 49,554 | 00 |
| LoBSTERS, preserved in cans | Lb. 2,079,660 | 623,898 | 00 | | |
| " fresh in shell | Cwt. 19,089 | 146,180 | 00 | 770,078 | 00 |
| Cod, dried | " 81,454 | 328,688 | 00 | | |
| " fresh | Lb. 186,800 | 5,604 | 00 | | |
| " tongues and sounds | Brls. 340 | 3,400 | 00 | 337,692 | 00 |
| Haddock, fresh | Lb. 2,292,500 | 57,312 | 00 | | |
| " dried | Cwt. 5,798 | 17,100 | 00 | | |
| " smoked and canned | Lb. 203,200 | 16,100 | 00 | 90,512 | 00 |
| Hake, dried | Cwt. 22,659 | 53,305 | 00 | | |
| " sounds | Lb. 25,615 | 8,341 | 25 | 61,646 | 25 |
| Pollock, dried | Cwt. 26,430 | | | 66,075 | 00 |
| Halibut | Lb. 113,500 | | | 11,350 | 00 |
| Trout | " 201,300 | | | 20,130 | 00 |
| Shad, fresh and salted | Brls. 4,712 | | | 48,764 | 20 |
| Smelts | Lb. 7,268,900 | | | 726,261 | 00 |
| Alewives, fresh and salted | Brls. 15,480 | | | 63,591 | 00 |
| Bass | Lb. 204,900 | | | 20,490 | 00 |
| Eels | Brls. 3,184 | | | 31,840 | 00 |
| Whitefish | Lb. 2,000 | | | 300 | 00 |
| Pickarel | " 63,300 | | | 5,064 | 00 |
| Sturgeon | " 12,310 | 1,231 | 00 | | |
| " caviare | " 595 | 595 | 00 | 1,826 | 00 |
| Sardines | Brls. 248,493 | 372,739 | 00 | | |
| " canned | Lb. 3,569,300 | 178,465 | 00 | 551,204 | 00 |
| Flounders | " 546,200 | | | 5,462 | 00 |
| Tom-cod, (frost fish) | " 1,831,000 | | | 36,620 | 00 |
| Perch | " 2,506 | | | 100 | 00 |
| Squid | Brls. 1,240 | | | 4,960 | 00 |
| Mixed fish | " 11,943 | | | 18,846 | 00 |
| Oysters | " 19,340 | | | 116,040 | 00 |
| Clams, quahaugs | " 62,553 | 203,676 | 00 | | |
| " canned | Lb. 556,800 | 55,680 | 00 | | |
| " shelled | Galls. 2,115 | 1,057 | 50 | 260,413 | 50 |
| Dulse | Lb. 102,800 | | | 6,168 | 00 |
| Cockles | Brls. 140 | | | 700 | 00 |
| Fish oil | Galls. 55,890 | | | 16,767 | 00 |
| " as bait | Brls. 106,796 | | | 160,194 | 00 |
| " as fertilizer | " 282,725 | | | 142,775 | 00 |
| Seal skins | " 116 | | | 145 | 00 |
| Total Value for 1909 | | | | 4,676,315 | 25 |
| " " " 1908 | | | | 4,754,298 | 00 |
| Decrease | | | | 77,982 | 00 |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of **New Brunswick**, for the year 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. | | Total Value. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------|
| | | \$ | cts. | |
| Fishing vessels, (5,273 tons)..... | 378 | 187,575 | | |
| Fishing boats..... | 8,414 | 292,878 | | 480,453 |
| Gill nets, (fathoms)..... | 1,082,245 | 420,820 | | |
| Seines, (fathoms)..... | 15,370 | 30,670 | | |
| Smelt nets..... | 2,648 | 161,085 | | |
| Bass nets..... | 290 | 1,780 | | |
| Weirs..... | 471 | 267,690 | | |
| Trawls..... | 1,455 | 11,826 | | |
| Eel Traps..... | 60 | 60 | | |
| Hand lines..... | 11,688 | 11,663 | | 905,594 |
| Lobster canneries..... | 189 | 116,200 | | |
| Lobster traps..... | 312,895 | 296,575 | | 412,775 |
| Ice houses and freezers..... | 219 | 98,600 | | |
| Fish and smoke houses..... | 1,347 | 128,060 | | |
| Fishing piers and wharfs..... | 356 | 133,520 | | |
| Fishing tugs, and smacks..... | 134 | 49,750 | | |
| Smelt shanties..... | 1,471 | 29,400 | | |
| Fish and clam factories..... | 13 | 85,500 | | |
| Pile drivers and scows..... | 443 | 22,815 | | 547,645 |
| Total..... | | | | 2,346,467 |

NUMBER of men engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick during 1909 :—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Men in vessels | 1,459 |
| Men in boats..... | 13,366 |
| Persons employed in canneries, &c..... | 5,602 |
| Total..... | 20,427 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Decrease in total value of fish..... | \$77,982 |
| Decrease of workers | 992 |
| Decrease in value of crafts and material..... | 19,096 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 5.**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 31st, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1909-10, together with statistics, showing the catch in detail in each county and locality, also synopsis of reports of overseers for the past year, with reference to the principal features of the season's operations.

LOBSTERS.

I have to report a decrease of 842,546 lbs. from catch of year 1908-09. Lobsters the past season were very small in size and it required a great many to fill a one pound can, thereby entailing a good deal of labour and expense to have anything like fair results. The regulation *re* berried fish was well observed and a large majority of the fishermen are desirous of protecting the mother fish.

OYSTERS.

I am pleased to have to report an increase in this industry over 1908-09 of 2,047 barrels. Good prices were realized by fishermen.

In my report last year I made mention of the difficulty of preventing quahaug fishermen from encroaching on oysters beds. This same difficulty was experienced the past season. This is more particularly applicable to the oyster beds in Grand river, where I find the greatest difficulty in restraining quahaug fishermen during the quahaug season from overlapping and getting on the oyster beds.

I would recommend that the following rivers be closed, viz., Pownal, Orwell, North river, also Bedeque bay. If measures are not at once taken, I fear the oyster industry will very soon be destroyed in rivers above mentioned.

COD.

This fishery shows a decrease of 3,891 cwts. This fishing is not prosecuted with the same vigour that characterizes other fisheries.

HAKE.

In this fishery I have to report a decrease of 613 cwts from season 1908-09.

22—10½

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

HERRING.

In salted herring there was an increase of 3,473 barrels; used for bait, 15,124 barrels; showing a large increase over season 1908-09 in Queens and Prince counties, although in Kings county a shortage for baiting purposes was experienced.

QUAHAUGS.

There was a small increase in the quantity of quahaugs fished over 1908-09. It is not that they are becoming more plentiful, but the contrary, but the increased number of people that engage in this fishing, and I think that in a very short time quahaug fishing industry will be a thing of the past.

SMELOTS.

Smelt fishing shows an increase of about ten per cent over season of 1908-09. This fishing was quite satisfactory to fishermen. Good prices were realized for shipments which were made to Boston and New York. Fishermen are taking more care to have the fish properly handled and packed in order to reach the market in good condition. This done, good prices are assured.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer McCormack, Kings county, reports as follows:

Herring taken on the south side April 28th.

First lobsters packed on south side May 3rd; north side May 10th. Lobsters in this county show a decrease of 215,664 lbs. They were not so plentiful as last year and ran smaller in size.

We had two severe storms on the north side, one on May 24th and the other on July 8th. On former date one week's fishing was lost and a lot of fishing gear destroyed. There is no doubt but these two storms caused a loss of about 1,500 cases from Savage harbour to East point.

Herring were not quite so plentiful in this section as in season of 1908-09. Nearly all the spring catch was used for lobster bait.

Cod struck on about 28th May, and hake the 1st of July. Poor fishing in both these branches all through the summer, partly owing to scarcity of bait, and showing a large decrease in both cod and hake. At St. Peter's cod fishing was better than usual, as mackerel were caught in nets, and used for bait.

Very few complaints of dog-fish came to my notice during the season.

Violations.—One packer was convicted and fined thirty dollars for packing spawn lobsters. One case of illegal packing came to my notice, and when discovered the party left for parts unknown.

I find it a difficult matter to keep millers from letting sawdust into the streams.

I am glad to state that now all the lobster packers in this county keep the regulations as to close season and are willing to assist the fishery officer in putting down completely illegal fishing.

Overseer Davison of East Prince county reports as follows:

There is a small increase in mackerel, but Malpeque is the only place in my district where they are fished. This fishing is done from schooners with nets a long way off from land. There is no hand line fishing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The lobster catch was poor this esason. One reason was the rough weather on the north side drove the lobsters off the shore. On the south side the area of fishing grounds is small and overfished.

The decrease in cod is, I think, owing to fewer fishermen engaged in that industry.

The catch of smelts was better than in 1908-09. There was more fishing with gill nets and fish were more plentiful owing, I think, to the ice not making too thick on bays and rivers.

There was an increase in oysters in Richmond bay, which seem to be improving.

There were very few oysters in Bedeque bay as they have been almost completely fished out, and the quahaug fishing has been an injury. I would strongly recommend that Bedeque bay be closed to quahaug and oyster fishing for at least two years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Kings**, Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1909-10.

| FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------|----------------------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----|---------|
| Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | Trawls. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can-neries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke House. | | Piers SS, and Warfs. | | Tugs, SS, and Smacks. | | Value. | | Number. | | | | | |
| Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Souris and Red Point. | 4 | 48 | 1500 | 5 | 65 | 1000 | 100 | 300 | 4500 | 2000 | 50 | 500 | 25 | 100 | 140 | 140 | 4 | 2500 | 8000 | 6000 | 62 | 1 | 2000 | 100 | 2 | 400 | 3 | 1000 | 17,240 | 1 | | | | |
| 2 | Bay Fortune. | | | | 35 | 500 | 40 | 60 | 1000 | 600 | 5 | 50 | 8 | 150 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2500 | 5000 | 4000 | 30 | | | 4 | 50 | 3 | 200 | | | 8,110 | 2 | | | | |
| 3 | Amundale. | | | | 70 | 1500 | 60 | 300 | 4500 | 2500 | 10 | 100 | 2 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 6500 | 17000 | 11000 | 94 | | | 6 | 70 | 4 | 1000 | 2 | 500 | 23,330 | 3 | | | | |
| 4 | Georgetown. | | | | 2 | 26 | 1000 | 8 | 22 | 6500 | 3500 | 25 | 250 | 20 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 5 | 13000 | 9000 | 9000 | 80 | | | 10 | 400 | 2 | 400 | 5 | 1000 | 21,900 | 4 | | | |
| 5 | Murray Harbour, North. | | | | | | | 123 | 2000 | 150 | 500 | 8000 | 4000 | 10 | 130 | 15 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 11 | 6500 | 32000 | 19000 | 123 | | | | 5 | 50 | | 2 | 600 | 32,400 | 5 | |
| 6 | Murray Harbour, South. | | | | 12 | 253 | 7000 | 50 | 65 | 8000 | 4000 | 100 | 1000 | 25 | 100 | 300 | 300 | 4 | 3500 | 13000 | 7000 | 56 | | | 15 | 200 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 20,000 | 6 | | | |
| 7 | Morel and St. Peters. | | | | | | | 60 | 1000 | 90 | 200 | 2000 | 1500 | 50 | 500 | 65 | 1000 | 8 | 8000 | 18000 | 15000 | 138 | | | 10 | 150 | 1 | 500 | 1 | 500 | 28,350 | 7 | | | |
| 8 | Naufrage. | | | | | | | 60 | 1000 | 95 | 150 | 1200 | 1000 | | | | | 100 | 5 | 5000 | 10500 | 7000 | 88 | | | 10 | 150 | | | | | 14,250 | 8 | | |
| 9 | North Lake. | | | | | | | 30 | 600 | 80 | 100 | 1000 | 700 | 5 | 50 | 15 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5000 | 9700 | 7000 | 95 | | | 12 | 180 | | | | | 13,680 | 9 | |
| 10 | East Lake. | | | | | | | 30 | 400 | 40 | 100 | 1000 | 700 | 30 | 300 | 60 | 240 | 100 | 2 | 2500 | 3500 | 3000 | 29 | | | 10 | 150 | | | | | | 7,890 | 10 | |
| Totals. | | 18 | 327 | | 73 | 626 | | 895 | 2610 | 37700 | | 285 | 225 | | 1400 | | | 51 | | 129700 | | 815 | 1 | | 92 | | 13 | | 14 | | | | | | |
| Values, \$ | | | 9500 | | | | | | 11000 | | | 2850 | | 1900 | | | 1400 | | 46500 | | 88000 | | | 2000 | | 1500 | | 3500 | | | | | 4000 | | 193,250 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1909.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH | Number. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or gaspereau, brls. | Eels, brls. | Clams, brls. | Canned clams, cases. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, gall. | Fish as bait, brls. | | | | |
| <i>Kings County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ | cts. | Number. |
| 1 Souria and Red Point..... | 200 | 50 | ..... | 15 | 57312 | 780 | 5 | 2000 | 100 | 1600 | 3200 | 500 | 5000 | ..... | 10 | 50 | ..... | 50 | 600 | 1000 | 29,593 | 60 | 1 | |
| 2 Bay Fortune..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 5 | 39024 | 140 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 80 | 160 | 1500 | 12000 | ..... | 5 | 10 | ..... | 10 | 100 | 500 | 14,624 | 70 | 2 | |
| 3 Annandale..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 12 | 115200 | 280 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 60 | 120 | 1000 | 2000 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 | 100 | 1000 | 38,335 | 00 | 3 | |
| 4 Georgetown..... | ..... | 150 | 40000 | 10 | 92160 | 400 | ..... | 1500 | 50 | 250 | 500 | 500 | 8000 | ..... | 25 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 3000 | 38,283 | 00 | 4 | |
| 5 Murray Harbour, North..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 15 | 167760 | 200 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 50 | 100 | 500 | 30000 | ..... | 15 | 20 | 200 | 10 | ..... | 2500 | 58,883 | 00 | 5 | |
| 6 Murray Harbour, South..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | 10 | 53520 | 750 | 10 | 2500 | 50 | 2000 | 4000 | 500 | 3000 | ..... | 10 | 40 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1000 | 31,796 | 00 | 6 | |
| 7 Morell and St. Peters..... | 3500 | 100 | ..... | 90 | 132448 | 1400 | 10 | 3000 | ..... | 100 | 200 | 1500 | 60000 | 60 | 65 | 20 | ..... | 50 | 500 | 2000 | 61,519 | 40 | 7 | |
| 8 Naufage..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 5 | 100560 | 260 | ..... | 2000 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 1000 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 800 | 34,765 | 50 | 8 | |
| 9 North Lake..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 12 | 194128 | 400 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 1500 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 100 | 700 | 32,185 | 90 | 8 | |
| 10 East Lake..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 5 | 26640 | 180 | ..... | 1000 | 25 | 100 | 200 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 200 | 500 | 10,577 | 90 | 10 | |
| Totals..... | 3700 | 800 | 40000 | 163 | 904752 | 4740 | 25 | 16000 | 275 | 4285 | 8480 | 8500 | 125000 | 100 | 140 | 210 | 300 | 360 | 2800 | 13000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Values..... | 555,3600 | 800,2535 | 800,2535 | 800,2535 | 271425 60 | 21330 | 270 | 480 | 825 | 10712 50 | 4230 | 856 | 7560 | 400 | 1400 | 840 | 1290 | 720 | 840 | 19500 | 350,063 | 10 | ..... |  |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Queens**, Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Districts. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------|
| | Vessels. | | Boats. | | Gill-nets. | | | Seines. | | Trap-nets. | | Trawls. | | Smelt nets. | | Hand lines. | | |
| | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | |
| Queens County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Tracadie | 6 | 95 | 1800 | 21 | 160 | 5000 | 275 | 500 | 10000 | 4550 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 350 | 40 | 1800 | 200 | 100 |
| 2 New London | | | | | 50 | 2000 | 120 | 120 | 2400 | 1500 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 100 | 300 | 1500 | 200 | 100 |
| 3 Point Prin. | | | | | 80 | 1700 | 120 | 20 | 400 | 200 | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 400 | 30 | 15 |
| 4 Rustico. | | | | | 100 | 3000 | 280 | 225 | 6000 | 1300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 480 | 400 | 200 |
| 5 Wheatley River. | | | | | 5 | 250 | 15 | 36 | 400 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 200 | 50 | 25 |
| 6 Pownall. | | | | | 30 | 475 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 120 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Charlottetown. | | | | | 45 | 800 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 400 | 100 | 50 |
| 8 Crapaud | | | | | 31 | 800 | 60 | 10 | 1000 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 240 | 100 | 50 |
| 9 Lot 65. | | | | | 93 | 1600 | 150 | 110 | 2000 | 550 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 600 | 100 | 50 |
| 10 Bays and Rivers. | | | | | 40 | 400 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 50 |
| Totals. | 6 | 95 | ..... | 24 | 634 | ..... | 1270 | 1015 | 22200 | ..... | 3 | 2400 | 12 | ..... | 65 | ..... | 1280 | ..... |
| Values. | | | 1800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16025 | ..... | ..... | 8550 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 48 | 450 | ..... | 5740 | 640 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----|---------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Herring, salted, lb. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobster, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Hadlock, fresh, lb. | Hadlock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | | |
| <i>Queens County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Tracadie..... | 300 | 120 | 1250 | 100 | ..... | 10000 | 225 | 113424 | 50 | 2350 | 20 | 5600 | 25 | 30 | 1 | |
| 2 New London..... | ..... | ..... | 170 | ..... | ..... | 10000 | 340 | 53136 | ..... | 750 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 2 | |
| 3 Point Prim..... | 100 | ..... | 100 | 1000 | 5000 | 400 | ..... | 79536 | ..... | 80 | ..... | 500 | 5 | 90 | 3 | |
| 4 Rustico..... | ..... | ..... | 3000 | 15000 | ..... | 20000 | 125 | 97008 | ..... | 4000 | 10 | 20000 | 500 | ..... | 4 | |
| 5 Wheatly River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| 6 Pownall..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1257 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| 7 Charlottetown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42388 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| 8 Crapaud..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50880 | 50 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| 9 Lot 65..... | ..... | ..... | 1000 | 4000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | |
| 10 Bays and Rivers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | |
| Totals..... | 300 | 120 | 5520 | 20100 | 5000 | 40400 | 690 | 448848 | 300 | 9030 | 48 | 26100 | 530 | 220 | | |
| Values..... | 45 | 18 | 24840 | 201 | 100 | 4848 | 10350 | 134654.40 | 2100 | 40635 | 480 | 783 | 1590 | 550 | | |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixture used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Prince (East), Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Vessels. | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | |
| | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | | | Value. |
| <i>Prince County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Wellington | 1 | 18 | 500 | 3 | 4 | 145 | 4 | 8 | 120 | 25 | 5 | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,645 |
| 2 Grand River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 175 | 6 | 41 | 615 | 126 | 2 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,335 |
| 3 Malpeque ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 3235 | 65 | 194 | 5730 | 604 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,395 |
| 4 Richmond Bay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1250 | 100 | 140 | 1900 | 420 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,420 |
| 5 Fifteen Point ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106 | 6985 | 200 | 364 | 5621 | 1224 | 12 | 248 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,282 |
| 6 Travellers Rest ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 1550 | 48 | 94 | 1180 | 290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,150 |
| 7 Summerside ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 715 | 6 | 12 | 180 | 112 | 23 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,502 |
| 8 Carleton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 1290 | 28 | 43 | 1040 | 266 | 4 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,609 |
| 9 Tryon ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 1790 | 55 | 135 | 1950 | 500 | 7 | 190 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,005 |
| Totals | 1 | 18 | ..... | 3 | 378 | ..... | 512 | 1001 | 16336 | ..... | 53 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Values ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3567 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94,343 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Prince, (East) Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| FISHING DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb. | LoBSTERS, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Smelts, lb. | OYSTERS, brls. | Quahaugs, bags. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | | |
| Prince County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Wellington..... | 35 | | | 43200 | | | 4000 | 500 | 400 | 1700 | | 20,050 00 | 1 |
| 2 Grand River..... | | | | | | | 600 | 500 | 400 | 200 | | 5,143 50 | 2 |
| 3 Malbecque..... | 148 | 4000 | 80 | 21344 | 346 | | 2500 | 500 | 3528 | 1700 | | 24,022 50 | 3 |
| 4 Richmond Bay..... | | | | 74496 | | | 2000 | 1000 | 500 | 2500 | | 34,218 80 | 4 |
| 5 Fifteen Point..... | 200 | | | 151350 | | | 8820 | | | 5800 | | 53,674 00 | 5 |
| 6 Travellers Rest..... | 30 | 2000 | | 4092 | | 8 | 6000 | 500 | | 473 | | 6,258 10 | 6 |
| 7 Summerside..... | 2 | 2000 | | 4576 | 50 | | 20000 | 10 | | 190 | 50 | 3,296 80 | 7 |
| 8 Carleton..... | 6 | | | 22308 | | | 42000 | 9 | 1400 | 730 | 90 | 13,305 40 | 8 |
| 9 Tryon..... | | | | 78384 | | | 19000 | | | 6650 | 200 | 34,830 20 | 9 |
| Totals..... | 421 | 8000 | 80 | 403520 | 50 | 354 | 104450 | 3069 | 6228 | 29033 | 340 | ..... | ..... |
| Values..... | 1894 50 | 80 | 1200 | 121056 | 350 | 1503 | 6297 | 21483 | 12456 | 39049 | 340 | 196,799 00 | ..... |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of Prince (West), Province of Prince

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | VESSELS. | | | | BOATS. | | | GILL NETS. | | | SEINES. | | TRAP NETS | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total fish- men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prince County.</i> | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | |
| 1 | Tignish..... | 1 | 18 | 400 | 5 | 62 | 4500 | 130 | 60 | 1300 | 1200 | 2 | 350 | 520 | 1 | 1600 |
| 2 | Nail Pond..... | | | | | 69 | 1850 | 117 | 121 | 2074 | 1359 | 2 | 350 | 520 | | |
| 3 | Skinner's Pond..... | | | | | 29 | 900 | 20 | 53 | 1060 | 530 | | | | | |
| 4 | Miminegash..... | | | | | 33 | 2000 | 60 | 161 | 3230 | 1150 | 2 | 500 | 1000 | | |
| 5 | Alberton..... | 3 | 119 | 2900 | 20 | 29 | 2070 | 53 | | | | 2 | 500 | 1000 | | |
| 6 | Narrows Lot 11..... | | | | | 30 | 1200 | 65 | 100 | 2000 | 1000 | | | | | |
| 7 | Ellerslie, Lot 12..... | | | | | 48 | 3000 | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bideford..... | | | | | 21 | 1370 | 25 | 141 | 2156 | 690 | | | | | |
| 9 | Roxbury, Lot 6..... | | | | | 10 | 900 | 22 | 400 | 5000 | 1400 | | | | | |
| 10 | Brae..... | 1 | 14 | 500 | | 10 | 300 | 12 | 5 | 100 | 40 | | | | 11 | 330 |
| 11 | West Point..... | | | | | 16 | 700 | 32 | 50 | 1500 | 300 | | | | | |
| Totals..... | | 5 | 151 | ..... | 25 | 357 | ..... | 601 | 1091 | 18420 | ..... | 6 | 1350 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Values.. | | \$ | | 3800 | ..... |  | 18790 | ..... |  |  | 7669 | ..... |  | 2520 | ..... | 1330 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County

| Number. | NAME. | KINDS | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------|
| | | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | |
| | <i>Prince County.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tignish .. . | 1200 | 1130 | 15 | 180000 | ..... | 550 | ..... | 150 | |
| 2 | Nail Pond..... | 800 | 1140 | 53 | 67200 | 1000 | 2000 | ..... | 160 | |
| 3 | Skinner's Pond..... | 400 | 1110 | 25 | 24480 | ..... | 3000 | ..... | 50 | |
| 4 | Miminegash..... | 330 | 1100 | 101 | 47370 | ..... | 576 | ..... | 28 | |
| 5 | Alberton..... | 480 | 150 | 185 | 65680 | 500 | 300 | ..... | 10 | |
| 6 | Narrows, Lot 11..... | 630 | 134 | ..... | 39600 | ..... | 108 | 800 | ..... |  |
| 7 | Ellerslie, Lot 12..... | 400 | 130 | ..... | 3840 | ..... | 68 | 500 | ..... |  |
| 8 | Bideford..... | 100 | 122 | ..... | 38208 | ..... | 102 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 9 | Roxbury, Lot 6..... | 225 | 140 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 10 | Brae .. . | 275 | 138 | ..... | 14400 | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 11 | West Point..... | 200 | 125 | ..... | 18000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Totals..... | 5040 | 5419 | 399 | 498778 | 1500 | 7554 | 1300 | 398 | |
| | Values | \$ 22680 | 54 19 | 5985 | 1496.33 | 40 | 10500 | 33993 | 39 | 1194 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry
Edward Island, for the year 1909-10.

| MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. |
|------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|--|--|---------------------|
| TRAWLS. | | SMELTS NETS. | | HAND LINES. | | CANNES. | | TRAPS. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | FREEZERS IN ICE HOUSES. | | PIERS AND WHARFS. | | TUGS, STEAMERS & SMACKS. | | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | | |
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | \$ | | | | |
| 42 | 620 | | | 44 | 22 | 5 | 8000 | 13000 | 6500 | 210 | 1 | 500 | 1 | 5000 | 4 | 1000 | 28,100 | | | |
| 5 | 100 | | | 12 | 6 | 4 | 5000 | 16300 | 16500 | 89 | 1 | 1100 | 3 | 600 | | | 27,571 | | | |
| 29 | 487 | | | 82 | 41 | 5 | 1300 | 5800 | 4500 | 62 | | | | | | | 7,336 | | | |
| 4 | 70 | 80 | 240 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 4600 | 13800 | 3000 | 75 | 1 | 900 | | | 1 | 400 | 13,578 | | | |
| | | 20 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 2 | 4000 | 6700 | 6700 | 100 | 1 | 800 | | | 4 | 1100 | 18,890 | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 1800 | 8000 | 7000 | 40 | | | 1 | 700 | | | 11,780 | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 1800 | 900 | 900 | 44 | | | | | | | 5,700 | | | |
| 4 | 75 | 33 | 82 | | | 3 | 1700 | 4300 | 3500 | 32 | | | | | | | 7,417 | | | |
| | | 200 | 500 | 30 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,815 | | | |
| | | 100 | 200 | | | 2 | 1000 | 2500 | 2500 | 12 | | | 2 | 3000 | | | 7,870 | | | |
| | | | | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3000 | 4800 | 4550 | 36 | | | | | 4 | 2200 | 10,755 | | | |
| 84 | 433 | | | 238 | | 41 | | 76100 | | 700 | 4 | | 7 | | 13 | | | | | |
| 1352 | | 1082 | | 119 | | | 32200 | | 55,650 | | | 3300 | | 9300 | | 4700 | 141,812 | | | |

of Prince, (West) Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the year 1909-10.

OF FISH.

| Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Bass, lb. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Quahaugs, bags. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls. | Fish Oil, galls. | Fish as Bait, brls. | Fish as Manure, brls. | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ cts. | | | |
| 600 | 1500 | 220 | | 1500 | | | | | | 200 | 550 | 6000 | | 74,488 | 30 | | |
| 2500 | 5000 | 480 | | | | | | | | | 695 | 1000 | | 51,552 | 90 | | |
| 100 | 200 | 330 | | | | | | | | | 90 | 800 | | 24,790 | 10 | | |
| 600 | 1200 | 100 | 400 | 5000 | | 4 | | | 5 | 47 | 545 | 700 | 40 | 23,755 | 50 | | |
| 489 | 1000 | 100 | 200 | 103000 | | | 100 | | | 24 | 200 | 2630 | | 42,206 | 00 | | |
| 320 | 60 | 60 | 305 | 10000 | | 10 | 1200 | | | | 100 | 800 | | 26,422 | 84 | | |
| 50 | 100 | 80 | 380 | 6000 | | 5 | 1380 | 1150 | | | | 330 | | 16,360 | 30 | | |
| 10 | 25 | | 150 | 4500 | | | 800 | 400 | | | | 925 | | 20,482 | 62 | | |
| 50 | 45 | | 200 | 5000 | | | 1600 | | | | 80 | 200 | | 16,905 | 40 | | |
| | | | 250 | 20000 | 4000 | | 1150 | 3000 | | | | 500 | | 22,128 | 88 | | |
| | | | 500 | | | | | | | 55 | 30 | 900 | | 7,820 | 25 | | |
| 4719 | 9130 | 1370 | 2385 | 155000 | 4000 | 19 | 6230 | 4550 | 5 | 326 | 2290 | 14785 | 40 | | | | |
| 11797 | 504565 | 137 | 238 | 50 | 9300 | 320 | 190 | 43610 | 9100 | 20 | 652 | 687 | 22177 | 50 | 40 | 326,913 | 09 |

RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1909-10.

| FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| DISTRICTS. | | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | | Gill-nets. | | Seines. | | Trap-nets. | | Trawls. | | Smelt-nets. | | Hand-lines. | |
| Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Kings..... | 18 | 327 | 9500 | 73 | 620 | 11000 | 895 | 2610 | 37700 | 20500 | % | % | % | % | 285 | 2850 | 235 | 1900 | 1400 | 1400 | |
| 2 Prince..... | 6 | 169 | 4300 | 28 | 735 | 35015 | 1113 | 2692 | 34756 | 11236 | | | 6 | 1350 | 2520 | 12 | 1330 | 84 | 1352 | 486 | |
| 3 Queens..... | 6 | 95 | 1800 | 24 | 634 | 16025 | 1270 | 1015 | 22200 | 8530 | | | 3 | 2400 | 300 | 12 | 48 | 65 | 450 | 424 | |
| Totals..... | 30 | 591 | 15600 | 125 | 1989 | 62940 | 3278 | 5717 | 94656 | 40286 | | | 9 | 3750 | 2520 | 24 | 1378 | 434 | 4652 | 1145 | |
| LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | Canneries. | | | Traps. | | | Persons employed in Canneries. | | | Freezers and Ice-houses. | | Smoke and Fish-houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers and Smacks. | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
| Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Kings..... | 51 | 46500 | 129700 | 88000 | 815 | 1 | 2000 | 92 | 1500 | 13 | 3500 | 14 | 4600 | 13 | 4700 | 13 | 4700 | 193,250 | 1 | | |
| 2 Prince..... | 86 | 59468 | 152725 | 100069 | 1097 | 4 | 3300 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 9300 | 13 | 4700 | 7 | 9300 | 26 | 7510 | 236,155 | 2 | | |
| 3 Queens..... | 50 | 39850 | 78080 | 52375 | 517 | 1 | 1000 | 15 | 1500 | 69 | 3635 | 26 | 7510 | 69 | 3635 | 53 | 16810 | 131,423 | 3 | | |
| Totals..... | 187 | 145818 | 350505 | 240474 | 2429 | 6 | 6300 | 108 | 3025 | 89 | 16435 | 53 | 16810 | 89 | 16435 | 53 | 16810 | 568,828 | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, fresh, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserv'd in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, cwt. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Halibut, lb. | |
| 1 Kings | Counties. | 3700 | | 800 | | 40000 | | 169 | 904752 | 1350 | 4740 | 25 | 16000 | 275 | 4285 | 8480 | 1 | |
| 2 Prince | | | | 5461 | 13419 | | | 479 | 902298 | 7908 | | | 1300 | 338 | 4719 | 9136 | 2 | |
| 3 Queens. | | 300 | 120 | 5520 | 20100 | 5000 | 40400 | 690 | 448848 | 300 | 9030 | 48 | 26100 | 530 | 220 | 1100 | 1370 | 3 |
| | Total's. | 4000 | 120 | 11781 | 33519 | 45000 | 40400 | 1338 | 2255898 | 1850 | 21678 | 73 | 43400 | 1263 | 9224 | 18710 | 1370 | |

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | Number. |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------|---------|
| | | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or Gas- pereau, brls. | Bas, lb. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Clams, brls. | Clams, canned, cases. | Squid, brls. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Quahangs, bags. | % | cts. | |
| 1 Kings | | 8500 | 126000 | 100 | 4000 | 140 | | 210 | 300 | | 360 | 2800 | 13000 | | | 330,063 | 10 | |
| 2 Prince | | 2385 | 299350 | | 4000 | 19 | 9299 | | | | 326 | 2290 | 34818 | 380 | 10778 | 523,712 | 09 | |
| 3 Queens | | 13675 | 471600 | 400 | | 391 | 4220 | 200 | | 85 | | 2845 | 20420 | 1360 | 16000 | 323,781 | 40 | |
| Totals | | 25360 | 897550 | 500 | 4000 | 536 | 13519 | 410 | 300 | 90 | 686 | 7435 | 68238 | 1740 | 12378 | 1,197,556 | 59 | |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in of the Province of **Prince Edward Island** for the season 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Prices. | Value. | Total Value. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cod, dried..... cwt. | 21,678 | 4 50 | 97,551 00 | |
| " tongues and sounds..... cwt. | 73 | 10 00 | 730 00 | 98,281 00 |
| Haddock, dried..... cwt. | 1,203 | 3 00 | 3,609 09 | |
| " fresh..... lbs. | 43,400 | 0 03 | 1,302 00 | 4,911 00 |
| Hake, dried..... cwt. | 9,224 | 2 50 | 23,060 00 | |
| " sounds..... lbs. | 18,710 | 0 50 | 9,355 00 | 32,415 00 |
| Halibut..... lbs. | 1,370 | 0 10 | | 137 00 |
| Salmon, preserved in cans..... lbs. | 120 | 0 15 | 18 00 | |
| " fresh or frozen..... lbs. | 4,000 | 0 15 | 600 00 | 618 00 |
| Trout, all kinds..... lbs. | 25,960 | 0 10 | | 2,596 00 |
| Smelts..... lbs. | 857,550 | 0 06 | | 51,453 00 |
| Herring, salted..... brls. | 11,781 | 4 50 | 53,014 50 | |
| " fresh or frozen..... lbs. | 33,519 | 0 01 | 335 19 | |
| " smoked..... lbs. | 45,000 | 0 02 | 900 00 | 54,249 69 |
| Alewives..... brls. | 500 | 4 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Fels, salted..... brls. | 550 | 10 00 | | 5,500 00 |
| Bass, Sea Bass..... lbs. | 4,000 | 0 08 | | 320 00 |
| Mackerel, salted..... brls. | 1,338 | 15 00 | 20,070 00 | |
| " fresh..... lbs. | 40,400 | 0 12 | 4,848 00 | 24,918 00 |
| Lobster, preserved in cans..... lbs. | 2,255,898 | 0 30 | 676,769 40 | |
| " alive or fresh..... cwt. | 1,850 | 7 00 | 12,950 00 | 689,719 40 |
| Oysters..... brls. | 13,519 | 7 00 | | 94,633 00 |
| Clams..... brls. | 410 | 4 00 | | 1,640 00 |
| Squid..... brls. | 90 | 4 00 | | 360 00 |
| Coarse and mixed fish..... brls. | 686 | 2 00 | | 1,372 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... brls. | 68,238 | 1 50 | | 102,357 00 |
| Fish as fertilizer..... brls. | 1,740 | 1 00 | | 1,740 00 |
| Fish oil, of all kinds..... galls. | 7,935 | 0 30 | | 2,380 50 |
| Clams, canned..... in case. | 300 | 4 00 | | 1,200 00 |
| Quahaugs..... in bags. | 12,378 | 2 00 | | 24,756 00 |
| Total value for the year 1909..... | | | | 1,197,556 59 |
| " " 1908..... | | | | 1,378,624 15 |
| Decrease..... | | | | 181,067 56 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c., used in the Fisheries of the Province of **Prince Edward Island** for the year 1909-10.

| Articles. | Value. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 30 Fishing Vessels (591 tons)..... | 15,600 | |
| 1,989 Fishing Boats..... | 62,940 | |
| 5,717 Gill Nets (94,656 fathoms)..... | 40,286 | |
| 9 Seines (3,750 fathoms)..... | 2,820 | |
| 24 Trap Nets..... | 1,378 | |
| 434 Trawls..... | 4,652 | |
| 1,145 Smelt Nets..... | 10,115 | |
| 2,946 Hand lines..... | 2,175 | |
| | | 139,966 00 |
| 187 Lobster Canneries..... | 145,818 | |
| 350,505 Lobster Traps..... | 240,474 | |
| | | 386,292 00 |
| 6 Freezers and icehouses..... | 6,309 | |
| 108 Smoke and fish houses..... | 3,025 | |
| 89 Piers and wharfs..... | 16,435 | |
| 53 Steamers and smacks..... | 16,810 | |
| | | 42,579 00 |
| Total..... | | 568,828 00 |

NUMBER of persons employed in the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island during 1909 :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Men in fishing vessels..... | 125 |
| Men in fishing boats..... | 3,278 |
| Persons in lobster canneries..... | 2,429 |
| Total..... | 5,832 |
| Decrease in number..... | 67 |
| Increase in value of gear used..... | \$ 21,114 00 |
| Decrease in value of fish landed..... | \$ 181,067 56 |

APPENDIX No. 6.

QUEBEC.

GULF DIVISION: COMPRISING LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND GULF.
 INSPECTOR W. M. WAKEHAM, M.D., GASPÉ BASIN.
 INLAND DIVISION: COMPRISING EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. INSPECTOR
 C. A. BERNARD, ST. CÉSaire; AND THE COUNTIES BORDERING
 ON THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM HUNTINGTON TO THREE RIVERS,
 INSPECTOR JOS. RIENDEAU, LONGUEUIL.

GASPÉ, April, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose herewith the statistical returns of the yield and value of the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence division, province of Quebec, for the year just closed—together with a statement showing the number of men engaged in the fishery afloat and ashore—also a return of the number of vessels and boats as well as the gear employed, and an estimate of the amount of capital invested in the industry generally.

The yield of the fishery shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous season; this is due almost entirely to the fact that prices ranged low at the opening of the fishery, and many of those who usually devoted themselves to the fishery sought employment elsewhere, at other industries—where the emolument promised to be greater. You will also notice that I have found it advisable to cut down the figure at which for some years back we have valued our catch of fresh salmon—that is from fifteen down to ten cents per lb. This drop alone on over eight hundred thousand lbs. of fish accounts for a considerable portion of the decrease in value shown.

COD.

Cod struck early and in fair abundance, but the number of boats engaged in the fishery was smaller than usual. Prices offered were low, and the prospects of an improvement not encouraging, so that many of those who usually follow this branch of the fishery sought work ashore. The practice of engaging men for the lumber camps at a much earlier date than used to be customary to many, has practically put an end to the fall fishery. Men now leave the coast in September to begin work in the camps; formerly they never left the coast before the end of October. Those who should know agree with me in stating that there is no appreciable decrease in the abundance of cod on the usual bottoms, but not so many men are fishing, and those who do fish are not as hardy and persistent, nor as expert as the generation that is passing.

SALMON.

The returns from the salmon fishery show a decrease of upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand lbs. This occurred in Gaspé and Saguenay counties, mostly in the latter, and was largely due to bad weather conditions on the coast from Godbout to Natashquan in the month of June. In Bonaventure county the yield from the net fishery was better than in 1908. There is very little doubt that the greatly increased lumbering operations on the south shore rivers is telling on the salmon fishery. The log driving in the early spring over the rifts, and gravelly shallows where the fish spawn, must destroy a great many eggs, while the accumulation of logs in the booms at the mouths of the rivers, and the jams which form in many places, must interfere with the ascent of the fish.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SMELT.

This fishery shows an increased yield of over 40,000 lbs. The prices netted to the fishermen, who mostly export their fish directly to agents in New York, were good, but much loss occurred, especially to the men of Gaspé by the irregular and uncertain manner in which the subsidized steamer made her trips to Campbellton, from which point on the Intercolonial the boxes of smelt—packed in snow—are expressed to market. Tons of smelt had to be thrown away, after being caught and held for days awaiting the steamer, while quantities which were shipped were so long delayed on the way, that they were condemned on reaching market, and instead of bringing the fishermen a handsome return in several cases actually entailed a charge against them.

HERRING.

The yield of salted herring shipped mostly to our domestic markets shows a falling off. This decrease occurred altogether in Gaspé county where the fishery between Cape de Rosier and Cape Chatte was a failure—the herring not having struck in shore as usual.

The schools of spring herring show no falling off. No one, not having seen them, could imagine the enormous volume of these spring schools of herring. In many large bays, the waters are actually solid with them. We churn the fish up as we pass. The presence of the schools is clearly indicated by the colour of the water which is as white as milk with the milt of the male fish. In spite of the large quantity taken for bait, for export, or for fertilizer, no sign of any diminution exists, and after all the quantity removed, great as it is, is merely a drop in the bucket compared with what is left.

MACKEREL.

The yield of mackerel at the Magdalen Islands shows a decrease, the figures being—for 1908, 8,313 lbs. and for 1909, 6,649 lbs. The mackerel kept off shore and only those having large able boats could venture out to where they were taken.

I think there is very little doubt that the mackerel are coming back to their old grounds in the gulf and river. Schools were seen off the upper north shore between Seven Islands and Godbout while fishermen at Anticosti told me that they both saw and caught mackerel of large size off the west point of the island in September.

I have always claimed that our St. Lawrence mackerel fishery was ruined by the practice, followed by U.S. seiners of taking spring mackerel, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in May and June. These early schools of large mackerel were those that came up the river St. Lawrence as far as Manicouagan. This spring-purse-seine-fishing by U.S. seiners, has not been so vigorously followed up in recent years, while the weather conditions have been such as protected the mackerel, consequently enough are escaping to restock their old grounds—where before the introduction of spring-purse-seining they were always abundant.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster pack shows a decided increase. The weather was fine during the whole time of the fishery, and there was very little loss of gear. The increase in the pack was general in Bonaventure, Saguenay and Gaspé.

The measurements which were made under your orders showed a fair condition, and I think you will bear me out, when I say that these conditions show up very favourably with those obtaining elsewhere.

There is no manner of doubt that the good catch at the Magdalen Islands is due to the protection offered the breeding lobsters in the lagoons. This protection is not as perfect as it might be, but it has been greatly improved recently, and were we supported as we should be, by those claiming authority on the spot, and who from their positions we have a right to expect at least the giving of good advice to the fishermen, the conditions might be still further improved. Instead of this what do we find the fishermen being actually advised to break the law, and assured that if enough of them do so, we

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

cannot enforce it. There is nothing in the whole world more certain, than that the breeding lobsters seek the warm and sheltered waters of these lagoons to hatch out in. No artificial ponds or hatcheries can improve on the natural conditions which exist at the Magdalen Islands, in their lagoons, and we should receive the assistance of every honest man in the work of protecting the lobsters once they have escaped all the outside dangers, and reached the security which they should be afforded in the lagoons.

I beg to append synopses of the reports of some of the local officers.

Mr. Geo. Forest, F. O., Bonaventure Sub-division, reports rather a slack fishing season. Herring though plenty in the spring were scarce during summer and failed altogether in the fall. The salmon catch was below an average, but cod fishing was fair. There was one loss lobster cannery in operation. He has been as careful as possible in collecting the statistics.

Mr. F. X. Chapados, F. O., Anse à Gascon, reports spring herring struck abundantly about the 1st of May. The cod fishing began on the 25th May, but was below an average owing to scarcity of bait in June and July. Salmon showed a slight falling off, but there was an augmentation in the lobster pack. The regulations were well observed.

A. T. Carter, F. O., Gaspé Subdivision reports as follows: Salmon show quite a decrease as compared with 1908. They struck about the same time as last season, the rivers being low and the water clear. I imagine the great bulk of the salmon went straight up to the spawning beds, thus avoiding the nets. This is proven by the large quantity of fish in the rivers. The fly-fishermen had very good sport. They report the rivers well stocked, and were well satisfied with their sport. The prices paid for salmon by the local dealers were about the same as the previous year.

Spring herring were not as plentiful as the previous season; with the exception of lobster bait, none were salted; they were of a fair size. They were very scarce throughout the season for bait, except on the shore from Ship Head to Fame Point. From Ship Head to Barachois, fishermen used principally clams, lance or squid for bait. Very few were salted in the fall for consumption.

Squid were fairly plentiful, but lance and caplin scarce.

Codfishing commenced about the same time as previous year. The catch shows a decrease as compared with 1908, but considering the smaller number of boats, the average is as good, or even better. The falling off of the boats is due to the same cause as last season, viz., the men working on railroad and at the mills. Fish on the St. Lawrence part of the coast was fairly good all through the season, but not so good on the lower end. The weather was fine throughout the season till the fall, when considerable rain fell. Most of the fish were of a good quality. Prices were low; this was due to the foreign markets.

Mackerel have again shown no appearance on the coast; a few were taken on the banks while drifting for bait; they were of a fine quality.

Lobsters show quite an increase as compared with last season; they were of a fair size.

Smelt also show quite an increase over 1908, and the fishermen report abundance when they closed their fishing. They were principally shipped to the American markets. The prices were good and steady. The fishermen feel sore that the boat running in connection with the railway stopped so early, as she could have run a month later, which would have given them an opportunity to continue fishing.

F. O. Letourneau, of Mont Louis, reports a decrease in the average of his returns due to the low price offered for cod fish, and the failure of the fat herring of the late summer and fall. The cod struck about the 1st June and was fairly plenty all season, though small in size—but owing to lack of herring bait in August and September, the catch was small. For the first time of recent years the dog-fish were absent. Turbot also were not as abundant as usual. The crops were good and though the fishermen are not as well off as usual there is no actual distress—and those families which left the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

coast in the spring thinking to better their conditions, are not any better off than those who remained.

Mr. Nap. Comeau, F. O., Godbout, reports: The spring was very backward and cold, and salmon were late in running, the first fish being taken in the nets on the 31st May; from that date until the 16th June, the catch was trifling. The movements of the fish were very erratic, some stations doing very well, while others in the immediate vicinity would do nothing. This was especially the case west off Point des Monts. Owing to the cold and long spell of high water the anglers did well, their catch being about the average, there being lots of fish in the rivers. Trout were abundant but owing to the high water but few were taken. There was a considerable increase in the catch of halibut between Point des Monts and Cowees and the size of the fish was above the average, but fishermen had to give up taking them, as the local markets in Quebec and Montreal to which they are shipped fresh soon got glutted.

Cod were late in striking and during the early season were small in size; they were abundant, and were found as high up the river as Manicouagan. High winds prevailed, and many fishermen gave up and found work on shore at the lumber and pulp mills. Herring were abundant in the spring, but the fall fishery was poor.

Seals, especially the harbour seal, continue to be abundant. About Manicouagana the fishermen are now taking them in nets. These men think that they should be allowed the bounty for this fishery, as for other kinds of sea fishing. The regulations were observed and no fines were imposed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,

Officer in charge of the Gulf Division.

INLAND DIVISION.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES IN THE DISTRICT FROM HUNTINGDON TO THREE RIVERS, BY JOSEPH RIENDEAU, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES.

LONGUEUIL, March 7, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1909.

On different occasions I made a thorough inspection of all the fishing grounds under my supervision and have ascertained the following facts.

On south shore of Lake St. Francis from Dundee to Valleyfield the fishing is, as a general rule done in a satisfactory manner. Exception must be however particularly taken against some guides who take sportsmen to places where fishing is prohibited. There are also many night lines where small fish and very small sturgeon are caught. There are local provincial overseers in that district but they fail to perform their duties.

On this lake as well as on St. Louis and Two Mountains Lakes there is certainly an improvement where there are no nets of any kind in use.

In the counties of Chambly and Verchères the laws are far from being observed, though I am not lenient when cases are reported to me and the charges established against the poachers. In this case as in every other of the kind, the abuses may be accounted for by the negligence and carelessness of the overseers.

As far as the county of Richelieu is concerned, the law is better observed than in former years.

Lake St. Peter is the place where the law has the least effect. Fishermen do as if there were none. In this instance again, the carelessness of the overseer is clearly seen. He lets everybody do as they like. I have been there times and times but to no effect. Sometimes I meet some to whom I make remonstrances but generally I see nobody; they all disappear when they know of my presence in the district and I am obliged to perform my duties alone, without a provincial overseer in view.

I may say the same thing of Nicolet county. I have been there several times and on each occasion I seized and confiscated game fish forbidden by law.

In the county of Champlain and Portneuf, fishing is being carried out legally or illegally the whole year round.

In Three Rivers it affords me a great pleasure to state that the provincial overseer performs his duty faithfully and watches his district carefully, so that the fish is well protected.

In Bellechasse county, I may draw your attention to the fact that it represents a new addition to my district since last year. From what I have remarked the law is completely ignored. To make and prepare my statistics I have not been able to get all the details from this place of all the fishing implements used by the fishermen. I can only send a total from the information I have gathered in speaking with them, but as I said before, this is the first year I visited this county and next year I shall be able to supply you with more details. While on the subject I may say that in Bellechasse, as well as in Portneuf, the fishermen told me that they have never received any instructions from overseers and that I was the first person to tell them what they ought to do.

In St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier, L'Assomption, Laval, Terrebonne, there is no perceptible change to report. Illegal fishing prevails, due to the negligence or carelessness of the local provincial overseers.

In the little Chateauguay river which empties into Lake St. Louis fishing is done legally and satisfactorily. This is due to the overseer attending to his duties faithfully and reporting often to me.

In the counties of Jacques Cartier and Vaudreuil the law is better observed than in former years. The remarks I made in my last annual report apply to this year and to these two counties specially. The sooner nets shall be prohibited the better they will assure the production of the fish.

I respectfully submit that licenses for nets should not be granted as they have been to fish in small rivers where good game fish go in the spawning season such as Lachenaie and L'Assomption rivers and in the bays visited by fish to deposit their spawn. The same may be said of several places in the southern part of my district.

Though I have visited many places where there are saw mills, and imposed fines, there are still others in small rivers throwing sawdust and preventing the fish from ascending the streams on that account.

I continue to complain against the minnow nets; these ought to be forbidden entirely and their use more severely punished.

Fishways are also urgently needed in several places. I shall only name here the dam at Yamaska on the Yamaska river, St. Ours on the Richelieu river, River Delisle in Soulanges county, Ste. Martine in the county of Chateauguay and in Huntington.

As a whole, in my humble opinion, the source of evils is the fish netting. If it cannot be stopped completely in small tributaries of the St. Lawrence or in any navigable river in the province of Quebec, it should be allowed only from the first of October to the thirty-first of December of the same year, with meshes not less than three inches extension for hoop nets, seines and gill nets, no trap nets to be allowed.

At the present time, if you add to the illegal fishing in close seasons, the nets of all kinds with small meshes constituting a regular blockade which prevents the game fish and others from ascending the streams to spawn or which catches them too young, the depletion of that source of wealth is easily accounted for.

I respectfully submit that if the law was more stringent, and if more severe instructions were given to the provincial overseers to be more scrupulous in the performance of their duties, threatening them with instant dismissal in case of negligence or carelessness, we would see before long a satisfactory change in this state of affairs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In closing this report I beg to state that as far as I could remark in my last inspection, with the exception of Bellechasse, Portneuf, Champlain and Nicolet counties, in the remainder of my territory the law seems to be better observed. More information is asked for as to the time, the mode and the places for fishing. The several fines imposed during the year have also had the result of frightening a good many law breakers whom no consideration could affect in the past and who abide now by the law for fear of the punishment.

Though this report is not much more satisfactory than my last and resembles it in many respects, there is certainly an improvement in the state of affairs. And now that I am better posted in the various circumstances affecting the different parts of my territory, it is to be hoped that next year's report shall be more satisfactory than the present one. We must not forget that it is always a hard work to implant reforms where the evil has spread to deep roots.

The whole respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. RIENDEAU,
Inspector of Fisheries.

INLAND DIVISION.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, BY
C. A. BERNARD, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES.

St. CÉSaire, April, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year 1909-10. From information I have obtained I am inclined to believe that fishing generally last season was as good as in past years.

In Missisiquoi bay, in the upper Richelieu and York rivers, pickerel, bass, pike and maskinongé are abundant. Fishing is now better in the different lakes of the Eastern Townships which had become somewhat depleted in past years owing to the illegal fishing carried on therein, and to the too large number of nets used.

In Lake Memphramagog are found good sized salmon and gray trout and this is due to the Government having planted fry therein for several years past. The Government should extend its protection to the numerous and magnificent lakes found in that district. Night line licences should be properly controlled so as to avoid abuses. Fish are now scarcer in the tributaries of the different lakes and this is due to the sawdust which is dumped into the waters from numerous mills situate on their shores. American sportsmen often infringe upon the law by fishing in Canadian boundary waters of Missisiquoi Bay and Lake Memphramagog. These fishermen are often piloted by Canadian guides and our local officers should keep an eye on them. Eel fishing in the Richelieu near St. John is pretty abundant but less remunerative owing to the difficulties arising from the construction of Chambly Dam.

As a rule, fishing regulations are best complied with in localities where licenses have been granted. This is due to the active and effective work of the provincial fisheries officers.

In order to give every protection to the fisheries of the province of Quebec and to prevent the destruction of small fish it might be well to only authorize the use of nets, seines, &c., from October 1 to December 31, the mesh of these seines should not have more than 3 inches in extension.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

C. BERNARD.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry, in the County of Bonaventure,

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

| Number. | FISHING DISTRICTS. NAME. | FISHING BOATS. | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------|--------|------|----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Number. | Value. | Men. | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | | Trawls. | | Weirs. | |
| | | | | | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Restigouche, Head of Tide to Miguasha | 22 | \$ 500 | 80 | 20 | 5000 | \$ 4300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Miguasha and Nouvelle..... | 25 | 500 | 50 | 80 | 1600 | 800 | 3 | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 30 |
| 2 | Carleton | 50 | 1000 | 100 | 200 | 4000 | 2000 | 5 | 150 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 40 |
| 3 | Maria | 60 | 1200 | 120 | 300 | 6000 | 3000 | 4 | 100 | 110 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 125 |
| 4 | New Richmond and Black Cape. | 40 | 800 | 80 | 100 | 2000 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Capelin | 150 | 3000 | 300 | 375 | 7500 | 3750 | 8 | 240 | 240 | 2 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Bonaventure..... | 200 | 4000 | 400 | 500 | 10000 | 5000 | 20 | 600 | 600 | 4 | 40 | 7 | 70 |
| 7 | New Carlisle | 20 | 400 | 40 | 50 | 1000 | 500 | 5 | 150 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Paspebiac | 75 | 1500 | 150 | 200 | 4000 | 2000 | 20 | 600 | 600 | 50 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | | 620 | 12400 | 1240 | 1805 | 36100 | 18050 | 65 | 1940 | 1950 | 56 | 560 | 31 | 265 |

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Hopetown..... | 55 | 2000 | 92 | 110 | 2200 | 2200 | 13 | 390 | 487 | 30 | 850 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Nouvelle..... | 80 | 2800 | 125 | 140 | 2800 | 2800 | 16 | 480 | 600 | 35 | 875 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Shigawake | 59 | 1250 | 70 | 100 | 2000 | 2000 | 8 | 240 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Port Daniel | 175 | 5250 | 260 | 370 | 7400 | 5920 | 25 | 750 | 937 | 90 | 1080 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Anse à Gascon | 185 | 7400 | 280 | 400 | 8000 | 6400 | 20 | 600 | 750 | 150 | 1800 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | | 545 | 18700 | 827 | 1120 | 22400 | 19320 | 82 | 2460 | 3074 | 305 | 4605 | ..... | ..... |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Gulf of St. Lawrence District.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

(Head of Tide to Miguasha).

| LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | VALUE OF WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Can- neries. | | Traps. | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers and Smacks. | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | % cts. |
| 30 | 1200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,000 00 1 |

(Miguasha to Paspebiac Point).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|---|
| 50 | 25 | ..... | 40 | 30 | .. | 4 | 120 | 5 | 80 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,685 00 | 1 |
| 36 | 18 | 1 100 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 5 | 960 | 10 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,468 00 | 2 |
| 50 | 25 | ..... | 150 | 120 | ..... | 6 | 1000 | 15 | 210 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,790 00 | 3 |
| 30 | 15 | ..... | 50 | 35 | ..... | 8 | 425 | 20 | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,625 00 | 4 |
| 600 | 300 | ..... | 75 | 60 | ..... | 2 | 200 | 20 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,870 00 | 5 |
| 800 | 400 | 1 150 | 800 | 800 | 10 | 9 | 450 | 100 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,510 00 | 6 |
| 80 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,125 00 | 7 |
| 300 | 150 | ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | 2 | 200 | 20 | 50000 | 2 | 30000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84,970 00 | 8 |
| 1946 | 973 | 2 250 | 1230 | 1150 | 12 | 36 | 3355 | 190 | 52090 | 2 | 30000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 121,043 00 | |

(Paspebiac to Point Macquereau).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| 300 | 150 | 2 700 | 300 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,387 00 | 1 |
| 500 | 250 | 1 1500 | 1500 | 1200 | 29 | ..... | 60 | 2200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,875 00 | 2 |
| 350 | 175 | 2 600 | 2900 | 2900 | 37 | ..... | 40 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,225 00 | 3 |
| 1100 | 550 | 3 1150 | 3200 | 3200 | 44 | ..... | 100 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 21,287 00 | 4 |
| 1200 | 600 | 1 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | 3600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,950 00 | |
| 3450 | 1725 | 9 3000 | 10600 | 9800 | 110 | ..... | 380 | 12300 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 72,724 00 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in
RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

| Number. | FISHING DISTRICTS. — NAME. | KINDS | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brl. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in cans. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brl. | Haddock, fresh, lb. |
| 1 | Restigouche Head of Tide to Mi- guasha..... | 70,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Miguasha and Nouvelle | 20000 | 100 | 1500 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 70 | ..... | 1000 |
| 2 | Carleton..... | 27500 | 150 | 2000 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 60 | ..... | 800 |
| 3 | Maria..... | 32500 | 250 | 2000 | 400 | ..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | 1200 |
| 4 | New Richmond and Black Cape | 45000 | 75 | 1000 | ..... | 8 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| 5 | Capelin | 300 | 500 | 800 | 1500 | ..... | 30 | 5000 | 2 | 4500 |
| 6 | Bonaventure..... | 23500 | 600 | 1000 | 10000 | 4800 | 100 | 4000 | 4 | 6000 |
| 7 | New Carlisle..... | ..... | 50 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 80 | ..... | 500 |
| 8 | Paspebiac ..... | ..... | 75 | 700 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 3500 | 4 | 1500 |
| Totals..... | | 148800 | 1800 | 10000 | 11900 | 4800 | 553 | 10880 | 10 | 16300 |

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | Hopetown ..... | ..... | 210 | ..... | 3000 | 4560 | ..... | 1800 | 8 | 4000 |
| 2 | Nouvelle..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | 4000 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | 8 | 5000 |
| 3 | Shigawake | 1600 | 300 | ..... | 5000 | 27696 | ..... | 900 | 4 | 1000 |
| 4 | Port Daniel | 26000 | 1000 | ..... | 8500 | 22472 | ..... | 2900 | 15 | 1500 |
| 5 | Anse à Gascon..... | 4500 | 1100 | ..... | 6000 | ..... | ..... | 4000 | 30 | 8000 |
| Totals..... | | 32100 | 2910 | ..... | 26500 | 54728 | ..... | 11600 | 65 | 19500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the County of **Bonaventure**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

(Head of Tide to Miguasha).

OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

| Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Smeles, lb. | Eels, brl. | Ton cod or frost fish, lb. | Fish oil, gal. | Fish as bait, brl. | Fish as manure, brl. | Seal skins, No. | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | 5000 | 80000 | | 20000 | | | 2000 | | 17600 00 | 1 |

(Miguasha to Paspebiac Point).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|-------|-------|-----|--|------|------|-------|--|------------|---|
| | | | | 1000 | | 15 | | 20 | 20 | 1000 | | 3,721 00 | 1 |
| | | | | 700 | | 8 | | 20 | 20 | 5000 | | 6,625 00 | 2 |
| | 21 | | | 3500 | 1200 | 70 | | 50 | 30 | 10000 | | 11,658 00 | 3 |
| | | | | 15000 | 2500 | 50 | | 40 | 30 | 7000 | | 10,983 50 | 4 |
| 10 | 64 | | | 150 | 1500 | 5 | | 2000 | 300 | 12000 | | 23,580 90 | 5 |
| 50 | 75 | | | 9000 | 13000 | 25 | | 3000 | 350 | 15000 | | 36,910 00 | 6 |
| 5 | | | | 500 | | 2 | | 40 | 20 | 7000 | | 4,387 00 | 7 |
| 150 | 65 | | | | 20000 | 4 | | 3000 | 350 | 10000 | | 24,989 50 | 8 |
| 215 | 225 | | | 29850 | 38200 | 179 | | 8170 | 1120 | 67000 | | 122,854 00 | |

Paspebiac to Point Macquereau).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|--|----|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------------|---|
| 25 | 15 | 100 | 1000 | 500 | | 5 | 3000 | 1500 | 500 | 5000 | 20 | 14,858 00 | 1 |
| 20 | 20 | 100 | 2000 | 1000 | | 10 | 4000 | 1800 | 700 | 5500 | 12 | 15,705 00 | 2 |
| 12 | | | | 500 | | | 3000 | 800 | 500 | 3500 | | 16,954 80 | 3 |
| 25 | 30 | 100 | 2000 | 2000 | | 10 | 4000 | 2200 | 1500 | 4000 | 25 | 33,032 85 | 4 |
| 500 | 60 | 100 | 1500 | 1000 | | | 2000 | 3000 | 2000 | 3500 | 50 | 31,812 50 | 5 |
| 582 | 125 | 400 | 6500 | 5000 | | 25 | 16000 | 9300 | 5200 | 21500 | 107 | 112,363 15 | |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Gaspé**, Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1909-10.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macqueveau to Barachois.)

| DISTRICTS. | FISHING BOATS. | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN MATERIALS. | | | | | | WHOLE FISH-ING GEAR. | Number. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|------|----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| | Number. | Value. | Men. | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trawls. | | Smelt Nets. | Hand Lines. | Can-ne-ries. | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | Piers and Wharfs. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | | | Number. | Value. | | | Number. | Value. | |
| <i>Gaspé County.</i> | | % | | | % | | | | % | | | % | | | % | | | % | | % | | % | | | | |
| 1 Newport..... | 103 | 3300 | 179 | 160 | 2900 | 1800 | 3 | 90 | 135 | 3 | 30 | | 630 | 315 | 11000 | 2000 | 2000 | 31 | 1 | 300 | 10 | 5000 | 1 | 2900 | 15880 | 1 |
| 2 Pabos..... | 9 | 450 | 18 | 28 | 1000 | 1000 | 4 | 120 | 120 | ..... | 72 | 36 | 2 | 500 | 1250 | 1250 | 24 | 8 | 3000 | 8 | 3000 | 8 | 3000 | 6356 | 2 | |
| 3 Grand River..... | 56 | 3570 | 210 | 137 | 3260 | 1830 | 4 | 130 | 160 | 43 | 655 | | 580 | 310 | 21000 | 1500 | 1500 | 25 | 15 | 7500 | 15 | 7500 | 4 | 750 | 17275 | 3 |
| 4 Cape Cove..... | 95 | 6110 | 297 | 279 | 6185 | 2790 | 4 | 90 | 90 | ..... | 876 | 438 | 1 | 1500 | 2500 | 2500 | 22 | 20 | 10000 | 20 | 10000 | 20 | 10000 | 17275 | 3 | |
| 5 Perce & Bonaventure Isl. | 99 | 4760 | 186 | 137 | 2600 | 1420 | 1 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 806 | 403 | 1 | 400 | 1500 | 1500 | 12 | 1 | 200 | 12 | 8000 | 12 | 8000 | 23428 | 4 | |
| 6 Corner of Beach..... | 17 | 850 | 40 | 49 | 2150 | 980 | 9 | 270 | 270 | ..... | 136 | 68 | 1 | 850 | 700 | 700 | 29 | 3 | 400 | 8 | 750 | 8 | 750 | 4928 | 5 | |
| Total | 379 | 19040 | 930 | 790 | 18695 | 9820 | 25 | 720 | 795 | 46 | 685 | | 3100 | 1570 | 85250 | 9510 | 9510 | 143 | 5 | 900 | 73 | 34250 | 5 | 2750 | 84570 | 6 |

GASPE BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| 1 Barachois & Mal Bay... | 87 | 5220 | 178 | 165 | 2745 | 2310 | 14 | 700 | 560 | | 1 | 100 | 534 | 193 | 1 | 200 | 1600 | 1600 | 16 | | 14 | 6000 | | 16183 | |
| 2 Point St. Peter..... | 13 | 780 | 24 | 24 | 360 | 336 | 2 | 100 | 80 | | | 72 | 28 | | | | 6 | 3000 | 3 | | 6 | 3000 | | 4924 | |
| 3 Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach..... | 113 | 6780 | 203 | 203 | 3045 | 2842 | 2 | 600 | 480 | ..... | ..... | 609 | 243 | 2 | 900 | 1450 | 1450 | 29 | ..... | 3 | 750 | ..... | 13445 | | |
| 4 Gaspé North and South. | 3 | 180 | 5 | 5 | 75 | 1070 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 1200 | 15 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 500 | 10 | 8000 | 5 | ..... | 8000 | | |
| 5 Peninsula to Little Gaspé | 51 | 3060 | 71 | 61 | 1915 | 1854 | 7 | 350 | 286 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5279 | | |
| 6 G de Greve to Ship Head | 42 | 2520 | 63 | 60 | 900 | 840 | 4 | 200 | 160 | ..... | ..... | 189 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 5000 | ..... | 8595 | | |
| 7 Cape des Rochers to Jersey Cove..... | 127 | 7620 | 221 | 200 | 3000 | 2800 | 5 | 250 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 633 | 265 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 800 | 1 | 750 | | |
| 8 Griffin Cove..... | 61 | 3660 | 123 | 113 | 1895 | 1582 | 2 | 100 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 360 | 144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 6000 | ..... | 12485 | | |
| 9 Fox River..... | 136 | 8160 | 252 | 242 | 3630 | 3388 | 6 | 300 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 736 | 302 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 8000 | ..... | 11466 | | |
| 10 Little Fox to Fame Point | 140 | 8400 | 227 | 207 | 3175 | 2898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 781 | 272 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 800 | ..... | 20090 | | |
| Total | 773 | 46380 | 1367 | 1280 | 20470 | 19920 | 52 | 2600 | 2080 | | | 13 | 1300 | 3092 | 1613 | 3 | 1100 | 3050 | 3050 | 45 | | 106 | 38350 | 9 | 9450 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 500 | | | 123743 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois).

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh, in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | | | Fish Oil, gall. | Fish as bait, brls. |
| | <i>Gaspé County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Newport | 2800 | 190 | 14400 | ..... | 3300 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 2050 | 830 | 22285 00 | 1 |
| 2 | Pabos | 13100 | 22 | 12480 | ..... | 500 | 10 | ..... | 18000 | 350 | 300 | 9428 00 | 2 |
| 3 | Grand River | 4000 | 213 | 11616 | ..... | 3687 | 36 | ..... | 11000 | 2500 | 1000 | 24672 80 | 3 |
| 4 | Cape Cove . . . . . | ..... | 191 | 24000 | ..... | 3560 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 2400 | 1000 | 26449 50 | 4 |
| 5 | Perce and Bonaventure Isld. .... | ..... | 146 | 14160 | ..... | 5400 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 4000 | 1500 | 32730 00 | 5 |
| 6 | Corner of Beach | 13300 | 40 | 10944 | ..... | 180 | ..... | ..... | 1000 | 100 | 400 | 6313 20 | 6 |
| | Total | 33200 | 802 | 87600 | ..... | 16627 | 161 | ..... | 30000 | 11400 | 5030 | 121878 50 | |

GASPÉ BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----|
| 1 | Barachois and Mal Bay | 4440 | 25 | 11328 | ..... | 6535 | ..... | ..... | 7000 | 4357 | 1333 | 37229 00 | 1 |
| 2 | Point St. Peter ..... | ..... | 65 | ..... | ..... | 713 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 475 | 1900 | 6493 50 | 2 |
| 3 | Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach. | 10666 | 315 | 11040 | ..... | 5602 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 3735 | 1900 | 35075 60 | 3 |
| 4 | Gaspé North and South. | 21778 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... | 1500 | 83600 | 107 | 34 | 9841 40 | 4 |
| 5 | Peninsula to Little Gaspé .. | 9317 | 105 | ..... | 75 | 2137 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1425 | 420 | 12453 20 | 5 |
| 6 | Grande Grève to Ship Head. | 958 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 2181 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1454 | 2426 | 15065 50 | 6 |
| 7 | Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove ..... | ..... | 180 | ..... | ..... | 6480 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4320 | 3135 | 35968 50 | 7 |
| 8 | Griffin Cove ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | ..... | 3767 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2511 | 1668 | 21331 80 | 8 |
| 9 | Fox River ..... | ..... | 480 | ..... | ..... | 7318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4879 | 2821 | 40786 20 | 9 |
| 10 | Little Fox to Fame Point. .... | ..... | 398 | ..... | ..... | 7621 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5081 | 4533 | 44409 30 | 10 |
| | Total | 47159 | 2063 | 22368 | 75 | 42514 | ..... | 2500 | 90600 | 28344 | 20170 | 258654 00 | |

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Gaspé**, Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1909-10.

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Rivière à Claude).

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING BOATS. | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--------------|------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------------|---|
| | | Number. | Value. \$ | Men. | GILL NETS. | | HAND LINES. | FREEZERS AND ICE HOUSES. | | SMOKE AND FISH HOUSES. | | PIERS AND WHARFS. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | | | | | Number. | Fathoms. | | Value. \$ | Number. | Value. \$ | Number. | | | | | Value. \$ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gaspe County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Grand Etang to Chloxydorme | 92 | 4300 | 146 | 280 | 8400 | 5550 | 348 | 720 | 2 | 400 | 10 | 3000 | 1 | 1000 | 14,970 | 1 |
| 2 | Petite Anse to Frigate Point. | 50 | 850 | 71 | 120 | 3600 | 1700 | 142 | 355 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 2,905 | 2 |
| 3 | Grand and Little Vallée. | 74 | 2700 | 118 | 190 | 5700 | 3150 | 236 | 590 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 7,840 | 3 |
| 4 | Magdalen. | 32 | 700 | 43 | 70 | 2100 | 1000 | 86 | 215 | 8 | 1200 | 2 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 3,115 | 4 |
| 5 | Manche d'Epée to Gros Male. | 51 | 1000 | 75 | 110 | 3300 | 1700 | 150 | 322 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 1500 | 1 | 1000 | 3,322 | 5 |
| 6 | Anse Pleureuse and Mont Louis. | 81 | 3500 | 103 | 210 | 6500 | 4500 | 295 | 480 | 6 | 3000 | 2 | 1500 | 1 | 1000 | 17,430 | 6 |
| 7 | Rivières à Pierre and Claude. | 64 | 1200 | 88 | 130 | 3900 | 2600 | 176 | 352 | 2 | 500 | 2 | 1500 | 1 | 1000 | 4,652 | 7 |
| | Total. | 444 | 14250 | 644 | 1110 | 33300 | 20650 | 1344 | 3034 | 17 | 5800 | 14 | 5500 | 2 | 5000 | 54,234 | |
| STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION (Rivière à Claude to Cape Chatte). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Marsouins and Martin River, Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean. | 4 | 64 | 7 | 5 | 135 | 90 | 14 | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 168 | 1 |
| 2 | Ste. Anne's. | 74 | 1199 | 107 | 88 | 2187 | 989 | 212 | 212 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,400 | 2 |
| 3 | Cape Chatte. | 19 | 342 | 23 | 24 | 630 | 329 | 46 | 46 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 717 | 3 |
| | Total. | 97 | 1605 | 137 | 117 | 2952 | 1408 | 272 | 272 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3,285 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Rivière à Claude.)

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herrings, salted, brl. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Tongues and Sheads, brls. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Fish Oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as Manure, brls. | | |
| | <i>Gaspé County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Grand Etang to Chlorydorne. . . | 2000 | 225 | 6900 | 10 | 2000 | 600 | 5500 | 4650 | 300 | 41,397 50 | 1 |
| 2 | Petite Anse to Frigate Point. . . | ..... | 70 | 2325 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1900 | 700 | 200 | 12,527 50 | 2 |
| 3 | Grand and Little Vallée..... | 2000 | 70 | 4150 | 4 | 1000 | 300 | 2850 | 2300 | 300 | 23,815 00 | 3 |
| 4 | Magdalen..... | 4000 | 20 | 950 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 700 | 600 | 50 | 5,920 00 | 4 |
| 5 | Anse Pleureuse and Mont Louis | 8000 | 375 | 3500 | 3 | 5300 | 400 | 2900 | 2500 | 360 | 23,637 50 | 5 |
| 6 | Rivière à Pierre and Claude..... | 4700 | 140 | 2045 | ..... | 1300 | 100 | 1000 | 950 | 200 | 12,267 50 | 6 |
| | Total | 20700 | 900 | 19870 | 20 | 9600 | 1600 | 14850 | 11700 | 1410 | 119,565 00 | |
| STE. ANNE DES MONTS (Rivière à Claude to Cape Chatte.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Marsouins and Martin River, Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean... | 2500 | 34 | 84 | ..... | 600 | ..... | 70 | 12 | ..... | 880 00 | 1 |
| 2 | Ste. Anne | 4900 | 463 | 3764 | ..... | 4500 | ..... | 1184 | 175 | ..... | 20,579 20 | 2 |
| 3 | Cape Chatte | 5700 | 155 | 272 | ..... | 2400 | ..... | 188 | 30 | ..... | 2,832 90 | 3 |
| | Total..... | 13100 | 652 | 4120 | .... | 7500 | .... | 1442 | 217 | .. | 24,292 10 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear or Materials in the County of **Gaspe**, Province

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | | Trap Nets. | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total fisher-men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | \$ | |
| 1 | Entry Island..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 350 | 27 | 175 | 3300 | 1375 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Amherst Island..... | 5 | 69 | 2200 | 24 | 186 | 5200 | 459 | 3345 | 6700 | 9575 | 10 | 1500 | 2800 | 1 | 350 |
| 3 | Grindstone Island..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 323 | 9300 | 804 | 900 | 12600 | 7000 | 10 | 1575 | 3500 | 13 | 7500 |
| | Totals | 5 | 69 | 2200 | 24 | 521 | 14850 | 1290 | 4420 | 22600 | 17950 | 20 | 3075 | 6300 | 14 | 7850 |

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|-----|----|------|
| 1 | All Right Island..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | 3000 | 200 | 200 | 6000 | 1600 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 3500 |
| 2 | Grand Entry..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 3600 | 240 | 100 | 3000 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 4800 |
| 3 | Grosse Isle..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 150 | 10 | 5 | 150 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Wolf Island..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 1560 | 78 | 5 | 150 | 40 | 1 | 80 | 250 | 2 | 1500 |
| | Bryon Island..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Totals..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 314 | 8310 | 528 | 310 | 9300 | 2480 | 1 | 80 | 250 | 21 | 9800 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Quebec, for the Year 1909.

SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION.

| LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|
| Trawls | | Hand Lines. | | Canne- ries. | | Traps. | | Persons Employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| 55 | 3600 | 75 | 75 | 1 | 50 | 250 | 200 | 5 | | 2500 | 30 | 750 | 4 | 4000 | 1 | 250 | 2,050 | |
| 60 | 9000 | 1300 | 300 | 4 | 8500 | 20000 | 18000 | 110 | 9 | 2500 | 75 | 700 | 6 | 1000 | 5 | 2500 | 58,025 | |
| 115 | 12600 | 3055 | 1125 | 14 | 15350 | 38170 | 41300 | 250 | 14 | 5000 | 105 | 1450 | 10 | 5000 | 6 | 2750 | 73,650 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 133,725 | |

NORTHERN SUBDIVISION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|-------|---|------|---------|---|
| ... | ... | 300 | 60 | 4 | 1350 | 5750 | 5750 | 99 | 2 | 1000 | 1 | 3000 | 7 | 25000 | 1 | 300 | 44,560 | 1 |
| ... | ... | 400 | 80 | 22 | 10900 | 20830 | 20830 | 336 | 1 | 1000 | ... | ... | 8 | 5000 | 2 | 1000 | 48,010 | 2 |
| ... | ... | 15 | 3 | 1 | 200 | 750 | 750 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | 1 | 75 | 1,318 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 150 | 30 | 2 | 3000 | 5750 | 5750 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1000 | 1 | 300 | 13,430 | 4 |
| ... | ... | 865 | 173 | 29 | 16450 | 33080 | 33080 | 595 | 3 | 2000 | 1 | 3000 | 20 | 31100 | 5 | 1675 | 107,318 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Gaspé**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | | Number. | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | Pollock, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls. | Bass, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Eels, brls. | Oysters, brls. | Fish oil, gall. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | \$ | cts. | |
| | | | 1300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 18 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,030 | 20 | 1 |
| | | | 2400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 5840 | 13560 | 275 | 560 | 96,219 | 70 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6165 | 5725 | 900 | 975 | 133,179 | 55 | 3 |
| | | | 3700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | ..... | 12023 | 19295 | 1175 | 1535 | 230,429 | 45 | |

NORTHERN SUBDIVISION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|---------|------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450 | 15000 | 1000 | 100 | 51,355 | 00 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 980 | 18000 | 500 | 200 | 128,390 | 00 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 1000 | 100 | 30 | 8,052 | 50 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 | 2500 | ..... | 250 | 31,947 | 50 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2480 | 36500 | 1600 | 580 | 219,745 | 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Saguenay**, Province of
GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

| Number. | | DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | | Trap Nets. | | Trawls | | Weirs. | |
| | | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Total fish-ermen. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | <i>Saguenay Co.</i> | | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ |
| 1 | Tadoussac to Bersimis. | 3 | 45 | 2300 | 7 | 54 | 1080 | 73 | 80 | 4800 | 2400 | 1 | 35 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 1110 | | |
| 2 | Pointe aux Outardes to Pte des Monts ... | 4 | 54 | 850 | 8 | 50 | 1000 | 64 | 110 | 6600 | 3300 | 3 | 145 | 290 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 90 | 3 | 90 |
| 3 | Trinity Bay to Jambons .. | 2 | 21 | 650 | 4 | 92 | 1840 | 85 | 135 | 3750 | 3750 | 5 | 210 | 420 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 180 | .. | ..... |
| Totals.... | | 9 | 120 | 3800 | 19 | 196 | 3920 | 222 | 325 | 15150 | 9450 | 9 | 390 | 785 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 270 | 40 | 1200 |

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Ste. Margaret's Bay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 700 | 14 | 8 | 960 | 960 | 2 | 140 | 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Seven Islands Bay | 1 | 13 | 185 | 3 | 31 | 3000 | 66 | 86 | 2300 | 2300 | 5 | 400 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Moisie to Pigon. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 2000 | 43 | 70 | 6200 | 6200 | 3 | 260 | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals.... | 1 | 13 | 185 | 3 | 62 | 5700 | 123 | 164 | 9460 | 9460 | 10 | 800 | 690 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|----|------|------|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Riv. aux Graines to Sheldrake. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 1370 | 65 | 5 | 500 | 500 | 8 | 240 | 600 | 1 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Thunder River and Dock.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 3300 | 110 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 9 | 270 | 675 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Jupitagan and Magpie ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 3690 | 101 | 10 | 200 | 150 | 2 | 60 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | St. Johns River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 3260 | 94 | 6 | 700 | 700 | 13 | 390 | 975 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Long Point, Mingan Ro- maine..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 2700 | 68 | 4 | 400 | 400 | 7 | 210 | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Esquimaux Pt. to St. Charles. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 9671 | 168 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 15 | 340 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 267 | 23391 | 606 | 28 | 2100 | 2050 | 54 | 1510 | 3525 | 1 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

| OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Value. | Number. |
| | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | ¢ | |
| 2 | 150 | 40 | 20 | | | | | | 37 | 1190 | | | | | | | | 8325 |
| | | 110 | 55 | | | | | | 19 | 1726 | 3 | 75 | | | | | | 7476 |
| | | 180 | 90 | 1 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 26 | 1980 | 2 | 60 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 750 | | 10470 |
| 2 | 150 | 330 | 165 | 1 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 82 | 4896 | 5 | 135 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 750 | | 26271 |

(Jambons to Pigon).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|--|--|-------|---|
| | 30 | 15 | | | | | | | 1 | 100 | 3 | 50 | | | | | 1965 | 1 |
| | 120 | 60 | | | | | | | 2 | 200 | 6 | 120 | | | | | 6165 | 2 |
| | 90 | 45 | | | | | | | 1 | 1200 | | | 1 | 400 | | | 10095 | 3 |
| | 240 | 120 | | | | | | | 4 | 1500 | 9 | 170 | 1 | 400 | | | 18225 | |

Pigon to St. Charles).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|--|--|--|-------|---|
| | 184 | 92 | | | | | | | | 10 | 3000 | 2 | 100 | | | | 6062 | 1 |
| | 210 | 105 | | | | | | | | 12 | 3500 | 3 | 1000 | | | | 8780 | 2 |
| | 172 | 86 | | | | | | | | 14 | 4000 | 2 | 750 | | | | 8826 | 3 |
| | 152 | 76 | | | | | | | | 15 | 4000 | 3 | 400 | | | | 9411 | 4 |
| | 120 | 60 | | | | | | | 1 | 500 | 10 | 750 | | | | | 4935 | 5 |
| | 236 | 118 | 1 | 200 | 140 | 140 | 5 | | | 3 | 500 | | | | | | 11329 | 6 |
| | 1074 | 537 | 1 | 200 | 140 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 500 | 64 | 15750 | 10 | 2250 | | | | 49343 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the
GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, salted, brls. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. |
| | <i>Saguenay County.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tadoussac to Bersimis | 27300 | 14 | 31 | | | | |
| 2 | Pointe aux Outardes to Pointe des Monts | 31000 | 4 | 165 | | | | 101 |
| 3 | Trinity Bay to Jambons | 65000 | | 194 | | 672 | 600 | 795 |
| | Totals | 123300 | 18 | 390 | | 672 | 600 | 896 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 |

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--|-----|------|--|--|------|
| 1 | St. Margarets Bay | 16500 | | 20 | | | | 215 |
| 2 | Seven Islands Bay | 38000 | | 250 | | | | 450 |
| 3 | Moisie to Pigon | 223628 | | 365 | 1600 | | | 1300 |
| | Totals | 278128 | | 635 | 1600 | | | 1965 |
| | | | | | | | | 16 |

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|--|----|--|------|--|-------|
| 1 | River aux Graines to Sheldrake | 3100 | | | | | | 1711 |
| 2 | Thunder River and Dock | 2200 | | | | | | 3410 |
| 3 | Jupitagan and Magpie | 12800 | | | | | | 4352 |
| 4 | St. John's River | 6200 | | | | | | 3000 |
| 5 | Long Point, Mingan and Romaine | 12950 | | | | | | 1735 |
| 6 | Esquimaux Point to St. Charles | | | 55 | | 1200 | | 4238 |
| | Totals | 37250 | | 55 | | 1200 | | 18446 |
| | | | | | | | | 35 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Saguenay**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

| KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Habitat, lbs. | Trout, lb. | Shad, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Eels, brls. | Sardines. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | White whales, brls. | |
| | 1800 | 4 | 1500 | 14 | | | 3725 | | 210 | 415 | 37 | \$ cts. |
| 6400 | 3100 | | 1800 | | | 7 | 1168 | 21 | 70 | 356 | 2 | 5,448 75 |
| 40195 | 4200 | | | | 20 | 44 | 865 | 72 | 90 | 210 | | 6,334 90 |
| 46595 | 9100 | 4 | 3300 | 14 | 20 | 51 | 5758 | 93 | 370 | 981 | 39 | 19,474 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 31,258 25 |

(Jambons to Pigon).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|-----|-----|--|-----------|---|
| 2000 | 1500 | | | | | | 260 | 50 | | 47 | | 3,269 25 | 1 |
| 15000 | | | | | | | 1020 | 200 | 600 | 260 | | 9,741 00 | 2 |
| 3600 | 4500 | | | | | | 1250 | 500 | | 84 | | 32,011 30 | 3 |
| 20600 | 6000 | | | | | | 2530 | 750 | 600 | 391 | | 45,021 55 | |

(Pigon to St. Charles).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|--|--|--|--|--|-------|------|--|-----|--|------------|---|
| 9000 | 300 | | | | | | 1460 | 400 | | 25 | | 10,088 75 | 1 |
| 2800 | | | | | | | 3100 | 750 | | 39 | | 18,028 75 | 2 |
| 1400 | | | | | | | 3500 | 800 | | | | 23,254 00 | 3 |
| | 600 | | | | | | 2000 | 700 | | | | 15,930 00 | 4 |
| | 1000 | | | | | | 1200 | 400 | | | | 10,162 50 | 5 |
| 7330 | | | | | | | 4000 | 800 | | 351 | | 23,340 25 | 6 |
| 20530 | 1900 | | | | | | 15260 | 3850 | | 415 | | 100,804 25 | |

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chlicatica).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|----|
| 1 | Etanamu and St. Mary's | 10 | 200 | 10 | 10 | 350 | 180 | 1 | 50 | 80 | 40 | 20 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 20 | 500 | 20 | 750 | 680 | 00 | 1 |
| 2 | Harrington | 82 | 1580 | 122 | 20 | 800 | 400 | 7 | 350 | 350 | 328 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | Little Mecatina and Whale Head | 45 | 900 | 70 | 15 | 600 | 300 | 2 | 100 | 4 | 1500 | ... | 4 | 400 | 500 | 8 | 10 | 1000 | 10 | 300 | 4,490 | 00 | 3 |
| 4 | Mutton Bay | 68 | 1600 | 118 | 12 | 480 | 240 | 6 | 300 | 300 | 6 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | Necutina to Tabatiere | 64 | 1200 | 80 | 18 | 650 | 500 | 8 | 400 | 6 | 1800 | 256 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | Fondrie a Feclean to St. Augustin | 30 | 900 | 30 | 20 | 300 | 1100 | 3 | 180 | 2 | 400 | 120 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Point a Gireux to Chicoutau | 10 | 300 | 20 | 10 | 400 | 200 | 2 | 100 | 70 | 40 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Totals | | 309 | 6680 | 476 | 105 | 5280 | 2920 | 29 | 1480 | 1480 | 26 | 7900 | 1236 | 568 | 5 | 500 | 600 | 600 | 10 | 50 | 1950 | 25,898 | 00 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1909-10.
NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Salmon, fresh, lbs. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs. | Salmon, salted, brls. | Herring, salted, brls. | Lobster, preserved in cans, lbs. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Halibut, lbs. | Trout, lbs. | Smelts, lbs. | Eels, brls. | Sardines, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Seal skins, No. | | |
| 1 Piastre Bay to Pashashuboo. .... | ..... | 1200 | 41 | ..... | 1248 | 600 | 14 | 700 | 600 | 1800 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 400 | 133 | 1 | |
| 2 Agwanus and Nabisippi. .... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 2084 | 500 | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 610 | 350 | 97 | 2 | |
| 3 Mission Islands. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 41 | ..... | 800 | 8 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 612 | 300 | 14 | 3 | |
| 4 Natashquan. | 18435 | ..... | 56 | 52 | ..... | 2800 | ..... | 2000 | 600 | 500 | 4 | ..... | 2100 | 1300 | 146 | 4 | |
| Totals. | 18435 | 1200 | 157 | 93 | 3332 | 4700 | 22 | 3700 | 1200 | 2300 | 4 | 10 | 4102 | 2350 | 390 | 33,153 70 | |

ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|----------|
| 1 Kegashka and Washeecotai. .... | ..... | ..... | 51 | 38 | 1536 | 500 | ..... | 800 | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 100 | ..... | 1 |
| 2 Romaine. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 48 | 480 | 104 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 20 | ..... | 2 |
| 3 Cocaochoo and the Bluff. .... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 158 | 9888 | 79 | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 15 | 16 | 3 |
| Totals. .... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 244 | 11904 | 674 | ..... | 800 | 1300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 575 | 135 | 16 | 9,312 20 |

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicatica).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----------|
| 1 Ekanamu and St. Mary's. .... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 470 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 100 | 78 | 1 |
| 2 Harrington. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 50 | 500 | 5000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3400 | 850 | 150 | 2 |
| 3 Little Meccatna and White Head. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 14 | 4800 | 1750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 560 | 250 | 120 | 3 |
| 4 Mutton Bay. .... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 150 | 600 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2500 | 750 | 176 | 4 |
| 5 Meccatna to Tabatière. .... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 22 | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5200 | 750 | 1100 | 5 |
| 6 Fonderie à Fecteau to St. Augustin. .... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 1276 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1600 | 350 | 300 | 6 |
| 7 Point à Giroux to Chicatica. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1100 | 300 | 200 | 7 |
| Totals. .... | ..... | ..... | 162 | 236 | 6430 | 15076 | ..... | ..... | 6500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14610 | 3350 | 2124 | 85,976 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons).

| Districts. | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Salmon, salted, bbls. | Herring, salted, bbls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish, bbls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, bbls. | Seal skins, No. | Total value of all fish. | Number. |
| 1 Chientica to Burnt Island | 18 | 12 | ..... | 2000 | ..... | 2400 | 58 | 1200 | 100 | 50 | 10,252 50 | 1 |
| 2 Bonne Esperance, | 10 | ..... | ..... | 4000 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 3000 | 200 | ..... | 19,430 00 | 2 |
| 3 Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay. | 62 | 25 | ..... | 4200 | ..... | 3000 | 40 | 3100 | 200 | ..... | 21,552 50 | 3 |
| 4 Little Fishery to Five League. | 14 | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 300 | 50 | ..... | 2,665 00 | 4 |
| 5 Middle Bay and Belle Amour. | 5 | 35 | ..... | 1400 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 1000 | 150 | 10 | 7,129 00 | 5 |
| 6 Brador. | 6 | 350 | ..... | 3000 | ..... | 1000 | 30 | 2150 | 175 | 50 | 16,235 00 | 6 |
| 7 Long Point and Greenly Island | 2 | 150 | ..... | 4700 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 4000 | 200 | 130 | 23,617 50 | 7 |
| Total | 117 | 572 | ..... | 19,800 | ..... | 6400 | 273 | 14,750 | 1075 | 240 | 100,952 50 | |

ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.

| Districts. | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | Number. | Total value of all fish. | Number. | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Salmon, salted, bbls. | Herring, salted, bbls. | LOBSTERS, PRESERVED in cans, lb. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish, bbls. | Fish oil, galls. | | | | |
| 1 Fox Bay, ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5000 | ..... | 26,445 00 | 1 |
| 2 Bay St. Claire ..... | ..... | 10 | 62400 | 100 | 1200 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 150 | ..... | 855 00 | 2 |
| 3 Strawberry Cove ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 150 | 1800 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 175 | ..... | 1,194 00 | 3 |
| 4 Shallop | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | 4 |
| Total | 10 | 22 | 62400 | 300 | 3000 | ..... | ..... | 125 | 5325 | ..... | 28,644 00 | ..... |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of Saguenay,

BONNE ESPERANCE SUB-

| Number. | FISHING DISTRICTS. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | | | FISHING GEAR OR | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|------------|----------|-----------------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trap Nets. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NAME. | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | | | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | ¢ |
| 1 | Chicatica to Burnt Island..... | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 1875 | 55 | 20 | 2000 | 500 | 4 | 155 | 300 | 11 | 4200 | |
| 2 | Bonne Esperance..... | 1 | 90 | 4500 | 6 | 64 | 3200 | 90 | 25 | 2000 | 600 | 2 | 275 | 500 | 20 | 8000 |
| 3 | Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay.. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 3800 | 143 | 26 | 800 | 450 | 12 | 520 | 1075 | 31 | 14300 | |
| 4 | Little Fishery and Five League.. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 650 | 18 | 4 | 200 | 100 | 2 | 80 | 150 | 4 | 1600 | |
| 5 | Middle Bay and Belles Amour.. | 2 | 77 | 1800 | 10 | 34 | 1700 | 50 | 3 | 150 | 75 | 7 | 290 | 680 | 11 | 4100 |
| 6 | Bradore..... | 6 | 335 | 11500 | 42 | 59 | 3200 | 110 | .. | .. | 5 | 350 | 750 | 29 | 12000 | |
| 7 | Long Point and Greenly Island.. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 3500 | 123 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 340 | 825 | 21 | 9000 | |
| | Total | 9 | 502 | 17800 | 58 | 364 | 17925 | 589 | 78 | 5150 | 1725 | 38 | 2010 | 4280 | 127 | 53200 |

ANTICOSTI

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|----|------|--|
| 1 | Box Bay..... | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 450 | 24 | 4 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 100 | 200 | 4 | 800 | |
| 2 | Bay St. Claire..... | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 300 | 10 | 10 | 500 | 400 | 1 | 100 | 200 | .. | .. | |
| 3 | Strawberry Cove..... | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 400 | 20 | 15 | 750 | 600 | 2 | 150 | 300 | 2 | 600 | |
| 4 | Shallop Creek..... | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 100 | 2 | 4 | 400 | 400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Total..... | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 1250 | 56 | 33 | 1850 | 1600 | 4 | 350 | 700 | 6 | 1400 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1909-10.

DIVISION (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons).

| MATERIALS. | | | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. |
|------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Trawls | | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers & Smacks. | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | |
| 3 | 15 | 8 | 350 | 188 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 600 | | | 7,885 |
| | | 6 | 150 | 360 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 5000 | 1 | 1000 | 23,050 |
| 4 | 20 | 12 | 360 | 496 | 135 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 3700 | | | 23,840 |
| | | 6 | 500 | 30 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 350 | | | 3,358 |
| 10 | 50 | 14 | 420 | 124 | 42 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 640 | | | 9,507 |
| | | 45 | 2000 | 240 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 2000 | 1 | 4000 | 35,540 |
| 40 | 200 | 85 | 2300 | 420 | 190 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 3100 | 2 | 5200 | 24,315 |
| 57 | 285 | 176 | 6080 | 1858 | 610 | | | | | | | | | | 84 | 15390 | 4 | 10200 | 127,495 |

ISLAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|----|---|-------|------|------|----|---|-----|---|-----|--|--|---|------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 15000 | 4000 | 3000 | 40 | 1 | 600 | 2 | 500 | | | 1 | 8000 | 28,750 |
| | | | | 30 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 915 |
| | | | | 40 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,920 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 500 |
| | | | | 70 | 55 | 1 | 15000 | 4000 | 3000 | 40 | 1 | 600 | 2 | 500 | | | 1 | 8000 | 32,065 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Bonaventure**, Provinces of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

| DISTRICTS. | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Smelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, S.S. and Snacks. | | Value. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bonaventure County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Restigouche, Subdivision. | 30 | 1200 | | \$ | | | | | | 12 | 36 | 3355 | 190 | 52990 | 2 | 30000 | | | 6,000 |
| 2 Bonaventure " | | | 1946 | 973 | 2 | 250 | 1230 | 1150 | | | | | | | | | | | 121,043 |
| 3 Port Daniel " | | | 3450 | 1725 | 9 | 3000 | 10600 | 9800 | 110 | | | | 380 | 12500 | | | 1 | 200 | 72,724 |
| Total | 30 | 1200 | 5396 | 2698 | 11 | 3250 | 11830 | 10950 | 122 | 36 | 3355 | 570 | 64390 | 2 | 30000 | 1 | 200 | | 199,767 |

GASPE COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|---------|
| 1 Grand River, Subdivision. | 13 | 1300 | 3100 | 1570 | 8 | 5250 | 9310 | 9310 | 143 | 5 | 900 | 73 | 34250 | 5 | 2750 | ... | ... | 84,570 |
| 2 Gaspe Bay " | " | " | 3992 | 1613 | 3 | 1100 | 3650 | 3650 | 45 | 2 | 500 | 106 | 38350 | 9 | 9450 | ... | ... | 123,743 |
| 3 Monts Louis " | " | " | 1344 | 3934 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5800 | 14 | 5500 | 2 | 5000 | ... | ... | 54,254 |
| 4 Ste. Anne des Monts, Subdiv. | " | " | 272 | 272 | 14 | 15350 | 38170 | 41300 | 250 | 14 | 5000 | 105 | 1450 | 10 | 5000 | 6 | 2750 | 3,285 |
| 5 Magdalen Islands, S. | " | " | 3055 | 1125 | 14 | 15350 | 38170 | 41300 | 595 | 3 | 2000 | 1 | 3000 | 20 | 31100 | 5 | 1675 | 133,725 |
| 6 Magdalen Islands, N. | " | " | 865 | 173 | 29 | 15450 | 33080 | 33080 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107,318 |
| Total | 13 | 1300 | 12628 | 7787 | 54 | 37150 | 83810 | 86940 | 1033 | 41 | 14200 | 299 | 82550 | 46 | 53300 | 11 | 4425 | 506,875 |

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

| DISTRICTS. | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Snelt Nets. | | Hand Lines. | | Canneries. | | Traps. | | Persons employed in Canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, S.S. and Snacks. | | Value. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Saguenay County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Godbout, Subdivision. | 2 | 150 | 339 | 165 | 1 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 82 | 4896 | 5 | 135 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 750 | 26,271 | 1 |
| 2 Moisie " | | | 240 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18,225 | 3 |
| 3 Mingan " | | | 1074 | 537 | 1 | 200 | 140 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | 49,313 | 3 |
| 4 Natashquan " | | | 824 | 392 | 4 | 1025 | 700 | 700 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 24,022 | 4 |
| 5 Romaine " | 10 | 339 | 124 | 62 | 7 | 745 | 1540 | 1540 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 7,509 | 12 |
| 6 St. Augustin " | | | 1236 | 568 | 5 | 500 | 600 | 600 | 10 | | | | | | | | | 25,898 | 6 |
| 7 Bonne-Espérance, Subdiv. | 176 | 6080 | 1858 | 610 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 127,495 | 1 |
| 8 Anticosti Island " | | | 70 | 35 | 1 | 15000 | 4000 | 3000 | 40 | 1 | 600 | 2 | 500 | | | | | 8000 | 3 |
| Total | 188 | 6569 | 5756 | 2489 | 19 | 17870 | 7080 | 6080 | 104 | 88 | 7496 | 201 | 27995 | 168 | 22990 | 6 | 18500 | 310,848 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted, brls. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Macrherel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. | |
| <i>Bonaventure County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Restigouche, Subdivision..... | 70000 | ..... | ..... | 1800 | 10000 | 11900 | ..... | 4800 | 353 | 10880 | 10 | 16300 | 215 | 225 | ..... |  |
| 2 | Bonaventure "..... | 148800 | ..... | ..... | 2910 | ..... | 26500 | ..... | 54728 | ..... | 11600 | 65 | 19500 | 582 | 125 | 400 | |
| 3 | Port Daniel "..... | 32100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Total..... | 250900 | ..... | ..... | 4710 | 10000 | 38400 | ..... | 59528 | 373 | 22480 | 75 | 35800 | 797 | 350 | 400 | |

GASPE COUNTY.

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | Number. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Salmon, lb | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted, brls. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Macquerel, salted, brls. | Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb. | Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and brls. | | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sound, lb. |
| <i>Gaspe County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Grand River, Subdivision | 33200 | | | 802 | | | | 87000 | | 16627 | | | | | ... |
| 2 | Gaspe Bay " | 47159 | | | 2063 | | | | 22368 | 75 | 42514 | | | | | ... |
| 3 | Monts Louis " | 20700 | | | 900 | | | | 900 | | 19870 | 20 | | | | ... |
| 4 | St. Anne des Monts, Subdivision | 13100 | | | 652 | | | | | | 4120 | | | | | ... |
| 5 | Magdalen Islands, S. " | | | | 238 | | | | 4989 | | 9854 | 16 | | | | ... |
| 6 | Magdalen Islands, N. " | | | | 400 | | | | 1680 | | 930 | | | | | ... |
| | Total | 114159 | | | 5055 | | | | 6649 | | 93915 | 36 | | | | ... |

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

| 1 GEORGE V., A. 1911 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| 1 Godbout, Subdivision..... | 123300 | 18 | 390 | 1600 | | 672 | 600 | 896 | 6 | | | | | |
| 2 Moisie "..... | 278128 | | 635 | | | | | 1965 | 16 | | | | | |
| 3 Mingan "..... | 37250 | | 55 | | | 1290 | | 18446 | 35 | | | | | |
| 4 Natashquan "..... | 18435 | 1200 | 157 | 93 | | 3332 | | 4700 | 22 | | | | | |
| 5 Romaine "..... | | | 67 | 244 | | 11904 | | | 674 | | | | | |
| 6 St. Augustin "..... | | | 162 | 236 | | 6430 | | 15076 | | | | | | |
| 7 Bonne Esperance, Subdivision..... | | | 117 | 572 | | | | 19800 | | | | | | |
| 8 Anticosti Island "..... | | | 10 | 22 | | | | 300 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 457113 | 1200 | 531 | 2247 | 1600 | | 600 | 61857 | 79 | | | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1909-10.
BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

| DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Hallbut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Eels, brls. | Sardines, brls. | Tom cod or frost fish, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish, brls. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | White whales, No. | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. |  | $ cts. |
| <i>Bonaventure County.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Restigouche, Subdivision. | | 5000 | | 80000 | | | 20000 | | 8170 | | 2000 | | | 15,600 00 | 1 |
| 2 Bonaventure " | | 29850 | | 38200 | 179 | | | | 9300 | 1120 | 67000 | | | 122,854 00 | 2 |
| 3 Port Daniel " | 6500 | 5000 | | | 25 | | 16000 | | | 5200 | 21500 | 107 | | 112,363 15 | 3 |
| Total..... | 6500 | 39850 | | 118200 | 204 | | 36000 | | 17470 | 6320 | 90500 | 107 | | 250,817 15 | |

GASPE COUNTY.

| 1 Grand River, Subdivision. | | | | 30000 | | | | | 11400 | 5030 | | | | 121,878 50 | 1 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|--|--------|----|--|--|--|-------|-------|------|------|--|------------|---|
| 2 Gaspe Bay " | | 2500 | | 90600 | | | | | 28344 | 20170 | | | | 258,654 00 | 2 |
| 3 Monts Louis " | 9600 | 1600 | | | | | | | 14850 | 11700 | 1410 | | | 119,563 00 | 3 |
| 4 Ste. Anne des Monts, Subdivision. | 7500 | | | | | | | | 1442 | 217 | | | | 24,292 10 | 4 |
| 5 Magdalen Islands, S. " | 3700 | | | | 58 | | | | 12023 | 19236 | 1175 | 1535 | | 230,429 45 | 5 |
| 6 Magdalen Islands, N. " | | | | | | | | | 2480 | 36500 | 1600 | 580 | | 219,745 00 | 6 |
| Total | 20800 | 4100 | | 120600 | 58 | | | | 70539 | 92312 | 4185 | 2115 | | 974,564 05 | |

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|----|------------|---|
| 1 Godbout, Subdivision..... | 46595 | 9100 | 4 | 3300 | 14 | 20 | 51 | 5758 | 93 | 370 | 981 | 39 | 31,258 25 | 1 |
| 2 Moisie "..... | 20600 | 6000 | | | | | | 2530 | 750 | 600 | 391 | | 45,021 55 | 2 |
| 3 Mingan "..... | 20530 | 1300 | | | | | 15260 | 3850 | | | 415 | | 100,804 25 | 3 |
| 4 Natashquan "..... | 3700 | 1200 | | 2300 | 4 | 10 | | 4102 | 2350 | | 390 | | 33,153 70 | 4 |
| 5 Romaine "..... | 800 | 1300 | | | | | | 575 | 135 | | 16 | | 9,312 20 | 5 |
| 6 St. Augustin "..... | | 6500 | | | | | 14610 | 3350 | | | 2124 | | 85,976 00 | 6 |
| 7 Bonne Esperance, Subdivision..... | | 6400 | | | | | 273 | 14750 | 1075 | | 240 | | 100,952 50 | 7 |
| 8 Anticosti Island "..... | 3000 | | | | | | | 125 | 5325 | | | | 28,644 00 | 8 |
| Total..... | 95225 | 32400 | 4 | 5600 | 18 | 30 | 324 | 57710 | 16928 | 970 | 4757 | 39 | 435,122 45 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., by counties, in the **Gulf Division**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10—*Concluded*.

GRAND TOTAL OF THE GULF DIVISION.

| DISTRICTS. | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | LOBSTER PLANT. | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES. | | | | | | | | WHOLE FISHING GEAR. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|----|---------------------|-----------|---|
| | Smelt Nets | | Hand Lines. | | Canne-ries. | Traps. | | Persons employed in canneries. | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | Tugs, Steamers, Smacks. | | Value. | Number. | |
| | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | Number. | Value. | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | | | | |
| | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | \$. | | |
| 1 Bonaventure County..... | 30 | 1240 | 5396 | 2698 | 11 | 3250 | 11830 | 10950 | 122 | 36 | 3355 | 570 | 64300 | 2 | 30000 | 1 | 200 | 192,767 | 1 |
| 2 Gaspé County..... | 13 | 1300 | 12028 | 7787 | 54 | 37150 | 83810 | 86940 | 1033 | 41 | 14200 | 289 | 82350 | 46 | 53300 | 11 | 4425 | 506,875 | 2 |
| 3 Saguenay County..... | 188 | 6569 | 5756 | 2489 | 19 | 17870 | 7080 | 6080 | 104 | 88 | 7496 | 201 | 27935 | 168 | 22990 | 6 | 18950 | 310,848 | 3 |
| (Grand Total)..... | 231 | 9069 | 23780 | 12974 | 84 | 58270 | 102720 | 103370 | 1259 | 165 | 25051 | 1070 | 174935 | 216 | 106290 | 18 | 23575 | 1,017,490 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products by counties, in the Gulf of Division, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1909-10.

GRAND TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION.

| Number. | Districts. | Kinds of Fish. | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. | | |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, lb. | Salmon, salted, brls. | Herring, salted, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Mackerel, salted, brls. | LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb. | LoBSTERS, fresh in shell, cwt. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, tongues and sounds, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Haddock, dried, cwt. | Hake, dried, cwt. | Hake, sounds, lb. |
| 1 | Bonaventure County | 250000 | ..... | ..... | 4710 | 10000 | 38400 | ..... | 59528 | 373 | 22480 | 75 | 35800 | 797 | 350 | 400 |
| 2 | Gaspé County | 114159 | ..... | ..... | 5055 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 796154 | 75 | 93915 | 36 | ..... | 161 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Saguenay County | 457113 | 1200 | 531 | 2247 | 1600 | ..... | ..... | 85938 | 600 | 61857 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Grand Total | 822172 | 1200 | 531 | 12012 | 116000 | 384000 | 6649 | 941620 | 1048 | 179252 | 199 | 35800 | 958 | 350 | 400 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10—*Concluded*.

GRAND TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION.

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, brls. | Smelts, lb. | Eels, brls. | Sardines, brls. | Tom cod or frost fish, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish, lb. | Fish oil, galls. | Fish as bait. | Fish as manure, brls. | Seal skins, No. | White whales, No. | | | |
| 1 | Bonaventure County | 6500 | 39850 | | 118200 | 204 | | 36000 | | 17470 | 6320 | 90500 | 107 | | 250,817 | 15 | |
| 2 | Gaspé County | 20800 | 4100 | | 120600 | 58 | | | | 70339 | 92912 | 4185 | 2115 | | 974,564 | 05 | |
| 3 | Saguenay County | 95225 | 32400 | 4 | 5600 | 18 | 30 | | 324 | 57710 | 16928 | 970 | 4557 | 39 | 433,122 | 45 | |
| | Grand Total | 122525 | 76350 | 4 | 244400 | 280 | 30 | 36000 | 324 | 145719 | 116100 | 95655 | 6779 | 39 | 1,660,503 | 65 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

**RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division,
Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.**

| Description. | Quantity. | Prices. | Value. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cod, dried.....Cwt. | 178,252 | 4 50 | 802,134 00 |
| " tongues and sounds.....Brls. | 190 | 10 00 | 1,900 00 |
| Haddock, dried.....Cwt. | 958 | 3 00 | 2,874 00 |
| " fresh.....Lbs. | 35,800 | 0 03 | 1,074 00 |
| Hake, dried.....Cwt. | 350 | 3 00 | 1,050 00 |
| " sounds.....Lbs. | 400 | 0 50 | 200 00 |
| Tom cod or frost fish....." | 36,000 | 0 03 | 1,080 00 |
| Halibut....." | 122,525 | 0 10 | 12,252 50 |
| Salmon, preserved in cans....." | 1,200 | 0 15 | 180 00 |
| " fresh or frozen....." | 822,172 | 0 10 | 82,217 20 |
| " pickled or dry salted.....Brls. | 531 | 15 00 | 7,965 00 |
| Trout, all kinds.....Lbs. | 76,350 | 0 10 | 7,635 00 |
| Smelts....." | 244,400 | 0 08 | 19,552 00 |
| Herring, salted.....Brls. | 12,012 | 4 50 | 54,054 00 |
| " fresh or frozen.....Lbs. | 11,600 | 0 01 | 116 00 |
| " smoked....." | 38,400 | 0 02 | 768 00 |
| Sardines, fresh or salted.....Brls. | 30 | 3 00 | 90 00 |
| Shad, salted....." | 4 | 10 00 | 40 00 |
| Eels, salted....." | 280 | 10 00 | 2,800 00 |
| Mackerel, salted....." | 6,649 | 15 00 | 99,735 00 |
| Lobsters, pressed in cans.....Lbs. | 941,620 | 0 30 | 282,486 00 |
| " alive or fresh.....Cwt. | 1,048 | 5 00 | 5,240 00 |
| Coarse and mixed fish.....Brls. | 324 | 2 00 | 648 00 |
| Hair seal skins.....No. | 6,779 | 1 25 | 8,473 75 |
| Fish used as bait.....Brls. | 116,160 | 1 50 | 174,240 00 |
| Fish as fertilizer....." | 95,655 | 0 50 | 47,827 50 |
| Fish oil, of all kinds.....Gals. | 145,719 | 0 30 | 43,715 70 |
| White whales.....No. | 39 | 4 00 | 156 00 |
| Total value for the year 1909..... | | | 1,660,503 65 |

RECAPITULATION.

Showing Number of Men, Vessels, Boats and Value of Material employed in Gulf
Division Fisheries, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

| Quantity. | Description. | Value. |
|------------------|--|--------------|
| | | \$ cts. |
| 24 | Vessels of 704 tons manned by 104 men | 23,985 00 |
| 5,062 | Boats, fished by 9,380 men | 207,536 00 |
| 11,760 | Gill nets of 213,497 fathoms | 143,511 00 |
| 497 | Seines of 17,850 fathoms | 27,894 00 |
| 195 | Cod and herring trap nets | 80,550 00 |
| 587 | Trawl lines | 19,005 00 |
| 71 | Weirs, brush fisheries | 1,465 00 |
| 251 | Smelt and seal nets | 9,069 00 |
| 23,780 | Hand lines and sinkers | 12,974 00 |
| 84 | Lobster canneries employing 1,259 hands | 58,270 00 |
| 102,720 | Lobster traps | 103,970 00 |
| 165 | Freezers and ice and snow houses | 25,051 00 |
| 1,070 | Smoke and fish houses | 174,935 00 |
| 216 | Private piers, wharfs and fishing stages | 106,290 00 |
| 18 | Tugs, steamers and smacks | 23,575 00 |
| Total value..... | | 1,017,490 00 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry on the South shore of the St. Lawrence from Rimouski to Lévis, inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | | FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------|--------|------|------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------------|----|-------|
| | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Weirs. | | Hand Lines. | | Smoke and Fish Houses. | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | |
| Number. | 1 | Capucins. | 22 | 230 | 24 | 15 | 325 | 230 | | | | | 30 | 30 | 1 | |
| 2 | Petit Mochins. | 20 | 200 | 30 | 25 | 425 | 400 | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 3 | 15 |
| 3 | Grand Mochins. | 25 | 250 | 32 | 26 | 450 | 420 | | | | | | 35 | 35 | | |
| 4 | Grosses Roches. | 20 | 200 | 30 | 32 | 650 | 500 | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Ste. Folicette. | 38 | 400 | 45 | 40 | 1000 | 600 | | | | | | 45 | 45 | 2 | 10 |
| 6 | Matare. | 23 | 300 | 24 | 25 | 600 | 300 | | | | | | 16 | 16 | 5 | 30 |
| 7 | Riviere Blanche. | 26 | 380 | 22 | 23 | 550 | 260 | | | | | | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| 8 | Sandy Bay. | 48 | 880 | 80 | 130 | 4750 | 3820 | | | | | | 60 | 60 | 6 | 35 |
| 9 | Metis. | 10 | 100 | 12 | 6 | 130 | 120 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | |
| 10 | St. Flavie & St. Luc. | 25 | 500 | 46 | 50 | 1250 | 1150 | | | | | | 15 | 15 | | 10 |
| 11 | Rimouski. | 35 | 600 | 40 | 8 | 200 | 160 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 40 |
| 12 | Ric, St. Fabien & St. Simon. | 14 | 165 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 16 | 16 | | 12 |
| 13 | Trois Pistoles. | 1 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | 13 |
| 14 | Isle Verte. | 37 | 800 | 45 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 60 | 20 | 30 | 2500 | 11 | 11 | | 12 |
| 15 | Cacouna. | 14 | 100 | 20 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | | 13 |
| 16 | Lake Temiscouata and tributaries. | 2 | 25 | 30 | 22 | 800 | 160 | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | 15 |
| 17 | St. Andre. | 1 | 20 | 25 | | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | | 16 |
| 18 | Kamouraska. | 1 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 17 |
| 19 | St. Denis. | 1 | 20 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | | 18 |
| 20 | Riviere Ouelle. | 1 | 20 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | 25 | 2400 | 1 | 20 |
| 21 | St. Anne de la Poutriere, St. Roch et St. Jean Port Joli. | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | 32 | 1350 | 1 | 150 |
| 22 | L'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, Crane and Goose Islands. | | | | 20 | | | | | | | | 15 | 2250 | | 21 |
| 23 | St. Thomas. | | | | 10 | 1 | 40 | 20 | | | | | 10 | 1200 | | 22 |
| 24 | Berthier. | 4 | 65 | 15 | 8 | 300 | 130 | | | | | | 16 | 6200 | 5 | 400 |
| 25 | St. Valier. | 6 | 160 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 7200 | | 23 |
| 26 | St. Michel. | 12 | 180 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 3250 | 3 | 350 |
| 27 | Beaumont. | 25 | 440 | 20 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 7600 | 6 | 420 |
| | | 441 | 6057 | 676 | 472 | 11506 | 8295 | 1 | 60 | 20 | 281 | 43315 | 292 | 292 | 51 | 2100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60079 |

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence from Rimouski to Levis inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.

| Number. | Districts. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Herring, salt, ed, brls. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smok- ed, lb. | Whitefish, fresh, lb. | Whitefish, salted, lb. | Cod, dried, cwt. | Cod, Green, brls. | Haddock, fresh, lb. | Halibut, lb. | Trout, lb. | Shad, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Eels, lb. | Sturgeon, lb. | Coarse & mixed fish, brls. | Fish Oil, galls. | Fish as bait, brls. | Fish as man- ure, brls. | Seal Skins, No. | Clams, brls. | Beluga Skins. | Total Value of Fish. | |
| 1 | Capucien | 1000 | 48 | 4000 | | | | 22 | 100 | 3500 | 1500 | | | | | | | | 100 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 80 | | | |
| 2 | Petits Mechins | 1500 | 200 | 3800 | 1000 | | | 34 | 200 | 300 | 1000 | 500 | | | | | | | 120 | 40 | 60 | 30 | | | | |
| 3 | Grand Mechins | | 130 | 6000 | 500 | | | 30 | 270 | 1000 | 1000 | 200 | | | | | | | 160 | 60 | 50 | 10 | | | | |
| 4 | Grosses Roches | | 1330 | 2700 | | | | 6 | 250 | 8000 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | 80 | 50 | 60 | | | | |
| 5 | Ste. Felicite | 15000 | 334 | 7000 | 800 | | | 20 | 500 | 9000 | 2500 | | | | | | | | 100 | 90 | 100 | | | | | |
| 6 | Matane | 400 | 475 | 9000 | 3000 | | | 5 | 150 | 10000 | 5000 | 600 | | | | 300 | | | 100 | 30 | 120 | | | | | |
| 7 | Riviere Blanche | | 130 | 8000 | 3800 | | | | 300 | 9000 | 2000 | | | | | | | | 250 | 53 | 100 | | | | | |
| 8 | Sandy Bay | | 3280 | 111000 | 6000 | | | | 20 | 8300 | 7000 | 10200 | | | | | | | 30 | 5 | 1200 | | | | | |
| 9 | Metis | 3000 | 75 | 2300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10000 | | | | |
| 10 | Ste. Flavie and Ste. Lucie | 4000 | 600 | 10050 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Rimouski | 6000 | 400 | 8050 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Bic, St. Fabien and St. Simon | 1900 | 60 | 9000 | 3000 | | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Trois Pistoles | 200 | 20 | 15700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Ile Verte | 800 | 160 | 100000 | 120000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Cacoma | 1600 | 200 | 200000 | 40000 | 1150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Lake Temiscouata & tributaries | 300 | 20 | 40000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | St. Andre | | 30 | 30000 | 1000 | | | | | | | 1500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Kamouraska | 150 | 20 | 20000 | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | St. Denis | 100 | 10 | 5000 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Riviere Ouelle | | | 10000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, St. Roch et St. Jean Port Joli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | L'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, Crane and Goose Islands | | | | | | | | | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | St. Thomas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Berthier | 300 | | 3000 | 5000 | 100 | 1500 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | St. Valer | 550 | | 2500 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Michel | 600 | | 1000 | 1500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Beaumont | 800 | | 2000 | 1800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | 38200 | 6292 | 600910 | 180200 | 10100 | 11880 | 107 | 2015 | 68100 | 29200 | 14000 | 9210 | 19006 | 4306 | 254300 | 34690 | 60500 | 22385 | 370 | 22295 | 17 | 120 | 20 | | |
| Values | | 5730 | 25168 | 6009 | 3604 | 1010 | 1188 | 428 | 8060 | 2043 | 1752 | 1400 | 921 | 950 | 430 | 15252 | 2081 | 605 | 670 | 370 | 11147 | 25 | 240 | 80 | | 89163 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence from **Quebec** to the **Saguenay**, including Lake St. John District for the Year 1909-10.*

| Kinds of Fish. | Counties of Quebec and Montmor- ency, with Orleans Island. | Charlevoix, including Isle aux Coudres. | Lake St. John, including Saguenay River. | Total Quantities. | Total Value. |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | \$ |
| Eels. Lbs. | 86,800 | 15,000 | | 101,800 | 6,108 |
| Salmon. " | 100 | 1,600 | 25,000 | 26,700 | 4,005 |
| Trout. " | 2,800 | 5,600 | 1,600 | 24,400 | 2,440 |
| Bass. " | 400 | | | 400 | 40 |
| Whitefish. " | 900 | | 8,000 | 8,900 | 890 |
| Ouananiche. " | | | 30,000 | 30,000 | 3,000 |
| Herring. " | | 6,000 | 10,000 | 16,000 | 160 |
| Pike. " | 200 | | 35,000 | 35,200 | 1,760 |
| Pickarel. " | 225 | | 40,000 | 40,225 | 4,022 |
| Mixed fish. " | 5,600 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 60,600 | 606 |
| Beluga skins. No. | | 20 | 30 | 50 | 200 |
| Values. \$ | 5,721 | 2,240 | 15,270 | | 23,231 |

*The quantities are estimated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the District from the County of **Huntingdon** to **Bellechasse** and from **Portneuf** to **Soulanges**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Salmon, lb. | Shad, lb. | Whitefish, lb. | Trout, lb. | Bass, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Pike, lb. | Maskinongé, lb. | Sturgeon, lb. | Eels, lb. | Perch, lb. | Carfish, lb. | Mixed and Coarse Fish, lb. | Bull Heads, lb. | Barfish, lb. | Tommy Cod, lb. | TOTAL VALUE. |
| Number. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | % |
| 1 | Around Lake St. Francis, counties of Huntingdon, Soulanges, Beauharnois and Vaudreuil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Chateauguay. | | | | | 5000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | 5000 | 75000 | 2000 | 3000 | 2500 | 3800 | | | |
| 3 | Laprairie. | | 400 | 200 | | 7000 | 2000 | 1500 | 300 | 1000 | 3000 | 3000 | 2500 | 3000 | 7000 | | | |
| 4 | Chambly. | | | | | 3050 | 1500 | 300 | 140 | 100 | 400 | 1000 | 100 | 4000 | 1000 | | | |
| 5 | Verchères. | | 150 | 100 | | 200 | 600 | 1000 | 60 | 200 | 600 | 500 | 100 | 60000 | 400 | | | |
| 6 | Richelieu. | | 500 | 200 | | 300 | 500 | 1000 | 100 | 400 | 1400 | 2000 | 600 | 30000 | 1000 | | | |
| 7 | Yamaska. | | | | | 500 | 2000 | 3000 | 400 | 1000 | 2000 | 4000 | 1000 | 1800 | 2000 | 300 | | |
| 8 | Nicolet. | | 2500 | 1500 | | 1000 | 4000 | 5000 | 400 | 4000 | 10000 | 7000 | 2000 | 55000 | 20000 | 150 | | |
| 9 | Champlain, Portneuf and St. Maurice. | | 5000 | 1200 | | 2500 | 4000 | 5000 | 400 | 4000 | 12000 | 5000 | 3000 | 10000 | 6000 | 500 | | |
| 10 | Berthier and Maskinongé. | | 300 | | | 500 | 2000 | 6000 | 80 | 500 | 7000 | 6000 | 2500 | 30000 | 15000 | 8000 | | |
| 11 | L'Assomption, Terrebonne and Laval. | | 500 | | | 1200 | 1500 | 1000 | 120 | 1000 | 10000 | 2000 | 1000 | | 2500 | | | |
| 12 | Hochelega and Jacques Cartier. | | | | | 500 | 1200 | 1500 | 500 | 2000 | 2000 | 1500 | 1000 | | 2000 | | | |
| 13 | Two Mountains and Argenteuil. | | | | | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 600 | 3000 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | | 6000 | | | |
| 14 | Bellechasse. | | 2500 | 3400 | | | 2000 | | | 10000 | 19000 | | | 2500 | 2000 | 3000 | | |
| | Totals. | 130 | 11850 | 6900 | 40000 | 27000 | 33100 | 37800 | 4700 | 33200 | 155400 | 47000 | 21000 | 203800 | 61900 | 5370 | 11000 | |
| | Rate. | 10 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | |
| | Values. | 13 | 948 | 552 | 4800 | 2700 | 2648 | 1512 | 561 | 2656 | 7770 | 2350 | 840 | 4076 | 3245 | 535 | 330 | 35,539 |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Inland Division of the Province of
Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantity. | Value. | Total Value. |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| | | | \$ | \$ |
| Salmon, fresh..... | Lbs. | 65,030 | ..... | 9,748 |
| Cod, dried..... | Cwts. | 107 | 428 | |
| " green..... | Brls. | 2,015 | 8,060 | |
| Haddock, fresh..... | Lbs. | 68,100 | ..... | 8,488 |
| Halibut..... | " | 29,200 | ..... | 2,043 |
| Trout..... | " | 78,400 | ..... | 1,752 |
| Bass..... | " | 27,400 | ..... | 8,640 |
| Whitefish..... | " | 27,780 | ..... | 2,740 |
| Eels..... | " | 511,400 | ..... | 3,640 |
| Herring, salted..... | Brls. | 6,292 | 25,168 | 29,130 |
| " fresh..... | Lbs. | 616,910 | 6,169 | |
| " smoked..... | " | 180,200 | 3,604 | |
| Shad..... | " | 21,060 | ..... | 34,941 |
| Pike..... | " | 73,000 | ..... | 1,869 |
| Pickarel..... | " | 77,625 | ..... | 3,272 |
| Sturgeon..... | " | 67,890 | ..... | 7,100 |
| Ouananiche..... | " | 30,000 | ..... | 4,737 |
| Maskinonge..... | " | 4,700 | ..... | 3,000 |
| Perch..... | " | 47,000 | ..... | 564 |
| Tom Cod..... | " | 11,000 | ..... | 2,350 |
| Smelts..... | " | 19,000 | ..... | 330 |
| Clams..... | Brls. | 120 | ..... | 950 |
| Mixed fish..... | Lbs. | 416,150 | ..... | 240 |
| Fish as bait..... | Brls. | 370 | ..... | 9,907 |
| Fish as fertilizer..... | " | 22,295 | ..... | 370 |
| Fish oil..... | Galls. | 2,235 | ..... | 11,147 |
| Seal skins..... | No. | 17 | 25 | 670 |
| Beluga skins..... | " | 70 | 280 | |
| Total..... | | | | 147,933 |

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Boats, Nets, and other Fishing Material, in the Inland
Division of the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | \$ |
| Boats..... | 1,071 | 12,357 |
| Gill-nets (13,005 fathoms)..... | 592 | 8,575 |
| Seines (2820 fathoms)..... | 70 | 1,400 |
| Weirs..... | 281 | 43,315 |
| Hoop-nets..... | 1,813 | 11,700 |
| Hand lines..... | 292 | 292 |
| Night lines (hooks)..... | 206,000 | 538 |
| Smoke and fish houses..... | 51 | 2,100 |
| Total..... | | 80,277 |

Number of men employed, 1311.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for the
Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantity. | Value. | Total Value. |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| | | | \$ | \$ |
| Salmon, fresh..... | Lb. | 887,202 | 91,965 20 | |
| " salted..... | Brls. | 531 | 7,965 00 | |
| " preserved in cans..... | Lb. | 1,200 | 180 00 | 100,110 20 |
| Cod, dried..... | Cwt. | 178,359 | 802,562 00 | |
| " green..... | Brls. | 2,015 | 8,060 00 | |
| " tongues and sounds..... | Brls. | 190 | 1,900 00 | 812,522 00 |
| Haddock, dried..... | Cwt. | 958 | 2,874 00 | |
| " fresh..... | Lb. | 103,900 | 3,117 00 | 5,991 00 |
| Hake, dried..... | Cwt. | 350 | 1,050 00 | |
| Hake, sounds..... | Lb. | 400 | 200 00 | 1,250 00 |
| Tom cod..... | " | 47,000 | | 1,410 00 |
| Halibut..... | " | 151,725 | | 14,004 50 |
| Herring, fresh..... | " | 628,510 | 6,285 00 | |
| " smoked..... | " | 218,600 | 4,372 00 | |
| " salted..... | Brls. | 18,304 | 79,222 00 | 89,879 00 |
| Mackerel, salted..... | Brls. | 6,649 | | 99,735 00 |
| Sardines, salted..... | " | 30 | | 90 00 |
| Smelts..... | Lb. | 263,400 | | 20,502 00 |
| Whitefish..... | " | 27,780 | | 3,640 00 |
| Trout..... | " | 154,750 | | 16,275 00 |
| Bass..... | " | 27,400 | | 2,740 00 |
| Pike..... | " | 73,000 | | 3,272 00 |
| Pickarel..... | " | 77,625 | | 7,100 00 |
| Perch..... | " | 47,000 | | 2,350 00 |
| Ouananiche..... | " | 30,000 | | 3,000 00 |
| Maskinongé..... | " | 4,700 | | 564 00 |
| Eels, fresh..... | " | 511,400 | 29,130 00 | |
| " salted..... | " | 56,000 | 2,800 00 | 31,930 00 |
| Shad..... | Brls. | 109 | | 1,909 00 |
| Sturgeon..... | Lb. | 67,890 | | 4,737 00 |
| Lobsters, canned..... | " | 941,620 | 282,486 00 | |
| " fresh in shell..... | Cwt. | 1,048 | 5,240 00 | 287,726 00 |
| Clams..... | Brls. | 120 | | 240 00 |
| Mixed and coarse fish..... | Lb. | 480,950 | | 10,555 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... | Brls. | 116,530 | | 174,610 00 |
| " fertilizer..... | " | 117,950 | | 58,974 50 |
| Fish oil..... | Gall. | 147,954 | | 44,385 70 |
| Hair seal skins..... | No. | 6,796 | 8,498 75 | |
| Beluga skins..... | " | 109 | 436 00 | 8,934 75 |
| Total value for 1909..... | | | | 1,808,436 65 |
| " 1908..... | | | | 1,881,817 00 |
| Decrease..... | | | | 73,380 35 |

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Crafts, Fishing Gear and Fixtures used in the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | Description. | Value. | Total. |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 24 | Fishing vessels (704 tons)..... | 23,985 | |
| 6,133 | Fishing boats..... | 219,893 | 243,878 |
| 12,352 | Gill nets (fathoms, 226,502) | | 152,086 |
| 477 | Seines (fathoms 20,670)..... | | 28,704 |
| 195 | Trap nets (herring and cod)..... | | 80,550 |
| 587 | Trawls | | 19,005 |
| 352 | Weirs | | 44,780 |
| 231 | Smelt and seal nets | | 9,069 |
| 1,813 | Hoop nets..... | | 11,700 |
| 24,610 | Hand lines, night lines, &c | | 13,804 |
| 84 | Lobster canneries | 58,270 | |
| 102,720 | Lobster Traps | 103,970 | 162,240 |
| 165 | Freezers and ice-houses | | 25,051 |
| 1,121 | Smoke and fish-houses..... | | 177,035 |
| 216 | Piers and wharfs (private)..... | | 106,290 |
| 18 | Fishing tugs and smacks..... | | 23,575 |
| | Total value..... | | 1,097,767 |

Persons employed in the Fisheries of Quebec, during the Year 1909-10.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of men in vessels..... | 104 |
| " " boats..... | 10,691 |
| " persons employed in canneries, &c..... | 1,259 |
| Total..... | 12,054 |
| Decrease..... | 267 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 7.

ONTARIO.

REPORT ON LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION, BY INSPECTOR A. G. DUNCAN.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., March 31, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the fisheries in my division, being the northwestern division of the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

I have been employed in inspecting the fisheries from the Soo to Pukaso in Lake Superior and found there had been a good deal of illegal fishing carried on the fall previous, with dip-nets, at the mouth of the rivers in Lake Superior as the fish go up to spawn.

I notified the Ontario Fisheries Officer of what was going on, and he reported to the Ontario government and they put on a patrol boat last November and seized two tugs and a lot of gill-nets.

I have also inspected the fisheries from the Soo to Gore bay and Providence bay in the Manitoulin Island but did not find any illegal fishing, except some trap-net fishing by American fishermen on the south side of St. Joseph's Island. I seized the trap-nets and destroyed the same, and reported to your department. The fishing in the forepart of the season was good, but in the latter part of the season it was poor, and from all the information I can gather, this season there will be a decrease in the catch of whitefish and trout, compared with last season, the reason being the scarcity of fish. Ninety per cent of all fish caught this last season in my division, was shipped to the American market. I have had no complaints *re* sawdust being put into the streams in my fishing division this season. The Ontario fishery officer in my division, has looked after the fisheries better this year than ever before.

Judging from what I heard, the Thessalon fishermen were fishing without a license and shipping their fish. When I reported the matter to the Ontario fishery officer he went and seized all their nets and fish, and was instructed by his department to move the same, but later was told by the department to take bonds, and all those fishermen were tried and allowed to go by paying costs, and in the matter of the two tugs seized on Lake Superior last November, they were allowed to go on giving bonds and I have not heard that the government imposed a fine on the fishermen who pleaded guilty.

The Ontario fishery officers here have been instructed by the department to notify the fishermen that they could fish away until they got their license. This is altogether contrary to the Act, and I would recommend that this practice be stopped at once, in the interest of the protection of the fisheries in my division, and no one should fish until he has his license.

Also in addition to my duties as inspector of fisheries I inspected the American Dredge Company's dumping, where it was reported they were dumping their mud in Canadian waters, as I have reported to your department, and I have also looked after the placing of bell buoys and spar buoys on the east end of Lake Superior and the placing of the spar buoys from the Soo to Bruce Mines, and lifting the same in the fall.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

I also inspected and reported to your department two dams on the Manitoulin Island re putting in fishways and have also inspected and reported on the repairs of the fishway in the dam of the Keewatin Power Company at Kenora.

There has not been any loss of life this season, of fishermen following their calling, in my division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. DUNCAN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE DISTRICT EAST OF AND
INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM, VICTORIA AND
HALIBURTON, BY INSPECTOR J. M. HURLEY.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the fisheries in my district during the past fiscal year :—

The spring fishing with hoop-nets for coarse fish, viz.: Pike, suckers, bull-heads, catfish, &c., was very good, and prices for these kinds of fish were very satisfactory, being ten cents per pound during cool weather. Even carp is not so much dreaded now, as they bring a fair price, and are easily caught; also there seems to be no evidence that they are doing the damage to other fish and the feeding grounds that it was feared they would.

The sport fishing has been very good, viz.: Bass, maskinonge, trout, pickerel, &c. There have been some fine catches of maskinonge in several lakes, but especially in the Rideau waters, Trent river and waters, Bay of Quinte, Kawartha lakes. Trout is found in the northern lakes, but bass is the most plentiful, and the most general throughout the district.

During my visits to the centre of the district where the waters flow towards the Ottawa river, viz.: the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers, also lakes in that district, viz.: Fraser lake, Wesley-macoon, Mullet and several others, I found that both settlers and tourists were loud in their praises of the good bass fishing which must be due to the stocking of these waters by the Dominion government, as there was no bass fishing there previous to such stocking.

The rivers and lakes in question are large and an evidence of the result of stocking has been the establishing of a bass fishery throughout these water systems. It may be pointed out that three years after the depositing of the young bass, these fish were caught by anglers as far as twenty miles from where the original fish were placed.

The bass fishing on the St. Lawrence river through the islands to Kingston, along the edge of Lake Ontario, through the Bay of Quinte, the Murray canal and Presqu'Isle bay to Lake Ontario, a distance of two hundred miles is very good, especially for the reason that hoop-nets are licensed on these waters to take out the coarse fish, viz.: suckers, pike, bull-heads, ling, carp, eels, perch, &c., which destroy the spawn of the sporting fish.

Strong complaints have been made to me of the increase of coarse fish in Madoc and Kawartha lakes, where there are no nets licensed to take out the coarse fish, and sporting fish are becoming very scarce on that account in these waters. I consider it would be a benefit to the sporting fish to have nets allowed to take the coarse fish in the spring when they are running, of course under strict government supervision.

Salmon-trout are again appearing in the Bay of Quinte, after an absence of twenty-five years. This is no doubt due to the planting of fry from the Newcastle hatchery. It is claimed that these fish were driven from these waters years ago owing to the contamination caused by sawdust and mill-rubbish, carried into them by the tributary rivers, but as these are now all free of such pollution the salmon-trout now remain in the bay the year round.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The whitefish and herring are more plentiful in Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte than for very many years past, and can now be caught nearly the whole year round. Their greater plentifulness in these waters is generally conceded to be due to the waters being stocked with fry from year to year from the Sandwich hatchery.

The close season for bass should be extended to the first of July. In keeping track of the bass in the breeding ponds, I find in 1908 bass in Quinte pond started to spawn June 5, in 1909 June 9, and were still spawning several days. I also think bass should not be taken in the spring. The same applies to maskinonge. The close season for salmon-trout should I think begin October 1.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY, *Inspector.*

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF THE DISTRICT WEST OF THE EAST-
ERN BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO, AND THE
DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND, ETC.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries in my district during the past fiscal year.

The common fishing is still showing a steady decrease owing to the large number of yards of gill nets issued by the Ontario government and the inefficient protection that has been given. I think this matter should be taken up by the federal government and some legislation enacted in regard to the size of the mesh and measures taken to see that the law is properly enforced. The whitefish and trout have decreased to a very marked extent, and this when taken into consideration with the greatly improved methods of fishing steam lifts, and steam tugs, thus enabling the fishermen to go into waters far from the shore where the sail or row boats were formerly unable to reach, certainly leaves no doubt that the depletion is going on from year to year to an alarming extent and calls for immediate action. The herring fishing in Lake Erie, the past season has been fairly good, whitefish and trout very light. The angling or sporting fishing has shown a diminution in many places; the angling fishermen being forced to go back farther from the usual summer resorts to obtain anything like a desirable catch. There are in my division many companies who have at a large expense provided private ponds and hatcheries for the propagation of the brook trout and to my mind have done much to prevent the entire extermination of this fish.

I think these companies and private individuals should have every consideration in their efforts in this direction as many of them turn loose into the streams, fish from one to three years old and thus help to replenish the waters not absolutely under their control. The carp, the much dreaded pest of fresh waters, are still doing a great deal of damage in the way of destroying wild rice and driving other fish out of their usual haunts and every means should be taken to allow them to be caught at any season of the year and by any means. A market has been opened in the United States where these fish can be sold and as they are easily taken, this may result in preventing their increase to such an extent that it will somewhat lessen the danger. About ninety per cent of the fish caught in my division is exported to the United States. I cannot too strongly recommend that some step should be taken by the federal government to preserve the fisheries and even though the cost be considerable, I am sure that the result cannot but be satisfactory to the people of Canada, now and particularly in the years to come.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

O. B. SHEPPARD,

Inspector of Fisheries

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
fishing industry during

| Number. | Districts. | FISHING | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------|------|--------|---------|-------|------------|-------------------|
| | | † Tugs or ‡ Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Yards. Value. |
| | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Lake of the Woods and Rainy River..... | 3 | 250 | 5,800 | 8 | 32 | 6,770 | 76 | .... | 72,000 10,980 |
| 2 | Lake Superior..... | 23 | 219 | 50,450 | 108 | 50 | 3,070 | 75 | .... | 811,000 35,680 |
| 3 | Lake Huron (North Channel)..... | 21 | 393 | 73,300 | 150 | 80 | 16,650 | 140 | .... | 1,141,250 81,119 |
| 4 | Georgian Bay..... | 26 | 602 | 69,440 | 118 | 143 | 13,937 | 280 | .... | 1,434,641 58,030 |
| 5 | Lake Huron (Proper)... | 13 | 3,197 | 42,000 | 69 | 123 | 18,495 | 230 | .... | 896,018 29,948 |
| 6 | Lake St. Clair and River Thames..... | 10 | 20 | 2,425 | 20 | 151 | 8,871 | 322 | .... | .... |
| 7 | Lake Erie..... | 44 | 1,396 | 149,012 | 224 | 291 | 42,654 | 529 | .... | 444,123 43,461 |
| 8 | Lake Ontario..... | 5 | 60 | 4,700 | 11 | 480 | 41,069 | 773 | .... | 704,066 41,885 |
| 9 | Inland Waters..... | | | | | 273 | 3,718 | 468 | .... | 15,713 1,585 |
| | | 145 | 6,137 | 397,127 | 708 | 1,623 | 155,234 | 2,893 | .... | 5,518,511 302,688 |

RETURN of the kinds, quantities and values

| Number. | Districts. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | White-fish. | Trout. | Pickarel. | Pike. |
|---------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | brls. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| 1 | Lake of the Woods and Rainy River..... | | | 700,000 | 33,000 | 300 000 | 260,000 |
| 2 | Lake Superior..... | | 400,000 | 400,000 | 1,400,400 | 200,000 | 70,000 |
| 3 | Lake Huron (North Channel)..... | | 10,000 | 600,000 | 1,710,000 | 170,000 | 46,000 |
| 4 | Georgian Bay..... | 170 | 57,000 | 542,400 | 978,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| 5 | Lake Huron (Proper)..... | 400 | 297,280 | 562,400 | 844,500 | 321,000 | 10,000 |
| 6 | Lake St. Clair and River Thames .. | | 1,010 | 43,120 | 1,856,000 | 75,500 | 41,000 |
| 7 | Lake Erie..... | | 5,830,400 | 660,900 | 3,100 | | 1,408,000 |
| 8 | Lake Ontario..... | 1,800 | 2,281,568 | 1,160,005 | 193,912 | 152,593 | 366,388 |
| 9 | Inland Waters..... | 58 | 25,440 | 10,320 | | 19,879 | 103,908 |
| | Totals..... | 2,428 | 8,902,698 | 4,679,235 | 5,162,912 | 3,124,972 | 2,345,296 |
| | Values..... | 24,280 | 445,135 | 467,924 | 516,291 | 312,497 | 187,624 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the year 1909-10.

| MATERIAL. | | | | | | | | | | | Other Fixtures used in Fishing. | | | | Number. |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Seines. | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | |
| No. | Yards. | Value | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | |
| | | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| | | | 14 | 3,000 | 3 | 575 | | | | | 14 | 7,450 |  |  |  | 1 |
| | | | 33 | 3,700 | 20 | 1,000 | | | | | 9 | 3,610 | 2 | 125 | 2 |
| | | | 92 | 19,630 | | | | | | | 5 | 15,000 | | | 3 |
| | | | 11 | 4,800 | | | | | 2 | | 16 | 4,300 | 5 | 1,668 | 4 |
| | 648 | 495 | 43 | 15,700 | 1 | 25 | | | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4,650 | | | 5 |
| | 10,187 | 3,750 | 12 | 2,200 | 156 | 7,970 | | | 88 | | 10 | 2,900 | 12 | 1,950 | 6 |
| | 9,636 | 3,470 | 272 | 106,825 | 3 | 75 | | | 92 | | 128 | 62,940 | 1 | 100 | 7 |
| | | | | | 302 | 6,431 | | | 50 | | 40 | 4,300 | 123 | 162 | 8 |
| | | | | | 116 | 2,050 | | | 150 | | 8 | 780 | | | 9 |
| | 20,471 | 7,715 | 477 | 155,855 | 601 | 18,126 | | | 387 | 8 | 8 | 246 | 105,930 | 143 | 4,005 |

of Fish caught during the Year 1909-10.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Cattish. | Mixed and Course Fish. | Caviare. | Carp. | Value. | Number. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | \$ | |
| 57,000 | | | 80,000 | 2,900 | 47,000 | 3,400 | | 143,432 | 1 |
| 3,600 | | | 22,000 | | 8,000 | | | 227,900 | 2 |
| 25,000 | | 1,600 | | | 76,000 | 240 | | 260,050 | 3 |
| 4,400 | | 7,300 | | 170 | 20,500 | 670 | 2,000 | 165,563 | 4 |
| 11,550 | | 112,300 | 18,000 | 650 | 140,000 | 920 | 1,250 | 208,879 | 5 |
| 27,540 | | 88,300 | | 70,000 | 638,000 | 1,000 | 78,180 | 63,892 | 6 |
| 86,250 | | 735,500 | | 18,000 | 500,000 | 2,400 | 411,000 | 742,933 | 7 |
| 1,744 | 33,352 | 66,360 | | 153,936 | 176,148 | | 20,456 | 339,162 | 8 |
| 4,177 | 750 | 12,316 | | 63,042 | 126,461 | | 8,196 | 26,002 | 9 |
| 221,261 | 34,102 | 1,023,676 | 120,000 | 308,698 | 1,732,109 | 8,720 | 521,082 | | |
| 33,189 | 2,046 | 51,184 | 7,200 | 24,696 | 86,605 | 8,720 | 10,422 | 2,177,813 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ESTIMATED Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario for the year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | \$ | cts. |
| Whitefish | Lbs. | 4,679,235 | 467,924 00 |
| Trout | " | 5,162,912 | 516,291 00 |
| Herring | Brls. | 2,428 | 24,280 00 |
| " | Lbs. | 8,902,698 | 445,135 00 |
| Pickarel | " | 3,124,972 | 312,497 00 |
| Pike | " | 2,345,296 | 187,624 00 |
| Sturgeon | " | 221,261 | 33,189 00 |
| Caviare | " | 8,720 | 8,720 00 |
| Eels | " | 34,102 | 2,046 00 |
| Perch | " | 1,023,676 | 51,184 00 |
| Catfish | " | 308,698 | 24,696 00 |
| Tullibee | " | 120,000 | 7,200 00 |
| Carp | " | 521,082 | 10,422 00 |
| Coarse fish | " | 1,732,109 | 86,605 00 |
| Total for 1909 | | | 2,177,813 00 |
| " 1908 | | | 2,160,079 63 |
| Estimated increase | | | 77,733 37 |

ESTIMATED Number, and value of Tugs, Boats, etc., used in the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario in 1909-10.

| Description of Material. | Value. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | \$ |
| 145 Tugs (6,137 tons), 708 men | 397,127 |
| 1,623 Boats, 2,893 men | 155,234 |
| 5,518,811 Gill-nets, (yards) | 302,688 |
| 20,471 Seines | 7,715 |
| 477 Pound-nets | 155,855 |
| 601 Hoop-nets | 18,126 |
| Night-lines | 387 |
| Spears | 8 |
| 246 Freezers and ice-houses | 105,930 |
| 143 Piers and wharfs | 4,005 |
| | 1,147,075 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 8.**MANITOBA.****REPORT OF THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR W. S. YOUNG.**

SELKIRK, MAN., June 4, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, for the year ended the 31st March, 1910, together with statistical returns, showing the yield of fish, values of catch, plant, &c.

In submitting this my tenth annual report on the fisheries of my district, it is with pleasure that I say that the fisheries of the whole district are in a much healthier condition than they were when I took office and for some years thereafter, especially in so far as the larger lakes are concerned, namely: Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba.

The improvement in the whitefish fisheries of Lake Winnipeg was undoubtedly caused by the action of the department in shortening the commercial season to the 15th day of August, which formerly continued until the 5th day of October. The operations as carried on during that time between the 15th day of August and the 5th day of October did more harm to the whitefish fisheries of the lake, than all the balance of open season's operations.

I am pleased to say that the successful work of our hatcheries has had a large share in the improvement noticed in the fisheries of this important lake. The fishermen, who actually catch the fish, reported to me that the fish are more plentiful at present than they had been for some years previous; and those who are employed in the whitefish industries are unanimous on this important question.

It was my privilege to witness a gang of nets being lifted, a few days before the season closed, on a ground which had been fished throughout the open season, and as soon as the net buoy was lifted, the nets floated, owing to the large quantity of fish in them. One fisherman said to me, 'This kind of fishing reminds one of the old-time fishing on Lake Winnipeg, when no laws governed this industry.'

I am free to admit that the fish do not average as large as they did in the old days spoken of. It nevertheless is a fact that for the last three years they are increasing in size. With the object in view of arriving at the average weight of whitefish taken from this lake during the time commercial fishing was on, I took twenty-five fish from the fishermen's boats and weighed them in the round, at every fishing station, not only once but several times. The result was a little better than three pounds to the fish, which should be considered very satisfactory.

The fishermen under sailboat licenses caught on an average to the boat better than forty thousand pounds for their two and one-half months' operations, which gave them a profit of from six hundred to one thousand dollars, after paying all expenses in connection therewith. The fishermen received for their catches of fish delivered dressed to the different stations, at a rate of three cents a pound, instead of three cents a fish as they did some years ago. So that so long as this lake is looked after and reasonable regulations govern it, the fishermen are bound to do well as long as the weather conditions are such as is required for successful operations of the fishery.

The above of course refers to the summer or commercial fisheries of Lake Winnipeg ; but I am pleased to say that the same good condition of affairs was experienced in connection with the winter fishery for whitefish on this lake.

For some years a good deal has been said on the part of some, that Lake Winnipeg was depleted of whitefish at certain points, one of which was the fishing ground in the vicinity of Reindeer and Sturgeon Islands. For the information of the department, I would say, that practically all the whitefish taken from Lake Winnipeg during the past winter were taken on these grounds spoken of, and amounted to in round numbers seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds. This quantity of fish was taken in about two months time. It is quite clear to any one unbiassed in the matter, that the fishery of this district is in a very satisfactory condition. Also, I know of fishermen who cleared all the way from four hundred to one thousand dollars in connection with this fishery ; so that, whatever there is to be said with regard to Lake Winnipeg being depleted of whitefish in the past, the record of the whitefish fisheries of this lake does not warrant any such conclusion in the matter, at the present time, neither during the summer nor winter seasons, which is most gratifying.

In reference to my previous annual reports in connection with this fishery, and which I am sorry to say have been misconstrued by some, so as to mislead or give the public of Canada the impression that I was wilfully misrepresenting the true condition of affairs in connection with this very important whitefish industry ; in the report for the year 1907 will be found the following : ' In conclusion I would like to say that the action of the department in passing an Order in Council shortening the commercial season, will have the desired effect of protecting the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg, which was heretofore prosecuted up to the 5th day of October. I am satisfied that the fisheries will have a good future, if the policy of the department is carried out by keeping the commercial season as it is at present, which dates from the 1st day of June until the 15th day of August. The policy of the department will redound to their credit, by protecting the fisheries without seriously curtailing the industry.'

My prophecy at that time, has been fully realized and has surpassed my most sanguine expectations during the past season, and will still continue to improve, if the same policy is adhered to, in the way of reasonable restriction and the enforcement thereof.

The pickerel fishery, as carried on in Lake Winnipeg during the months of September and October, was a most successful one, there being taken from September 10 to October 15, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred pounds. This record speaks for itself, when one considers the shortness of the time in which such a large catch was made. I would like to draw the attention of the department to the class of people who produced these fish. While it is true that a number of the commercial fishermen are engaged in this fishery, yet the bulk of the men are settlers and Indians, residing on the lake, and it is a source of livelihood for them, especially so in as far as the Indians and half-breeds are concerned.

During the winter season there was taken from the above waters one million two hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds of pickerel, which was almost double that of the previous winter, which would indicate that there is still an abundant supply of this variety of fish in the waters of Lake Winnipeg.

In so far as the other varieties of fish are concerned, it will be noted that in most cases the yield is almost, if not double, that of the previous winter season. Altogether, including both summer and winter season, there was produced in value of fish caught five hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars, or an increase of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars over that of the previous year. Lake Winnipeg is the only one in the whole of my district, in which fishing operations were carried on both during the summer and winter season for commercial purposes. The only fish taken during the summer season in the balance of the waters in my district are those used for home consumption, and which is included in the winter statement of fish produced.

Lake Winnipegosis gave a yield of seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds of whitefish, one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

pounds pickerel, nine hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred pounds of pike or jackfish, one hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred pounds of goldeyes and two hundred thousand pounds of coarse fish, besides two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of fish used for home consumption, making a total value of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand and six dollars worth of fish taken from the above mentioned waters during the past winter season.

From the waters of Lake Manitoba the catch of fish during the winter season was also very encouraging, as the following figures will show, when compared with that of previous years: Two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred pounds of whitefish, two millions ninety-six thousand six hundred pounds pickerel, one million two hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of pike or jackfish, six thousand eight hundred pounds of perch, one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred pounds of tullibee, one hundred and fifty-thousand pounds of mixed and coarse fish, and fish used for home consumption three hundred thousand pounds; at a total value of two hundred and one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

In the Pas district, which includes all the waters lying north of the Big Saskatchewan river, the most important of which are Lakes Moose, Cedar, Clear Water, Cormorant, along with the waters of the Big Saskatchewan river. The fisheries in the above district during the past winter were very satisfactory and were well looked after by overseer H. H. Ross. His report on this district will be found under fishery officers' reports.

Other small lakes in the south and west of the province, such as Rock, Pelican, Killarney and Fish lake, more or less fish were taken in small quantities and were used for home consumption.

Synopsis of fishery officers' report:—Overseer M. S. Collison reports as follows on the fisheries of Lake Winnipegosis, Dauphin and Water Hen: 'Fishing on Lake Winnipegosis has been very heavy during the past winter, and the prices much better than in previous years. The fishermen all made good money. The cause of the increase is due to the lake being closed for the past four years during the summer season. The whitefish and pickerel are increasing in size. This I believe is due to the lake being closed to summer fishing. Lake Dauphin and Water Hen are keeping the same as other years.'

Guardian Skuli Sigfusson reports on Lake Manitoba and Shoal as follows:—'The coarse fish, such as jacks and suckers, are decreasing, while valuable fish such as whitefish and pickerel are therefore naturally increasing. Whitefish and pickerel have never been caught in such great numbers as this winter. The average weight of whitefish has been about three pounds, and pickerel about two pounds. A few years ago, just after the summer fishing was prohibited, the average weight of whitefish was only about two pounds, and the average weight of pickerel was also much less than this winter. On the whole, fishing has been profitable to the fishermen, several of whom have disposed of fish to the amount of nine hundred dollars, after a three months catch. The average fisherman while not doing so well, has had good wages. I believe that one hundred cars of fish have been sold from my district of Lake Manitoba, Dog lake and some from Shoal lake, some of which was shipped by local freight, and a portion hauled by teams. The estimate of the whole catch delivered to Oak Point and St. Laurent is not too high at two million five hundred thousand pounds.'

Guardian James Matheson reports that he considers that the fisheries are in a healthy condition in his district, which comprises the northern part of Lake Manitoba, the Fairford river and Lake St. Martin: 'The varieties of fish taken in my district are whitefish, pickerel, catfish, perch, goldeyes and sucker.'

Guardian T. B. Perry reports on the lakes in the south and in the west of the province of Manitoba: 'I may say that I have made several trips to the fish-producing lakes in my district, and have nothing of special interest to report regarding same. The fisheries in my district are almost entirely carried on in the Long lake and Lake Dronmo, which are expansions of the stretch of water lying between Lake Max near Boissevain and Lake Mutigoskie, the greater part of which latter lake lies in the United States.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The fishing is entirely carried on by settlers living near the lakes, and the fish caught are pike and mullet.'

Overseer H. H. Ross reports on the district of Keewatin north of the Saskatchewan river: 'There was no commercial fishing done during the summer season. During the winter season the fisheries were not prosecuted on as large a scale as in former years, as it was not until late in the season that the fish companies decided to buy fish in this district owing to the uncertainty of the market and also the muskrats being plentiful and fur being high in price. The Indians did comparatively no fishing, but considering the few men who did fish, the catch has been a very good one. The fish averaging in size and quality is just the same as those in previous years. The close season has been well observed by all licensed fishermen on Lakes Cedar, Moose and Cormorant. The rough fish have been well cleaned off the ice, as the Indians use these fish for dog food. With regard to the fish caught in these waters for home consumption, the approximate figures I give you are more or less guess work. I can only calculate this by how many Indians, dogs and white population there are in each settlement, and then using my own judgment as to the amount of fish they consume in a year. Of course these fish are all mixed.'

In conclusion I would say that the fisheries of my whole district have averaged up well. The catch has been phenomenal in most cases, and the prices realized have been good. During the past year the weather conditions were ideal for successful fishing operations. There was very little loss of fish throughout the season on account of inclement weather, which, I am sorry to say, has happened in past years.

During this season the fishermen only missed lifting their nets once or twice as a result of which the fish were landed in the pink of condition at the stations on the lake and later to the markets of Canada and the United States.

In this report I will not undertake to make any recommendation in connection with the fisheries of this province at this time, in view of the fact that your government has appointed a commission to investigate the fisheries. The matter will no doubt be gone into by them, as they will have ample opportunity during the coming summer to meet all those who are actually engaged in the fishery industry and who are conversant with the condition of affairs as they now exist.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SELKIRK, MAN., April 22, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Fisheries Protection cruiser *Lady of the Lake*, for the season of 1909.

In the month of June, I had the ship taken out on the Dominion Fish Company's slip, and had her hull thoroughly repaired by putting in a new keel and starboard streaks, besides caulking and filling her seams with white lead and tallow.

The alterations sanctioned by the department were carried out, which have improved the accommodation very much. Both the boiler and the machinery were thoroughly repaired, as a result of which, less fuel was used than in previous years, according to the number of miles travelled. We gave her two coats of paint, both inside and out, which improved her appearance very much.

Owing to the length of time it took to complete the above repairs, it was July 4, before she was able to leave Selkirk for the fishing grounds of Lake Winnipeg, but she was able to sail on that date and was kept busy for the balance of the commercial fishing season, which ended on August 15.

I found very little, if any, attempt on the part of the commercial fishermen to break the law. In fact the whitefish were so plentiful that it was not necessary.

From July 4 until September 5, our ship was used entirely on fisheries protection work. After that time she was used in connection with the gathering of whitefish spawn, for the Selkirk, Berens River and Winnipegosis hatcheries, the result of which will be found in a separate report.

During the season she travelled four thousand miles, and had officers and crew of nine men, who helped very considerably in connection with the work at the department whitefish hatchery at the Little Saskatchewan river.

We arrived in Selkirk on November 13, and had her laid up for the winter in the west harbour at Selkirk, after what should be considered a successful season's work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Manitoba** and District of **Keewatin**, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | | FISHING MATERIAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING. | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | Tugs or Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | Night Lines. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers, and Wharfs. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number Hooks. | Value. | Men employed, Freezers & Docks. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| 1 | Lake Winnipeg | 10 | 440 | 66,000 | 74 | 288 | 16,080 | 565 | 4,320 | 216,000 | 43,200 | 17 | 566 | 510 | 20,000 | 500 | 200 | 86,000 | 10 | 12,300 |
| 2 | " | | | | | | | | 3,140 | 157,000 | 31,400 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Winnipegosis | | | | | | | | 1,930 | 96,500 | 19,300 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Waterhen | | | | | | | | 120 | 6,000 | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Dauphin | | | | | | | | 60 | 3,000 | 600 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Manitoba | | | | | | | | 2,770 | 139,000 | 27,700 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Moose | | | | | | | | 500 | 25,000 | 5,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Cedar | | | | | | | | 200 | 10,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Clear Water | | | | | | | | 100 | 5,000 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Cornorant | | | | | | | | 75 | 3,750 | 750 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Saskatchewan River | | | | | | | | 300 | 15,000 | 3,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Nelson River | | | | | | | | 200 | 10,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 10 | 440 | 66,000 | 74 | 288 | 16,080 | 565 | 13,715 | 686,250 | 137,150 | 17 | 566 | 510 | 20,000 | 500 | 200 | 86,000 | 10 | 12,300 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of **Manitoba**, and District of **Keewatin**, for Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | | | VALUE. | Number. |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|------------------------|------------|----------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | Whitefish. | TROUT. | PICKEREL. | PIKE. | STURGEON. | PERCH. | TULLIBEE. | CATFISH. | Mixed and coarse fish. | (old-eyes. | Caviare. | Home consumption | | |
| | | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Lake Winnipeg, summer season. | 2,740,100 | ..... | 984,500 | 167,800 | 46,600 | 5,000 | 1,200 | 84,000 | 500,000 | 26,000 | 3,400 | 750,000 | 308,619 00 | |
| 2 | " " " winter season. | 728,000 | ..... | 1,234,000 | 612,000 | 5,600 | 53,000 | 683,000 | 3,200 | 300,000 | 811,400 | 200 | 500,000 | 224,021 00 | |
| 3 | " " " | 727,000 | ..... | 1,260,500 | 981,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200,000 | 121,800 | ..... | 250,000 | 177,006 00 | |
| 4 | " " Waterhen | 18,400 | ..... | 75,000 | 24,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | 7,709 00 | |
| 5 | " " " ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,400 | 9,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,400 | ..... | 40,000 | ..... | ..... | 40,000 | 2,673 00 | |
| 6 | " " Dauphin | 212,900 | ..... | 2,096,600 | 1,233,000 | ..... | 6,800 | 145,600 | ..... | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | 300,000 | 201,188 00 | |
| 7 | " " Manitoba | 131,400 | 1,900 | 37,900 | 28,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,000 | ..... | ..... | 328,500 | 23,011 00 | |
| 8 | " " Moose | 48,500 | 700 | 19,500 | 3,000 | 16,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000 | ..... | ..... | 250,000 | 14,651 00 | |
| 9 | " " Cedar Water | 43,300 | 1,400 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | 3,559 00 | |
| 10 | " " Cornucop | 12,500 | 500 | 11,000 | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | 65,700 | 3,952 00 | |
| 11 | Saskatchewan River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45,600 | ..... | ..... | 600,000 | 19,506 00 | |
| 12 | Nelson River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,000 | 17,400 00 | |
| | Totals. | 4,662,100 | 4,500 | 5,750,400 | 3,067,100 | 94,300 | 64,800 | 834,200 | 87,200 | 1,317,600 | 959,200 | 3,600 | 3,614,200 | ..... |  |
| | Rate. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 31 | 12 | 3½ | 3½ | 10 | 2 | 3½ | 81 25 | 3 | ..... |  |
| | Total Values. | 326,347 | 315 | 345,624 | 107,348 | 11,316 | 2,268 | 29,197 | 8,720 | 26,352 | 33,572 | 4,500 | 108,426 | 1,003,385 00 | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Manitoba** and District of **Keewatin**, for the year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | | Quantity. | Value. |
|--|-----|-----------|-----------|
| | | | \$ |
| Whitefish | Lb. | 4,662,100 | 326,347 |
| Trout | " | 4,500 | 315 |
| Pickarel | " | 5,750,400 | 345,024 |
| Pike | " | 3,067,100 | 107,348 |
| Sturgeon | " | 94,300 | 11,316 |
| Perch | " | 64,800 | 2,268 |
| Tullibee | " | 834,200 | 29,197 |
| Catfish | " | 87,200 | 8,720 |
| Mixed and course fish | " | 1,317,600 | 26,352 |
| Gold-eyes | " | 959,200 | 33,572 |
| Caviare | " | 3,600 | 4,500 |
| Fish, not enumerated, consumed at home | " | 3,614,200 | 108,426 |
| Total for 1909 | | | 1,003,385 |
| " 1908. | | | 600,396 |
| Increase | | | 402,989 |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., used in the Fisheries of **Manitoba** and District of **Keewatin**, for the year 1909-10.

| No. | Description. | Value. | Total Values |
|--------|------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ | |
| 10 | Tugs, (440 tons) | 66,000 | 82,080 |
| 288 | Boats | 16,080 | |
| 13,715 | Gill-nets, (686,259 fathoms) | 137,150 | 138,160 |
| 17 | Seines, (566 fathoms) | 510 | |
| 20,000 | Night lines | 500 | |
| 98 | Freezers and ice houses | 86,000 | 98,300 |
| 10 | Piers and wharfs | 12,300 | |
| Total | | | 318,540 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of men in tugs | 74 |
| " " boats | 565 |
| Persons employed in fish houses, &c. | 200 |
| Total | 839 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 9.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR E. W. MILLER.

QU'APPELLE, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical returns showing the yield of fish, values of plant, catch, &c.

The general conditions affecting the fisheries in this province were dealt with at length in my annual report for the previous year and as the prospective changes have not as yet been made in the regulations, operations have continued under the same system of licenses and the periods fixed for the close seasons have not been altered. Under these circumstances there has been no material change in the total output as the number of men making fishing their constant occupation for an entire season is still very limited.

The total number of licenses to fish with nets issued during the year was five hundred and sixty-three, an increase of nearly twenty per cent over 1908-9. This increase was almost wholly due to the larger number of settlers now availing themselves the privilege of fishing for their own consumption, and the quantity of fish finding a way to the local markets was not materially larger than in former years.

There were twelve successful prosecutions under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, mostly cases of fishing in the close seasons. Several illegal nets were also seized, of which the owners could not be ascertained.

The heavy rainfall placed the streams and lakes in first class condition in the early summer and no loss of fish from bad water conditions was reported. The winter was a favourable one for fishery operations, but exceptionally warm weather prevailed at intervals, and led to some loss of fish awaiting transportation from the lakes. A long dry fall and very light snowfall in the winter has brought about a low stage of water in the Saskatchewan river and streams and lakes in the south of the province and the run of fish this spring will be very limited.

In the lakes of the Qu'Appelle district the quantity of fish taken by angling continues to increase in proportion to the larger number of people who resort to them. Tullibee have again become numerous, a catch of eighty fish was made in a night's setting of a fifty yard gill-net. Whitefish are slowly but steadily increasing and the supply of coarse fish seems unlimited. A pike weighing 37½ lbs. was taken in Wyosung lake. The dam at the east end of Katepwe lake remains in good condition and is very beneficial. The Moose Mountain lakes are now reserved entirely for hook and line fishing in accordance with the general wish of the residents of that district. At Devil's lake, in which as at the Moose Mountain lakes, no whitefish are found, a very large catch of pike and pickerel is made. The guardian reports that at least four hundred persons took part in the fishing, which is entirely for home consumption. The catch in the lesser lakes along the line of the Canadian Northern railway is also growing with the closer settlement of the country. At Long lake the number of residents fishing nets under license is materially affected by the success of the farmers' season, and there was consequently a much smaller amount of winter fishing done than in the previous year and the catch was reduced accordingly. Overseer Silverthorn reports that

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

the catch per net showed no falling off in the supply of fish and the raising of the water level in the lake effected by the dam on the Qu'Appelle river at Craven has had good results. One hundred and four net licenses were issued but not more than fifty of the holders fish at all regularly. Here as elsewhere the quantity of fish caught by hook and line is steadily increasing. It may be remarked that though the catch of whitefish in these southern lakes is comparatively small, the fish far exceed those of the more northern waters, individual fish of eight and nine pounds being not infrequent while the average might be placed at between four and a half and five pounds. At Pelletier Lake, south of Swift Current, the usual small catch of whitefish was made. This in an isolated lake of little extent, and the amount of netting has to be strictly limited to prevent depletion.'

The settlers along the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river are keen in availing themselves of its fisheries and eighty net licenses were issued, while much angling is also done. The catch consists of goldeyes, mullet, ling and jack, and a fair number of sturgeon is also taken. The latter fish are reported much less numerous than in earlier years, a fact due probably to the fishing carried on for some time at Cumberland and Cedar lakes lower down the river. There is reason to fear that there is a considerable destruction of fish by means of traps in the numerous creeks entering the Saskatchewan during the spring close season, and additional guardians will be necessary to deal with this evil.

There was again a very large amount of fishing done in the Jackfish and Turtle lakes during the winter season, the summer fishing, however, being of very minor importance. These lakes have proved exceptionally rich in their fish supply but it is to be regretted that another season was allowed to pass without an extension of the close season in their waters. Approximately the same number of licenses was issued in this district as last year, but there was a falling off in the catch, particularly in Turtle lake. This must be attributed to the large proportion of spawning fish which have been taken in past years during the first part of the season. The fisheries in this district have been of very great value to the settlers and their maintenance in good condition is of great importance; more stringent regulations will therefore be welcome. Licenses were taken for Lone lake, situate thirty miles northwest of Turtle lake, for the first time and a plentiful supply of small fish found. The fishery here, however, was not pressed on account of the further haul to a market. The winter fishing at Cold lake was again good, the catch being mainly shipped via Vermilion to Edmonton and other Alberta points, while the country trade was well supplied by traders who drew the fish from the lake and peddled them.

In the Prince Albert district, summer operations were of the usual limited nature. The experiment in keeping over fish from the previous winter in cold storage did not on the whole prove successful, a large proportion of the fish having to be destroyed. Had the storage proved thoroughly efficient, the fish would have been readily disposed of. In the winter the main fishery was carried on at Stoney lake where fish were found very plentiful and of excellent quality. To a smaller extent Red Deer, Big Trout and Candle lakes were also fished with good results. A much smaller number of licenses is issued here than in the other districts but the men engaging in the winter fishery make it their persistent occupation and the catch is proportionately large. At Stoney Lake, a quantity of fish boxed for export, being delayed in transport, were spoilt by the hot weather that set in early in March. The building of a branch of the Canadian Northern railway to the south end of Crooked lake now nearing completion, will reduce the haul by sleigh of fish from Stoney lake by nearly one hundred miles and bring many other large lakes within a practicable freighting distance from a railroad shipping point. With a revision of the regulations, an expansion in the fisheries of this district might be expected almost at once. There were shipped from Prince Albert by rail 216,000 lbs. whitefish, 15,000 lbs. pike, 20,000 lbs. trout, and from 90 to 100,000 lbs. of fish were sold in the local markets. In the Green lake, Lac la Plonge, Ile à la Crosse, Lac la Rouge and other northern waters an enormous catch of fish is annually made, it forming the staple food of the resident Indians and half-breeds and of their dogs. An inspection of this district during the winter bore out the impression that estimates of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the catch in these waters had been understated in former years. An increasing number of licenses is now being taken out as all persons selling or dealing in portions of their catch are required to have licenses, but in these as yet distant districts residents are allowed to fish for their own family consumption without procuring a license. A constant effort is being maintained to restrict the taking of fish in the spawning season to that necessary for daily food at that time, and only a fraction of the quantity formerly taken at that time is now so caught. One of the difficulties in dealing with this question is that the hung, dried fish which have been taken in the close season form a much more convenient food for the train dogs so universally used in these districts than do fresh frozen fish taken in the winter.

The conditions under which fishing is done in different parts of this large province vary so greatly that to work them under one uniform style of license is proving more and more unsatisfactory, and a thorough revision of the regulations is undoubtedly necessary. The lack of any distinction at the present time between the more or less professional fisherman and the farmer who catches fish for his own use leads to much local irritation. At the same time it must be said that local views are often coloured by the interests of residents in the vicinity of the lakes which are not always the same as those of the province at large. When fish caught by legitimate methods in the proper season are being shipped away, the fear is expressed locally that the lakes are being depleted, but a proposed extension of the close season to prevent the taking of spawning fish will be opposed as unnecessary, though a large catch in season is far less detrimental to a lake than the latter.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MILLER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Saskatchewan**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING MATERIAL. | | | | | | | Number. |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Licensed Men. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Qu'Appelle..... | 120 | \$ 2800 | 171 | 12500 | \$ 2080 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 2 | Battleford..... | 25 | 400 | 191 | 22000 | 3666 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 3 | Prince Albert..... | 60 | 720 | 120 | 14500 | 2416 | 40 | 200 | 3 |
| 4 | Northern..... | 300 | 4500 | 73 | 15000 | 2500 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 5 | Cumberland..... | 60 | 1200 | 8 | 3000 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Total..... | | 565 | 9620 | 563 | 67000 | 11162 | 40 | 200 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the Province of **Saskatchewan**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | VALUE. | Number. |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | Whitefish, lb. | Trout, lb. | Pickeral, lb. | Pike, lb. | Sturgeon, lb. | Tullibee, lb. | Gold-eyes, lb. | | |
| | | | | | | | | Mixed and Coarse Fish, lb. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Qu'Appelle..... | 80000 | | 125000 | 210000 | | 30000 | 70000 | 22,200 00 | 1 |
| 2 | Battleford..... | 610000 | 50000 | 3000 | 75000 | 1000 | | 30000 | 43,030 00 | 2 |
| 3 | Prince Albert..... | 390000 | 22000 | 15000 | 160000 | 6000 | | 30000 | 34,920 00 | 3 |
| 4 | Northern..... | 800000 | 30000 | 20000 | 250000 | 10000 | | 75000 | 61,750 00 | 4 |
| 5 | Cumberland..... | 59000 | 8000 | 20000 | 120000 | 10000 | | 60000 | 11,680 00 | 5 |
| | Totals..... | 1930000 | 110000 | 183000 | 815000 | 33000 | 30000 | 315000 | | |
| | Price per lb.....cts. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 3 | | |
| | Value.....\$ | 115800 | 6600 | 10980 | 24450 | 3300 | 1500 | 9450 | 173,580 00 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Boats, and Material, &c., used, and the Number of Fishermen engaged in the Fisheries of **Saskatchewan**, during the Year 1909-10.

| Material. | Value. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| | \$ |
| 565 boats | 9,620 |
| Gill nets (67,000 fathoms) | 11,161 |
| 40 Hoop nets | 200 |
| | 20,981 |
| Men employed 563. | |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Saskatchewan** for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | lb. | \$ |
| Whitefish | 1,930,000 | 115,800 |
| Trout | 110,000 | 6,600 |
| Pickarel | 183,000 | 10,980 |
| Pike | 815,000 | 24,450 |
| Sturgeon | 33,000 | 3,300 |
| Tullibee | 30,000 | 1,500 |
| Gold-eyes | 30,000 | 1,500 |
| Mixed and coarse fish | 315,000 | 9,450 |
| Total for 1909 | | 173,580 |
| " 1908 | | 152,795 |
| Increase | | 20,785 |

APPENDIX No. 10.

ALBERTA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR PETER GUNN.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the fisheries of District No. 2, of the province of Alberta, which is the northern and western part of the province, and covers three federal constituencies, namely: Edmonton, Strathcona and Victoria. Having taken over the fisheries on the 15th of October, 1909, and again resigning on the 7th February, I did not have an opportunity to visit all the lakes in the district, but being in correspondence with all the overseers and guardians, and other parties interested, I am happy to report that they are all well satisfied with the season's results. The inclosed return and statistics are made up from the different guardians and others handling the fish, for commercial purposes. The weights are taken from a count of the number of fish killed by the different fishermen, where guardians are, and an average taken of the different kinds.

The lakes around here are well stocked with whitefish, and the returns from Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun are ahead of last season. In Lac Ste. Anne, the fish are larger than formerly, as the fishermen all agreed to use only 6 inch nets, and as this allowed all the small fish to escape, they now have the benefit of their experiment, as they have larger and better fish. If this rule were carried out on some of the other lakes where whitefish are caught, it would be to the benefit of all concerned.

Wabamun lake has been steadily fished each winter, but the number do not seem to diminish, in fact last season shows better returns than formerly shown or reported by the fishermen. This may be accounted for by the fact that the number of fishermen is limited to those living a few miles around the lake, who make it a business, as the Grand Trunk Railway skirts the north side of the lake, and has two stations on the banks of the lake, which affords the fishermen regular transportation for their fish.

Pigeon lake, which is under charge of Overseer Wood, is the only lake which seems to be going behind, although Mr. Wood has tried to keep the number of fishers as low as possible. But settlement is coming so close around, and it being a large lake, I fear some other plans than the present system must be followed to keep the lake stocked: this is a fine body of water, and in the past has supplied a large amount of fish. During my visit last January, I found that several of the fishermen had taken out their nets, as they could not get enough to repay their labour. The Indians had pulled up their nets and moved away. A great many of them going west to Buck lake, which is also well stocked with whitefish, and as settlement is fast approaching that part of the country; steps must be taken to prevent it being overfished. Lac la Biche, which is under the charge of Mr. Alex. Hamlin, shows splendid returns, for the use of those around, who are chiefly the natives. There is not much export business done from this lake yet, but if the Alberta and Great Waterways railway is built, this will be a fine point for shipping to the city of Edmonton, and places outside. Mr. Hamlin reports fish very plentiful, but has great difficulty with the natives, in collecting the \$2 license fee, as they look upon the fish as their own private property, since time immemorial, although they follow the laws, in all other lines, such as observing the close season, &c.

Mr. McKenzie reports the bass which were put into Cooking lake as doing well, and says that they will be a success in the western lakes. He seems to have lots of trouble

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

with the new comers into the country, as he claims they will not keep the close season' more especially on the larger lakes in this district, such as Beaver Hill lake. He has applied for a gasoline launch to enable him to get around the lake faster, and have a better chance than patrolling the shore. I will refer his application to you in another report.

The western part of the district lies along the route of the Grand Trunk railway. In the past, this part of the country was not reported on, as there were only a few natives in the district, but now as settlement on both sides of the railway is progressing fast, the fish must be protected. The same must apply to the Lesser Slave lake and Peace River districts, where settlers are pouring in rapidly. Several new guardians will be required in the north, so as to keep the lakes and streams well protected before they are too far gone. Several of the lakes around the Athabaska river, in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, were fished last year, with varying success. As no guardian has been appointed there, I had to get my reports from several fishermen who had licenses for Calling lake, Moose lake and several smaller ones.

There are 12 guardians in this district, and they all give good satisfaction, and are all interested in their work. Several arrests have been made chiefly in the creeks, where they try to dam up the fish runs.

I had considerable trouble in regard to the ending of the fishing season, viz., 31st March. As the fall is the principal time for the whitefish, the fishermen only applied for their licenses when they began fishing, about middle of November. I am pleased to say that they are now applying for them in April, and I trust there will be no more need of seizure from that source.

I have had to resign my position on account of being a member of the Alberta legislature, which debarred me from holding a federal position, at the same time. During my short term in the service of your department, I took great interest in the business, and must say it is very interesting, and a great source of food supply to the thousands of new settlers coming into the country, where sometimes it is hard to get to the centres of supply. They can always call on the fishermen and be sure of a square meal.

There is a lot of small lakes, with plenty of water in them scattered through the country, where no fish are found, I have been asked several times to get fish put into them, for trial, and I have no doubt it will be possible to do so, and be a benefit to the settlers. Trusting the returns sent to you and these few remarks will be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER GUNN.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Alberta**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING MATERIAL. | | | | | | OTHER FIX- TURES USED IN FISHING. | | Number. |
|---------|---|-------------------|--------|------|------------|----------|--------|---|--------|---------|
| | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ | | | | \$ | | \$ | | |
| 1 | Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun..... | 45 | 675 | 50 | 136 | 6800 | 680 | | | 1 |
| 2 | Pigeon, Battle and Buck Lakes..... | 64 | 630 | 180 | 80 | 2745 | 450 | | | 2 |
| 3 | Lac LaBiche, Trout and Touchwood..... | 65 | 650 | 140 | 225 | 6750 | 1125 | | | 3 |
| 4 | Lac La Nonne and Big Lake..... | 22 | 220 | 30 | 50 | 1500 | 250 | | | 4 |
| 5 | Whitefish, Saddle and Goodfish Lakes..... | 40 | 400 | 75 | 200 | 6000 | 680 | | | 5 |
| 6 | Blackfalds, Snake and Lacombe Lakes..... | | | | 11 | 550 | 55 | | | 6 |
| 7 | Moose and Cold Lakes..... | 25 | 250 | 55 | 70 | 2100 | 350 | | | 7 |
| 8 | Dried Meat Lake and Stoney Creek..... | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 9 | Buffalo and Chain Lakes..... | 2 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 560 | 150 | | | 9 |
| 10 | Conjuring Lake..... | 30 | 600 | 36 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 2 | 200 | 10 |
| 11 | Beaver, Hasting and Cooking Lakes..... | 19 | 743 | 31 | 18 | 1080 | 540 | | | 11 |
| 12 | Lesser Slave Lake..... | 25 | 250 | 60 | 100 | 3000 | 500 | | | 12 |
| 13 | Calling, Moose and Baptiste Lakes..... | 10 | 100 | 20 | 60 | 1980 | 300 | | | 13 |
| 14 | Shining Bank and Lobstick Lakes..... | 4 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 900 | 150 | | | 14 |
| 15 | Little Whitefish and Whitemud Lakes..... | 2 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 360 | 60 | | | 15 |
| 16 | Waterton Lake, Belly River and tributaries..... | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | Totals..... | 353 | 4618 | 732 | 1025 | 34425 | 5320 | 2 | 200 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the Province of Alberta,
for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE. | Number. |
|---------|--|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Whitefish, lb. | Trout, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Pike, lb. | Maskinonge, lb. | Tullibee, lb. | Coarse and mixed fish, lb. | |
| | | | | | | | | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun... | 231560 | | | 8850 | | | 2500 | 11,982 00 1 |
| 2 | Pigeon, Battle and Buck Lakes. | 138184 | | 5602 | 9000 | | | 9308 | 7,735 48 2 |
| 3 | Lac LaBiche, Trout and Touch-wood | 73867 | 400 | 1916 | 13175 | | 12324 | 1448 | 4,878 07 3 |
| 4 | Lac La Nonne and Big Lake... | 20900 | | | 5000 | | | 1000 | 1,265 00 4 |
| 5 | Whitefish, Saddle and Goodfish Lakes | 150000 | | | | | | 40000 | 8,300 00 5 |
| 6 | Blackfalds, Snake and Lacombe Lakes | | | 9000 | 250000 | | | 23000 | 10,910 00 6 |
| 7 | Moose and Cold Lakes | 50000 | 1000 | 5000 | 9000 | | | 20000 | 3,610 00 7 |
| 8 | Dried Meat Lake and Stoney Creek | | | | 25000 | | | 50000 | 2,000 00 8 |
| 9 | Buffalo and Chain Lakes | | | | 80000 | | | 55000 | 4,300 00 9 |
| 10 | Conjuring Lake | | | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | | 4000 | 550 00 10 |
| 11 | Beaver, Hasting and Cooking Lakes | | | | 181399 | | | 38443 | 8,024 82 11 |
| 12 | Lesser Slave Lake | 75550 | 1000 | 20000 | 10000 | | | 13000 | 5,537 50 12 |
| 13 | Calling, Moose and Baptiste Lakes | 186615 | | 12572 | | | | 3500 | 10,029 35 13 |
| 14 | Shining Bank and Lobstick Lakes | 10000 | 500 | | 5000 | | | 1000 | 770 00 14 |
| 15 | Little Whitefish and Whitemud Lakes | 5000 | 300 | | 500 | | | 5000 | 400 00 15 |
| 16 | Waterton Lake, Belly River and tributaries | | 21000 | | 3000 | | 1000 | 500 | 2,270 00 16 |
| | Totals | 941676 | 24200 | 58000 | 602924 | 3000 | 13324 | 267699 | ... |
| | Values | \$ 47083.80 | 2420 | 2904.50 | 24116.96 | 150 | 532.96 | 5353.98 | 82,562 20 |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Boats and Material, &c., used, and the Number of Fishermen engaged in the Fisheries of **Alberta**, during the Year 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Boats | 353 | \$ 4,618 |
| Gill-nets (34,425 fathoms)..... | 1,025 | 5,320 |
| Freezers and ice houses..... | 2 | 200 |
| Total..... | | 10,138 |
| Men employed..... | 732 | |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Alberta**, during the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Lb. | \$ cts. |
| Whitefish..... | 941,676 | 47,083 80 |
| Trout..... | 24,200 | 2,420 00 |
| Pickarel..... | 58,090 | 2,904 50 |
| Pike..... | 602,924 | 24,116 96 |
| Maskinongé..... | 3,000 | 150 00 |
| Tullibee..... | 13,324 | 532 96 |
| Mixed and coarse fish..... | 267,699 | 5,353 98 |
| Total for 1909..... | | 82,562 20 |
| Total for 1908..... | | 49,246 00 |
| Increase..... | | 33,316 20 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 11.**YUKON TERRITORY.**

REPORT ON FISHERIES BY H. T. McKAY.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 6, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the fisheries of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910. There are embraced in this report the customary statistics showing the quantity and value of fish and fishing material, &c.

During the past season I have given especial attention to estimating the catch by the Indians in remote parts of the Territory where it is almost impossible to visit.

This catch has not been included in the reports of previous years.

This estimate is arrived at by taking into consideration the total number of Indians of which the different tribes are composed; basing my conclusions on accurate figures obtained, with reference to certain bands living in localities easy of access.

You will observe, by reference to the returns herewith attached, that the catch by Indians and that by others are under two different heads.

SALMON.

Salmon fishing within the Yukon Territory as carried on by the white population is about 25 per cent less than the catch of the season of 1908-09, with the run apparently very much less than in former years.

In previous years it was only necessary for fishermen on the Yukon river to be engaged for a few hours each day in order to supply their needs. Persistent efforts on their part, however, during season of 1909-10 failed to secure a quantity sufficient to compensate them for the time thus employed.

What contributed most to this condition is the use of crude oil as fuel on the steamboats plying on the lower Yukon river between Dawson and St. Michael.

FISH OTHER THAN SALMON.

The total catch of fish other than salmon by the white population of the Yukon Territory compares favourable with the season of 1908-09, the decrease only amounting to 2,314 pounds.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Close seasons have been fairly well observed; four violations, only, having occurred during the year. In each case the parties were prosecuted and fined.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

I also beg leave to report sixteen convictions during the year for violations of the fisheries regulations, viz:

Two convictions for fishing without a license.

Four " " with illegal nets.

Five " " for the illegal setting of nets.

Four " " fishing during the weekly close time.

One conviction " assaulting fishery officer.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Forty-six nets found in use, and to be smaller than the tolerated size of mesh, were destroyed. I found it impossible to locate the owners of these.

WHALE FISHING.

The report of the Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Herschel Island, Y.T., shows that eleven large whaling ships, and a number of smaller craft, winter there regularly, all engaged in whale and seal fishing in Canadian waters along the northern coast of the Yukon Territory.

This report estimates the value of whalebone secured by these vessels for the past five years to be \$13,450,000 or a yearly average of \$2,690,000.

It seems evident therefore that the entire products of the whale, seal, and other fisheries, including the Esquimaux catch would easily amount to \$3,000,000 annually, an amount which would place this Territory fourth on the list in Canada as to the value of its fisheries.

LOSS OF LIFE.

I regret to report the only accident in connection with fisheries which occurred, so far as I am aware, during the past year.

The dead body of G. B. Matherson, of Carcross, in this territory, was found last fall in his boat on the shore of Lake Bennett.

He evidently died from exposure to extreme cold during the freezing up of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. T. McKAY,

Inspector of Fisheries..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | FISHING MATERIAL. | | | | | | OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING. | | | | Number. |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|------|------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Boats. | | | Gill-nets. | | | Freezers and Ice houses. | | Piers and Wharfs. | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | \$ cts. | | | | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | |
| 1 | All Yukon Territory . . . | 68 | 3,400 | 136 | 162 | 28,000 | 4,200 | 2 | 1,500 | 1 | 275 | 1 |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the Yukon Territory, for the Year 1909-10.

| DISTRICTS. | | KINDS OF FISH. | | | | | | | | | | Value. \$ cts. | Number. |
|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Salmon, lb. | Salmon, smoked, lb. | Whitefish, lb. | Trout, lb. | Greyling, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Pike, lb. | Lang Cod, lb. | Tullibee, lb. | Mixed and coarse fish, lb. | | |
| 1 | Dawson | 18515 | 13850 | 14388 | 120 | 1764 | 80 | 637 | 2550 | 1380 | 1670 | 9015 63 | 1 |
| 2 | Selkirk | 14000 | 2650 | 1000 | 2500 | 6000 | 40 | ..... | 2000 | ..... | 1000 | 4830 20 | 2 |
| 3 | Forty Mile | 8000 | 5000 | 800 | ..... | 3500 | 150 | ..... | 450 | ..... | 750 | 2950 50 | 3 |
| 4 | Lake St. Barae | ..... | ..... | 15453 | 4820 | 2170 | 718 | 180 | 290 | 1640 | 1000 | 6397 36 | 4 |
| 5 | Lake Tatalaman | ..... | ..... | 33059 | 4390 | 2040 | 250 | 895 | 700 | 5470 | 510 | 11448 11 | 5 |
| 6 | Carcross | ..... | ..... | 4690 | 1400 | 1510 | ..... | 320 | 200 | 820 | 410 | 2264 30 | 6 |
| 7 | Klondyke River | 4500 | 950 | 1250 | 2030 | 19500 | 180 | ..... | 550 | 390 | 1800 | 6791 00 | 7 |
| 8 | Thistle | 3000 | 500 | 300 | 250 | 4500 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 500 | 1735 00 | 8 |
| 9 | Sixty Mile | 500 | 1000 | 500 | 240 | 4000 | 350 | 200 | 600 | 550 | 200 | 1726 50 | 9 |
| 10 | Yukon in general | 5000 | 2500 | 6800 | 3000 | 9000 | ..... | 900 | 1100 | 1800 | 3000 | 6721 00 | 10 |
| Totals | | 53515 | 27050 | 78240 | 18810 | 53984 | 1768 | 3132 | 8850 | 12050 | 10640 | 53880 60 | |

| CAUGHT BY INDIANS. | | | | | | | | | | | | Value. \$ cts. | Number. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Salmon, lb. | Salmon, smoked, lb. | Whitefish, lb. | Trout, lb. | Greyling, lb. | Pickarel, lb. | Pike, lb. | Lang Cod, lb. | Tullibee, lb. | Mixed and coarse fish, lb. | | |
| 11 | Salmon River | 10929 | 3000 | 9875 | 990 | 6930 | ..... | 1585 | 1980 | 2970 | 1980 | 7564 73 | 11 |
| 12 | Teslin Lake | ..... | ..... | 7382 | 1480 | 5180 | 90 | 1110 | 300 | 4440 | 1850 | 5030 28 | 12 |
| 13 | Tagish | ..... | ..... | 6883 | 1380 | 4830 | ..... | 1080 | 250 | 2760 | 2070 | 4363 32 | 13 |
| 14 | Big Lake | ..... | ..... | 3990 | 800 | 2800 | ..... | 600 | ..... | 1000 | 1000 | 2499 60 | 14 |
| 15 | McQuestion | 2000 | 1334 | 4988 | 500 | 3500 | ..... | 750 | 200 | 1500 | 1000 | 3281 38 | 15 |
| 16 | Upper Pelley | 6250 | 4250 | 10474 | 2150 | 7350 | 1075 | 1075 | 2100 | 3150 | 1050 | 7638 51 | 16 |
| 17 | Duncan | ..... | ..... | 5786 | 1160 | 4640 | ..... | 870 | 1160 | 2920 | 696 | 3825 22 | 17 |
| 18 | Porcupine | 3414 | 2110 | 3990 | 400 | 2900 | ..... | 600 | 800 | 1900 | 800 | 3062 68 | 18 |
| 19 | Peel River | 6280 | 3334 | 6983 | 2050 | 4900 | ..... | 1050 | 1400 | 2100 | 560 | 5069 58 | 19 |
| 20 | Rampart | 9384 | 5774 | 10973 | 2200 | 7700 | ..... | 1650 | 2200 | 3300 | 2200 | 8714 46 | 20 |
| 21 | Hootch | ..... | ..... | 13068 | 2620 | 9170 | ..... | 1905 | ..... | 5240 | 2615 | 8135 57 | 21 |
| Totals | | 38207 | 19602 | 84392 | 15740 | 59800 | 90 | 12285 | 10390 | 30580 | 13821 | 59773 33 | |
| Grand totals | | 91722 | 46852 | 162932 | 34550 | 113784 | 1858 | 15417 | 19240 | 42630 | 20461 | 113653 93 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Boats, Nets and Fixtures in the whole **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Boats | 68 | \$ 3,460 00 |
| Gill-nets (28,000 fathoms) | 162 | 4,200 00 |
| Freezers and ice houses | 2 | 1,500 00 |
| Piers and wharfs | 1 | 275 00 |
| Total | | \$ 9,375 00 |
| Men | 136 | |

RECAPITULATION

Of the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish taken in the whole **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Rate. | Value. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| | lb. | cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, fresh | 91,722 | 12 | 11,006 64 |
| " smoked and dried | 46,852 | 14 | 6,559 28 |
| Whitefish | 162,632 | 24 | 39,031 68 |
| Tullibee | 42,630 | 24 | 10,231 20 |
| Trout | 34,550 | 30 | 10,365 00 |
| Greyling | 113,784 | 25 | 28,446 00 |
| Pike | 15,417 | 23 | 3,545 91 |
| Pickarel | 19,240 | 10 | 1,924 00 |
| Ling Cod | 1,858 | 23 | 427 34 |
| Mixed and coarse fish | 26,461 | 8 | 2,116 88 |
| Totals .. | 555,146 | ..... | 113,653 93 |

Increase in value of fish, \$54,698.93.
Increase in number of men, 96.

APPENDIX No. 12.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR
1909-10, BY INSPECTORS, C. B. SWORD, J. T. WILLIAMS AND E. G.
TAYLOR.

District No. 1. Comprising the southern portion of the province, *Inspector C. B. Sword, New Westminster.*

District No. 2. Comprising the northern portion of the province, *Inspector J. T. Williams, Port Essington.*

District No. 3. Comprising Vancouver Island and part of the mainland adjacent thereto. *Inspector E. G. Taylor, Nanaimo.*

DISTRICT No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., August 1, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose statistics for District No. 1, British Columbia, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

There is no occasion for many remarks in regard to these. The sockeye salmon pack is the main dependence of our fisheries, and the pack this year was not so large as it was four years ago when there was also a big run. This was not altogether owing to a shorter supply of fish, but the additional six hours added to the weekly close time handicapped the canners on our side of the line very unfairly, while the run being late the annual close season beginning on the 25th August had more effect even than in ordinary years in preventing the canners filling up. That the fish were there is shown by the Puget Sound sockeye pack, 1,005,120 cases against 820,914 cases in 1905.

The ss. *Georgia* covered over 5,000 knots in the course of her patrol service during the past year, made twenty-seven seizures for breaches of the regulations and gave considerable assistance in distributing fry from the hatchery at Bon Accord.

The ss. *Restless* from 30th April to end of October was engaged in patrol and other service in my district. This included preliminary exploratory work and assistance in planting lobsters, conveying Messrs. Cunningham and Finlayson of the Fish Breeding Service to Rivers Inlet and west coast of Vancouver Island, also assisting in distributing fry from hatchery at Bon Accord.

The ss. *Restless* was also of assistance to the International Fisheries Commission taking the members of same and assistants for two cruises among the American fishing traps.

She also, Inspector Taylor being unwell, took a trip for him to Village bay, Valdez island, Hemming bay and Blenkinsop bay, also Bute and Toba inlets, where coho fishing was being prosecuted. During the season the ss. *Restless* covered 5,389 statute miles.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. SWORD,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1910 A. W. EDWARD VII.

DISTRICT No. 2.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 9, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries of the northern coast of British Columbia, District No. 2, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, including statement of salmon packs of the different canneries. These returns show a decrease in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products in 1909, being \$2,613,287.50 against \$2,735,130 in 1908. This is accounted for by the decrease in the salmon pack for 1909. The total pack of salmon for the season of 1909, is as follows:—

| | 1909. Cases. |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Sockeye | 244,271 |
| Cohoe | 33,538 |
| Spring | 17,611 |
| Humpback | 36,277 |
| Total | 331,697 |

| | 1908. Cases. |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Sockeye | 268,605 |
| Cohoe | 42,926 |
| Spring | 20,200 |
| Humpback | 61,470 |
| Total | 393,201 |

Approximate detailed decrease and increase:—

| | Cases. |
|--|--------|
| Skeena river decrease. Season 1909 | 68,500 |
| Rivers Inlet increase | 16,000 |
| Nass river decrease | 6,000 |
| Northern coast decrease | 3,000 |

By reference to the above figures it will be noticed that there is a decrease of approximately 68,500 cases on the Skeena river, this is partly owing to the fact that two canneries were not operated during last season, then again the fisheries regulations prevented sockeye fishing until July 1. Hitherto fishing commenced on June 15 in each year; also the Fishery Regulations established a tidal boundary for sockeye fishing twelve miles below or down stream from the original one used heretofore. The climatic conditions were also unfavourable. South east winds prevailed during the greater portion of the season, with rain and rough weather, this was extremely detrimental to the salmon fisheries, which require westerly winds and sunshine. I do not consider there were less sockeyes running in the river, as our reports from the spawning grounds establish the fact that they were as densely populated, as in previous years. The run of spring salmon was good though they were not in such large quantities as in the two previous years. Steelhead and humpback ran about as usual.

With reference to the upper Skeena, I beg to inclose fishery overseer Norrie's excellent report, which gives valuable data in connection with the spawning grounds and includes his work and observations during the season.

Rivers Inlet.—An increase of approximately 16,000 will be noticed on Rivers Inlet, it is considered a good pack, large quantities of salmon of all varieties arrived on the spawning grounds, at Oweckayno lake; climatic conditions were favourable. It is with

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

the keenest regret that I have to report the sudden death of fishery overseer Nordschow during the season. He was a most capable, trustworthy and diligent officer, a man universally respected by all who knew him. The department has lost a valuable officer, and I have lost an able and honest assistant, and a true and honoured friend.

Nass River.—There was a slight decrease of some 3,000 cases on the Nass. This small amount can only be accounted for by a fluctuation in the run which is always liable to occur; it was a good pack for this river.

The department during last May, let a contract for the removal of certain obstructions on the tributaries of this river, and I am informed by fishery overseer Adamson, that the removal of these obstructions has opened up a large area of spawning ground, which the salmon, principally sockeye, have availed themselves of. I trust and believe this work will greatly increase the run of salmon on the Nass, in a few years.

North Coast Fisheries.—The pack is practically the same as last season, the same number of canneries operating. Large quantities of dog salmon have been dry salted by the Japanese for the orient. The herring fisheries, have been exploited by different companies and I look for the springing up of a large and important industry, in the near future in my district, as the herring are in countless millions from Queen Charlotte Sound all the way up the coast to the Nass.

I beg to reiterate my remarks on dog salmon, halibut, oulachon and our deep sea fisheries generally, which appear in my last three years reports.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT BY OVERSEER STEWART NORRIE.

HAZELTON, B.C., September 30, 1909.

TO JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my season's report for the district.

In accordance with your instructions, I left Port Essington on the 5th of May, arriving here on the 16th. After attending to your instructions by telegram, concerning Messrs. Hodder & MacPherson, I began to search for enough lumber for a frame to stretch the tent over; and finally was successful in procuring a few hundred feet of rough boards.

With these and poles cut out of the bush, I managed to erect a very comfortable little place for office and living room; which has served its purpose very well indeed.

As soon as the state of the trail permitted, I along with the Indian Agent, Mr. Loring, who had received instructions from his department, to attend the distribution of nets, and the new guardian, Charles Pearce, with the nets, started for Babine. We arrived there in due course, and the next day proceeded to distribute the nets. We got along first rate, and the Indians seemed satisfied for once.

There have been in all eighty three nets and lines distributed amongst them, and there are about one hundred and twenty fathoms left, which according to instructions is stowed away to mend their nets next year.

What would otherwise have been a pleasant trip, was marred coming out by the loss of a fine horse hired from an Indian.

On beat No. 1, in charge of Guardian Draper, everything has gone along smoothly. All the railroad construction camps were warned not to repeat their reported infrac-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tions of the fishery regulations, and as the Indians as you are aware, have been in a somewhat hostile mood this season, the Kit-wan-cool people being the most disaffected, I thought it policy to send Guardian Hodder, of beat No. 2, into the valley along with him. They got along nicely, the land locaters being their chief aversion this time, and they found no barricades. After warning them against using barricades, Mr. Hodder reported here, and Mr. Draper went on his beat down the river. Nothing has occurred that would warrant recourse to the law.

Guardian James A. Hodder, appointed to beat No. 2, reported here on June 2. A man named William Croteau, of Aldermere, sent a telegram to the Gold Commissioner here, complaining that the Tyee Lumber Company were dumping sawdust into Tyee creek. I sent Mr. Hodder to investigate, and an official letter to the manager strictly forbidding him to put any more sawdust into the stream. It turned out that the original owner was the complainant himself, and had lately sold out to the present owner. He had also been the first to introduce the mill refuse into the creek, and on account of some paltry difference concerning a wagon, sent the telegram in revenge. The present owner pleaded ignorance, and was perfectly willing to comply with the law. The creek is a very small one, and there is no fish in it except a few trout.

There has been a splendid run of fish up the Bulkley this season. The Indians at Agwilgat and Morristown, have got a plentiful supply for food purposes. A Hazelton Indian who fishes in the Agwilgat canyon, told me he had seen four sockeyes caught, which were branded with a figure five. I asked him to get me one of them, and he told me they had been eaten, but would keep a good look out in future, and I promised him a dollar if he found one, as some of them might still be in their caches. A boy fishing on the bridge at Babine, hooked a sockeye which was branded, and hid it in the bush as he was afraid he would get into trouble; Guardian Pearce heard of it, and persuaded him to show him where he hid it, but the dogs had evidently made away with it.

Guardian Hodder has had no trouble with the Indians up the Bulkley; none of them committing themselves. He started on his Blackwater trip on August 11, and must have had a very hard trip, as it rained all the time he was gone and the trail this season is worse than ever it was.

The Kispiax, the most important tributary, draining the western slope of the Skeena river, has had an enormous run of humpback salmon this season, the stench from the decaying fish stranded on the bars, making the air along the trail oppressive to breathe. This stream is by no means to be classed as a humpback stream only, all the other more valuable varieties, making the upper reaches and country near the source, which is studded with beautiful lakes, their spawning grounds. All the Indians on the Kispiax have got a full supply of salmon for food purposes. This is a much longer river than is generally supposed, and little is known of the main source, or above a chain of lakes about sixty miles up which under instructions from Mr. Helgesen, I visited three years ago, and which form a splendid spawning ground for the sockeye. The river at this point, notwithstanding the fact that it was high water, when I was there, is still a stream of considerable volume.

Sclam-Geese is a very important sockeye stream, about the same volume as the Lakelse. It forms the outlet of two beautiful lakes, the stream connecting them forming an ideal spawning ground. Since forcing the Indians to abandon their barricades, they have for some reason practically deserted this village, as far as the sockeye fishing is concerned, and the last year I was there, all their fish were taken with the spear. I have, however, reason to believe several families of the Kitskagas, who have illahies in the vicinity, put up cohoes on their way through. Guardian Hodder reports the place deserted when he was there.

From the upper lake to the Blackwater lake, which drains into the Nass, there is hardly any rise, the country between being cut up with sloughs, and it is asserted by some that the Skeena and Nass salmon comeingle here. Mr. Hodder reports all the fish in the smokehouses as being humpbacks. The old chief Wemanosic declared that what he saw constituted his season's catch, but as the sockeyes and springs run first, and were ripening up in the lake, it is safe to assert that his share of both were safely cached at different points on his hunting grounds.

He is one of the worst characters and is considered by his own people as the most notorious liar amongst them. He had been making inquiries whilst at Hazelton, regarding the usual visit of the fisheries officer, and I instructed Guardian Hodder to remain in the vicinity for a few days. He saw no evidence of the stream being barricaded this season.

Old Kuldo and the new village of that name were also visited, by the same officer and everything was all right.

He arrived here all safe, and after a rest started for the head of the Bulkley. I had instructed him to visit a certain fall which had been reported to me. He arrived all right at the falls, having been in the vicinity often before, but although he knew the sockeyes never passed here did not have the opportunity of examining the cause.

The river here, is split by a rock island, and the main passage is a cataract, terminating in perfectly perpendicular falls of quite ten feet high. There is, however, a smaller about twelve feet wide (the main being forty) at the other side of the rocky island. There is a perfectly solid log jam, however, which effectually prevents any fish from getting up. With the exception of this, and a very high leap at the head, which a few shots of dynamite would remove, the fish could get up without difficulty, and a greater area of spawning ground opened up than the Copper river. He says all the fish spawning below the falls are sockeyes.

I asked Mr. Hodder what he thought the place could be put in good shape for, and he said, provided the work was done in the depth of winter, when the water was at its lowest, he would himself undertake to remove the log-jam, blow up the rocks at the head, and assure the passage of the fish for 200 dollars. The main passage would cost a large amount of money to put in shape whilst the smaller one would answer the purpose equally as well, and the blowing out of the rock at the upper end, would cause a great deal more water to come down this passage. With these two obstructions removed, the rest is simply a natural fish ladder.

I would urgently recommend, that this work be done this winter, and no doubt you will yourself see what a great benefit must be derived from it. I have drawn a rough map of the country, to give an idea of the extent of the spawning ground, which would thus be opened up; also a rough sketch of the falls. I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Hodder this season.

Beat No. 3, Babine Lake, the principal spawning ground of the sockeye, and in charge of Guardian Pearce, has been a decided success again this season. The fish were somewhat late in arriving but have since made up for that, by coming in great quantities. The spawning grounds are all well stocked and seeded. The Babine Indians, have put up rather more than last season, but this drawback is more than counter balanced by the absence of the Stewart Lake Indians. I look on the presence of these people, as a serious drain on the resources of this river, for fishing at the head of the lake, where the salmon are ripe, and in very poor condition, for food, it takes so many more to satisfy, than if the fish were bright and fitter for food purposes. Only two families came over, and they only stayed a short time.

Mr. Gibbs took a small quantity of ova from Beaver Creek, for the Stewart hatchery, in the early part of the season, but immediately left upon hearing of the arrival of the salmon in Stewart lake: and is taking his complement from the hatchery creek there. Mr. Pretty is getting his supply for the Babine hatchery from the usual place. Guardian Pearce has not had the least trouble with the Indians. They put their nets out in the evening, and haul them in the morning leaving a free passage for the fish all day, and they strictly observe the close time also. It took some time to convince them of the advantage of using the bluestone for their nets, but they seem to think it is the correct thing now. One man had his net badly used up, a big black bear tangled himself up in it as it lay drying on the rack. They shot him, so that somewhat compensated for the loss.

Mr. Pearce has been around the lake three times this season, and has taken a thorough interest in his work. He says he never saw anything in the fish line to equal the run of hump-backs, on the site of the famous barricade; he thinks there must be millions

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

of them. There has been some talk of the Babines selling large quantities of dried salmon to the Hudsons Bay Co. It now turns out, that there was a serious shortage of salmon amongst the Stewart lake people last spring, and the Babines did let them have what they could spare which could not have amounted to much.

My trip to the head waters of Copper river, made in August, arriving at McDonells lake on the 21st, was a little early on account of the backward season. The creeks were all in flood, and the lakes much higher than usual at this time of year, and I saw very few fish in the places, where I had seen them three years before. The shallows and bars, had a great deal more water over them and were also very muddy. They were in the lakes, however, ripening up, and you could see them breaking water all over. I procured some ova, and the eggs were undeveloped. This backwardness in my opinion, is accounted for by so much extra cold water running into the lakes; for the lake water was almost as cold as the creeks; and the fish will not leave the lakes until they are ripe.

I have since received a communication from Mr. J. K. Ashman, who has a residence, and lives on the shores of McDonells lake; and he assures me, that the fish are now on the bars and shallows, spawning in large numbers. Mr. Leach Dominion Government Geologist, who has been in the district since my visit, confirms his statement. I would also bring to your notice, the fact that there is a very nasty log-jam, about half a mile up from McDonells lake in the main stream connecting the lakes. The salmon manage to work through, but in my opinion, the addition of a few more logs (which may come at any time) would put the creek out of commission. The jam is about eighty feet long and piled up nearly twenty feet high. A fire has run through this country many years ago, and that accounts for so much fallen timber along the banks and across the streams.

A tremendous second growth of willows, has since grown up in places, and to explore the river properly, one would have to slash his way through with the axe.

The Indians around here have behaved themselves fairly well, with the exception of a few, who like to indulge in tall talk occasionally, and proclaim their priority of right to all the fish in Skeena river; nothing has occurred, to justify me in resorting to severe measures.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,

Fishery Overseer Upper Skeena District.

PORT ESSINGTON, B.C., October 11, 1909.

TO JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I paid a visit to the upper end of the Copper river canyon, and found everything in the same position as last season.

The water being much higher, there was very little of the rock on the south side of the river showing; but enough to show that it was still in the same position. There has been no more slide, and cannot very well be, unless something very unusual were to happen, as there is a perfectly straight face to the bluff, and it must take a long time before the action of the weather, causes it to break up again. There must be quite a number of places on this stream, equally as bad as this, and there is no obstacle, to my mind, that the salmon cannot surmount even at low water.

If I might venture an opinion, I would consider it absolute foolishness, to advocate the expenditure of any more money in this particular place, as I think I have proved conclusively in my season's report, that the desired effect has been accomplished, and the salmon reinstated on their old time spawning grounds.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

As you are well aware, it is a physical impossibility to convert these tremendous mountain torrents, into quiet valley streams; and there are so many more places equally in need, although farther away from civilization, that would open up much larger areas of spawning ground than even the Copper river.

I however strongly advocate the removal of the big log-jam between the lakes. The timber at such an elevation, as no doubt you are well aware, is not particularly large, but inclined to be scrubby. My idea would be, to chop and saw, a fairway ten feet wide right through the centre of it, starting at the lower end, as in my opinion powder would be ineffective except in a few places. There are some roots no doubt which would require the aid of an explosive to remove them quickly.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,

Fishery Overseer Upper Skeena District.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF FISHERY PATROL BOAT *FALCON*.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 20, 1910.

Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The *Falcon* was under my jurisdiction from March 1, 1909, until November 1, after which I was instructed to hand her over to Captain Newcomb for work on the halibut fisheries in Hecate straits. The area of water which she patrols for the protection of the fisheries in my district, is about 1,100 miles of coast line from the northern extremity of Vancouver Island to the Alaskan boundary, including Queen Charlotte Islands; and during the season of 1909 she travelled about 8,000 miles.

Her work is to enforce the fishery regulations, especially during the weekly close season, in which work she has given entire satisfaction, making many arrests for illegal fishing. The mere fact of the vessel patrolling in the district is a preventive against illegal fishing, as her movements are entirely secret and she may at any time appear where she is least expected; consequently her presence in the district is a constant menace to would-be poachers. She also is used by me for visiting and inspecting the outlying fisheries in my district. During the season of 1909, I was instructed by the Department to place the *Falcon* at the disposal of the International Fisheries Commission. The Commissioners visited the Skeena and the Nass river salmon fisheries which were in full operation at that time. This inspection occupied one week, during which some valuable information was obtained in connection with the salmon frequenting these waters.

The Military Committee of Officers from Ottawa, headed by General Otter, also had the vessel placed at their disposal for a number of days to inspect the vicinity of Prince Rupert for naval defence purposes.

Several other officials from Ottawa travelled on the vessel during the season and in every case these officials expressed their appreciation of having the *Falcon* placed at their disposal.

It is difficult for me to do justice to our fisheries from a protective point of view with this vessel, as she is too slow to cover the 1,100 miles of coast line, her speed being only 8 miles an hour, and I hope the department will in the near future provide me with a vessel more adapted and suitable for this important work—namely the protection of our salmon and herring fisheries.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 3.

NANAIMO, B.C., 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries for District No. 3, British Columbia, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products for the year ended March 31, 1909, being \$1,987,852, against \$2,422,868 for the year ended March 31, 1910, an increase of \$435,016.

There was an increase in the salmon, herring, cod and halibut fisheries. The greatest increase was in the salmon fisheries. Last year the value of canned salmon was \$545,467, this year it is \$612,040, an increase of \$66,573. Last year the value of salted salmon was \$244,800, this year the value is \$535,700, an increase of \$290,900; altogether there is a total increase in the value of salmon taken of \$347,073.

The herring fisheries have continued to develop, being next on the list, with an increase in value over last year of \$77,408. China provides the principal market for our herring, and when the railroads are extended into the interior of that vast country, the market for dry salted herring will be almost unlimited.

The salmon traps on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island had a very successful season. The number of spring salmon taken was far in excess of last year. They are now one of the most valuable fish. They are taken from the traps on scows to Victoria, where they are mild cured for the German, New York and British markets. The spring salmon are large, many of them weighing over sixty pounds.

Five vessels were engaged in sealing during the past season. The catch was a fairly good one, and the price paid for the skins was far in advance of last year. As the seals are becoming very scarce in the Behring Sea, a smaller number of vessels go out each year; but the higher prices paid for skins is a great inducement to continue in the business.

The number of seals taken by individual Indians in canoes along the coast was the smallest for many years. This was largely owing to the boisterous weather prevailing during the season.

The whale factories at Sechart and Kyuquot on the west coast of Vancouver Island were operated during the season; the number of whales taken were about the same as in the preceding year.

As only very few whales came into the Gulf of Georgia the Pacific Whaling Company removed their factory at Page's Lagoon to Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group.

The whaling operations in the Gulf of Georgia have proved a great disappointment, and loss to the company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NANAIMO, B.C., 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to report on the work done by the patrol boat *Alcedo* in connection with the protection of the inshore fisheries.

The fishing areas patrolled extend from Sooke Harbour on south coast of Vancouver Island to Queen Charlotte Sound, including the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland. The principal fisheries in this important area are the salmon, herring and cod. Owing to the rapid development of the herring fisheries, the *Alcedo* is in active service all the year. The number of fishermen fined for illegal fishing was 46. During the year the *Alcedo* has logged on an average of 8 miles, 7,523 miles.

The efficiency of the *Alcedo* would greatly be enhanced if equipped with a search light, especially in the winter months during the herring fishing season, as the patrol work has to be done chiefly at night.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 1, British Columbia, 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Price. | Value. |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, canned.....(in cases, 48 lb.) | 567,203 | 6 50 | 3,686,819 00 |
| " dry salted..... lb. | 3,500,000 | 0 05 | 175,000 00 |
| " dried, (Indian con) | 2,500,000 | 0 05 | 125,000 00 |
| " smoked..... " | 200,000 | 0 10 | 20,000 00 |
| " fresh and frozen..... " | 2,800,000 | 0 05 | 140,000 00 |
| Sturgeon..... " | 500,000 | 0 05 | 25,000 00 |
| Halibut..... " | 19,460,000 | 0 05 | 973,000 00 |
| Herring, fresh and salt..... " | 50,000 | 0 01 | 500 00 |
| " smoked..... " | 10,000 | 0 10 | 1,000 00 |
| Oulachons, fresh..... " | 70,000 | 0 05 | 3,500 00 |
| " salt..... brls. | 100 | 10 00 | 1,000 00 |
| " smoked..... lb. | 5,000 | 0 10 | 500 00 |
| Smelts..... " | 250,000 | 0 05 | 12,500 00 |
| Trout..... " | 180,000 | 0 10 | 18,000 00 |
| Cod..... " | 560,000 | 0 06 | 33,600 00 |
| Shad..... " | 10,000 | 0 05 | 500 00 |
| Mixed fish..... " | 120,000 | 0 05 | 6,000 00 |
| Fish oil..... gall. | 72,000 | 0 22 | 15,840 00 |
| Guano..... tons. | 487 | 28 00 | 13,636 00 |
| Oysters, (Eastern)..... boxes. | 1,667 | 5 00 | 8,335 00 |
| " (Native)..... sacks. | 1,500 | 4 50 | 6,750 00 |
| Clams, crabs and other fish, not included in above..... | | | 12,500 00 |
| Total..... | | | 5,278,980 00 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

CAPITAL Invested in British Columbia Fisheries, District No. 1, 1909-10.

| Description of Property. | Number. | Value. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | \$ cts. |
| Canneries, wharfs, &c. | 38 | 2,365,400 00 |
| Steamers and gasoline boats. | 37 | 486,800 00 |
| " in halibut trade. | 5 | 350,000 00 |
| Dories and gear. | | 30,000 00 |
| Boats. | 3,000 | 180,000 00 |
| Gill and seine nets. | 600,000 (fms) | 339,375 00 |
| Trawls and lines. | | 12,000 00 |
| Scows. | 185 | 69,375 00 |
| Cold storage plants. | 3 | 360,950 00 |
| Oil factories. | 3 | 90,000 00 |
| Salteries. | 7 | 10,500 00 |
| Total value. | | 4,294,400 00 |

| Men Employed in Fisheries. | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Salmon fishermen. | 5,400 |
| On vessels (including 187 in halibut fishing). | 372 |
| In canneries. | 4,400 |
| | 10,172 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10.

| Number. | DISTRICT NO. 2. | FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING MATERIAL. | | | | | | Number. | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|---|
| | | Vessels. | | | | Boats. | | Gill Nets. | | Seines. | | Trawls. | | | |
| | | Number. | Tonnage. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Value. | Fathoms. | Value. | Fathoms. | Value. | Fathoms. | Value. | | |
| | | | | ¢ | | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | ¢ | | |
| 1 | Skeena (including Prince Rupert)..... | 20 | 1400 | 80000 | 75 | 920 | 90000 | 2990 | 169200 | 93415 | 860 | 1443 | ..... | 1 | |
| 2 | Rivers Inlet | 9 | 490 | 39200 | 50 | 784 | 28880 | 1746 | 158600 | 77200 | 100 | 250 | ..... | 12 | |
| 3 | Nass | 4 | 200 | 5200 | 12 | 147 | 13824 | 678 | 46200 | 19960 | 300 | 1200 | ..... | 3 | |
| 4 | North Coast | 25 | 1000 | 75000 | 60 | 216 | 12130 | 777 | 52550 | 30700 | 2480 | 6450 | ..... | 4 | |
| 5 | Queen Charlotte Islands | 6 | 250 | 9000 | 18 | 22 | 3000 | 90 | 1200 | 4100 | 1500 | 4500 | 20000 | 700 | 5 |
| | Total | 64 | 3340 | 208400 | 215 | 2089 | 147834 | *6281 | 427750 | 225375 | 5240 | 13843 | 20000 | 700 | |

*Including all employees.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10.

| KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| District No. 2 | Salmon, cases, No. | Value (\$6.50 per case). | Salmon, salt, brls. | Value (\$10 per brl.) | Salmon, dry salt, lb. | Value (5c. per lb.) | Salmon, smoked, lb. | Value (10c. per lb.) | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Value (5c. per lb.) | Salmon, frozen (5c. per lb.) | Tierces, mild cured, average 750 lb. | Value (\$75 per tierce) | Number. |
| 1 Skeena | 140739 | 914803 50 | 50 | 500 | 300000 | 15000 | 35000 | 3500 | 200000 | 10000 | 332190 | 1305 | 97875 | 1 |
| 2 Rivers Inlet | 91014 | 591591 00 | 30 | 300 | 700000 | 35000 | 3500 | 350 | 16000 | 800 | | | | 2 |
| 3 Nass | 40990 | 266435 00 | 80 | 800 | 100000 | 5000 | 60000 | 6000 | 9000 | 450 | | 235 | 17625 | 3 |
| 4 North Coast | 58954 | 383201 00 | 400 | 4000 | 190000 | 9500 | 50000 | 5000 | 8500 | 425 | | 20 | 1500 | 4 |
| 5 Queen Charlotte Islands | | | 500 | 5000 | 150000 | 7500 | | | 120000 | 6000 | | | | 5 |
| Totals | 331697 | | 1060 | | 1440000 | | 148500 | | 353500 | | 332190 | 1560 | | |
| Total value | | 2156030 50 | | 10600 | | 72900 | | 14850 | | 17675 | 16600 50 | | 117000 | |

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Eish Products in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10—*Continued.*

| District. | | KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Number. | | Hallibut (5c. per lb.). | Herring, salt and fresh (1c). | Herring, smoked (10c). | Oulachon, fresh (5c). | Oulachon, salt, bris. (§10). | Oulachon, smoked, (10c). | Trout (10c). | Mixed (5c). | Hair seal (25c. per skin). | Fish oil (35c. per gallon). | Canned clams (\$1.80 per case). | Number. |
| 1 | Skeena Value. | 800000 | 15000 | 6000 | 100000 | 100 | 1000 | 7500 | 8000 | 300 | 1300 | ..... | 1 |
| | | 40000 | 150 | 600 | 500 | 1000 | 100 | 750 | 400 | 75 | 455 | ..... | 2 |
| 2 | Rivers Inlet Value. | 6000 | 5000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1600 | 2000 | 350 | 700 | ..... | 3 |
| | | 300 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | 100 | 87 | 245 | ..... | 4 |
| 3 | Nass Value. | 150000 | 10000 | 1200 | 500000 | 500 | 7000 | 800 | 7500 | 350 | 1000 | ..... | 5 |
| | | 7500 | 100 | 120 | 25000 | 5000 | 700 | 80 | 375 | 80 | 1150 | ..... |  |
| 4 | North Coast Value. | 100000 | 150000 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 5000 | 1000 | 9500 | 800 | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | 5000 | 13000 | ..... | ..... | 2000 | 500 | 100 | 475 | 200 | 402 | ..... |  |
| 5 | Queen Charlotte Islands Value. | 400000 | 100000 | 8000 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 3000 | 50500 | 300 | 30000 | 1950 | |
| | | 20000 | 1000 | 800 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 300 | 2525 | 75 | 10500 | 9300 | |
| | Totals. | 1450000 | 1630000 | 15200 | 510000 | 900 | 13000 | 13900 | 77500 | 2100 | 34150 | 1950 | |
| | Total value | 72800 | 16300 | 1520 | 25500 | 9000 | 1300 | 1390 | 3875 | 525 | 11952 | 9300 | |

RECAPITULATION
Of Yield and Value of Fisheries in Northern British Columbia, District No. 2, for Year 1909-10.

| Kind of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. | Price. | Description of Property. | Number. | Value. | Total Value. |
|---|-----------|--------------|---------|--|---------|---------|--------------|
| Salmon, canned..... 48 lb. Cases | 331,697 | 2,156,030 50 | \$ 6 50 | Fisheries— | | | |
| " " salted..... Brls. | 1,060 | 10,000 00 | 10 00 | Canneries, wharfs, &c..... | 42 | 820,500 | |
| " " dry, salted..... Lb. | 1,440,000 | 72,000 00 | 0 05 | Vessels..... | 64 | 208,400 | |
| " " smoked..... " | 148,500 | 14,850 00 | 0 10 | Boats, scows and camp scows..... | 2,089 | 147,834 | |
| " " fresh..... " | 353,500 | 17,675 00 | 0 05 | Gill and seine-nets (fathoms)..... | 482,990 | 239,218 | |
| " " frozen..... " | 332,190 | 16,609 50 | 0 05 | Trawls and lines..... | 700 | 7,000 | |
| " " mild cured.. (Tierces average 750 lb.) | 1,550 | 117,000 00 | 0 10 | Oil factories..... | 2 | 20,000 | |
| Halibut..... Lb. | 1,456,000 | 72,800 00 | 0 05 | Salteries..... | 6 | | 1,443,652 |
| Herring, fresh and salted..... " | 1,630,000 | 16,300 00 | 0 01 | Total capital..... | | | |
| " " smoked..... " | 15,200 | 1,520 00 | 0 10 | | | | |
| Oulachon, fresh..... " | 510,000 | 25,500 00 | 0 05 | | | | |
| " " salted..... Brls. | 13,900 | 3,000 00 | 10 00 | | | | |
| " " smoked..... Lb. | 13,000 | 1,300 00 | 0 10 | | | | |
| Trout..... " | 13,900 | 1,390 00 | 0 10 | | | | |
| Mixed fish..... " | 77,500 | 3,875 00 | 0 05 | | | | |
| Hair seals..... " | 2,100 | 525 00 | 0 25 | | | | |
| Fish oil..... Galls. | 34,150 | 11,952 50 | 0 35 | | | | |
| Canned clams..... Cases. | 1,950 | 9,350 00 | 4 80 | Employees on fisheries and fishermen and can- nery workers..... | 6,281 | | |
| Estimate of fish not included in above..... | | 55,000 00 | ..... | Employees in vessels..... | 215 | | |
| | | 2,613,287 50 | ..... |  |  |  |  |

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DISTRICT No. 3

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in District No. 3, Province of British

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | VESSELS AND BOATS. | | | | | | FISHING GEAR | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Vessels. | | | Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | | | Seines. | | |
| | | Number. | Value. | Total Fisher- men. | Number. | Value. | Men. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. | Number. | Fathoms. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | |
| 1 | Nanaimo..... | 9 | 35,000 | 40 | 140 | 8,400 | 560 | 21 | 3,200 | 2,560 | 43 | 4,300 | 51,600 |
| 2 | Cowichan..... | 1 | 3,800 | 5 | 30 | 1,800 | 60 | 9 | 400 | 320 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| 3 | Victoria..... | 15 | 20,000 | 50 | 45 | 2,700 | 180 | 15 | 900 | 720 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Clayoquot..... | 2 | 14,000 | 10 | 30 | 1,800 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| 5 | Alberni..... | 2 | 14,000 | 10 | 35 | 2,100 | 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| 6 | Alert Bay..... | 2 | 6,000 | 16 | 20 | 1,200 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 600 | 900 |
| 7 | Quathiaska..... | 1 | 3,000 | 6 | 16 | 960 | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 500 | 900 |
| 8 | Comox..... | 1 | 3,000 | 6 | 15 | 900 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 900 | 1,350 |
| 9 | West Coast, Mainland | 2 | 4,000 | 14 | 30 | 1,800 | 120 | 3 | 450 | 360 | 14 | 4,200 | 6,300 |
| | Totals..... | 35 | ..... | 157 | 361 | ..... | 1,305 | 48 | 4,950 | ..... | 75 | 13,900 | ..... |
| | Values..... | | 102,800 | ..... |  | 21,660 | ..... |  | ..... | 3,960 | ..... |  | 66,150 |

Employees in Fisheries—

Fishermen, cannery and saltery employees..... 2,374

On vessels..... 157

Sailors and hunters in fur sealing—

White men..... 67

Indians..... 75

Total..... 2,673

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | KINDS OF FISH | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Salmon, fresh, lb. | Salmon, preserved in cans, cases. | Salmon, salted or smoked, lb. | Herring, salted, lb. | Herring, fresh, lb. | Herring, smoked, lb. | Cod, fresh, lb. | Halibut, lb. |
| 1 | Nanaimo..... | 224,000 | ..... | 500,400 | 55,600,000 | 260,000 | 15,000 | 236,000 | 135,000 |
| 2 | Cowichan..... | 27,000 | ..... | 263,000 | ..... | 8,000 | 12,400 | 4,000 | 126,500 |
| 3 | Victoria..... | 469,000 | 57,418 | 2,278,000 | ..... | 449,000 | 210,000 | 250,600 | 334,000 |
| 4 | Clayoquot..... | 26,400 | 7,607 | 1,568,600 | ..... | 32,000 | 5,800 | 5,500 | 36,000 |
| 5 | Alberni..... | 28,800 | ..... | 51,000 | ..... | 31,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 25,500 |
| 6 | Alert Bay..... | 6,500 | 28,635 | 48,500 | ..... | 24,000 | 1,400 | 3,600 | 15,000 |
| 7 | Quathiaska..... | 5,800 | 500 | 82,500 | ..... | 20,000 | 900 | 4,400 | 2,500 |
| 8 | Comox..... | 7,000 | ..... | 39,500 | ..... | 30,000 | 4,500 | 7,600 | 90,000 |
| 9 | West Coast, Mainland..... | 10,500 | ..... | 525,500 | ..... | 12,000 | 22,500 | 5,000 | 26,000 |
| | Totals..... | 805,000 | 94,160 | 5,357,000 | 55,600,000 | 866,000 | 278,500 | 522,700 | 790,500 |
| | Values..... | 64,400 | 612,040 | 535,700 | 486,500 | 8,660 | 33,420 | 31,362 | 39,525 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in District No. 3, Province of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| AND FISH PRODUCTS. | | | | | | | | | TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. | Number. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Trout, lb. | Smelts, lb. | Oysters, sacks, (125 lb. each.) | Clams, sacks, (125 lb. each.) | Coarse and Mixed Fish, lb. | Fish oil galls. | Herring, used as bait, lb. | Oulachon, lb. | Seal skins, No. | | |
| 2,000 | | 350 | 1,400 | 40,000 | 48,200 | 1,840,000 | | 200 | \$ | cts. |
| 2,550 | 1,300 | 400 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | 380 | 617,770 | 00 1 |
| | 55,000 | 1,890 | 485 | 38,600 | 30,000 | | 80,000 | 190 | 43,014 | 00 2 |
| 2,500 | | 55 | 900 | 11,500 | 7,400 | | | 560 | 731,961 | 00 3 |
| 2,600 | | 85 | 1,280 | 16,000 | 8,200 | | | 640 | 216,545 | 50 4 |
| 1,350 | 2,200 | 85 | 200 | 9,500 | 1,200 | | | 210 | 16,152 | 00 5 |
| 700 | 1,600 | 65 | 180 | 9,000 | 1,600 | | | 220 | 194,893 | 50 6 |
| 3,800 | 2,600 | 150 | 2,100 | 9,800 | 3,400 | | | 400 | 14,560 | 00 7 |
| 3,200 | 2,000 | 90 | 800 | 9,000 | 1,800 | | | 200 | 15,756 | 00 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 60,800 | 00 9 |
| 18,700 | 64,700 | 3,170 | 10,345 | 145,400 | 103,800 | 1,840,000 | 80,000 | 3,000 | | |
| 1,870 | 6,470 | 15,850 | 10,345 | 7,270 | 36,330 | 15,640 | 4,000 | 2,100 | 1,911,482 | 00 |
| Whale oil | | | | | | | | | \$223,630 | |
| Whale fertilizer | | | | | | | | | 91,620 | |
| Abalonics and mussels | | | | | | | | | 2,550 | |
| Shrimps and prawns | | | | | | | | | 2,500 | |
| Estimate of fish not included | | | | | | | | | | 55,000 00 |
| Fur seals | | | | | | | | | | 125,486 00 |
| Otter skins | | | | | | | | | | 12,600 00 |
| Grand total | | | | | | | | | 2,422,868 | 00 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING REPORT, 1909-10.

| Number. | Vessels. | License No. | Masters. | Tons. | CREWS. | | Boats. | Canoes. | (a) B. C. COAST CATCH. | | (b) CATCH OUTSIDE AREA OF AWARD. | | (c) EASTERN BEHR- ING SEA CATCH. | | Totals. | Branded skins. | Other skins. |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|----------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Whites. | Indians. | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | Eva Marie..... | 5 | V. Jacobson..... | 77 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 12 | 170 | 181 | 42 | 36 | 216 | 187 | 403 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Jessie..... | 1 | W. Munro..... | 48 | 21 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 250 | 188 | 251 | 189 | 50 | 61 | 542 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | Pescawing..... | 2 | B. M. Balcom..... | 98 | 27 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 254 | 153 | 60 | 43 | 245 | 168 | 878 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | Thomas F. Bayard.. | 3 | H. Blakstat..... | 67 | 7 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 96 | 201 | ..... | ..... | 187 | 327 | 921 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | Vera..... | 4 | G. Heater..... | 60 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 11 | 770 | 723 | 353 | 270 | 698 | 741 | 811 | 7 | ..... |
| | | | | 350 | 67 | 75 | 22 | 37 | | | | | | | 3,555 | 11 | 18 |
| Indian catch (by individual Indians in canoes along the coast) males 187 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 187 | | |
| Total catch of Canadian vessels..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,742 | | |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) B. C. coast catch..... | 1,680 |
| (b) Catch outside area of award..... | 623 |
| (c) Eastern Behring Sea catch (vicinity of Pribyloff Islands)..... | 1,439 |
| Total..... | 3,742 |
| Otter skins..... | 18 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, of the Province
of British Columbia, for the season 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Prices. | Value. | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| Cod, fresh or green | Lbs. | 522,700 | 0 06 | 31,362 00 |
| Halibut. | " | 790,000 | 0 05 | 39,525 00 |
| Salmon, preserved in cans. | Cases. | 94,160 | 6 50 | 612,040 00 |
| " fresh or frozen. | Lbs. | 805,000 | 0 08 | 64,400 00 |
| " smoked and salted. | " | 5,357,600 | 0 10 | 535,700 00 |
| Trout (all kinds). | " | 18,700 | 0 10 | 1,870 00 |
| Smelts | " | 64,700 | 0 10 | 6,470 00 |
| Oulachons | " | 80,000 | 0 05 | 4,000 00 |
| Herring, salted. | Tons. | 27,800 | 17 50 | 486,500 00 |
| " fresh or frozen | Lbs. | 866,000 | 0 01 | 8,660 00 |
| " smoked. | " | 278,500 | 0 12 | 33,420 00 |
| Oysters. | sacks, 125 lbs. each. | 3,170 | 5 00 | 15,850 00 |
| Clams | " " | 10,345 | 1 00 | 10,345 00 |
| Abelonies and mussels. | Lbs. | | | 2,550 00 |
| Coarse and Mixed Fish. | " | 145,400 | 0 05 | 7,270 00 |
| Shrimps and prawns | " | | | 2,500 00 |
| Hair Seal Skins. | No. | 3,000 | 0 70 | 2,100 00 |
| Otter Skins | " | 18 | 700 00 | 12,600 00 |
| Fur Seal Skins in B. C. | " | 3,742 | 33 00 | 123,486 00 |
| Herring used as bait. | Tons. | 920 | 17 00 | 15,640 00 |
| Estimate of fish not included. | " | | | 55,000 00 |
| Fish Oil, of all kinds. | Galls. | 103,800 | 0 35 | 36,330 00 |
| Whale Oil. | Tons. | 4,066 | | 223,250 00 |
| " Fertilizer. | " | 3,054 | | 91,620 00 |
| Total value for the year 1909-10. | | | | 2,422,488 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c, and of the number of Fishermen, &c., in District No. 3, **British Columbia**, for 1909-10.

| Material. | Number. | Value. | Total Value. |
|--|---------|---------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Vessels. | 35 | 102,800 | |
| Boats. | 361 | 21,660 | |
| Gill and Seine nets (fathoms). | 18,850 | 70,110 | |
| Trap nets. | 21 | 120,225 | |
| Hand lines. | — | 6,825 | |
| Canneries. | 11 | 21,900 | |
| Smoke and fish-houses. | 50 | 135,000 | |
| Whaling stations. | 3 | 250,000 | 728,520 |
| Fur sealing— | | | |
| Vessels. | 32 | 338,500 | |
| Boats and canoes. | | 2,780 | |
| Guns and equipments. | | 16,000 | 357,280 |
| | | | 1,085,800 |
| Persons employed in the Fisheries— | | | |
| Fishermen in boats. | 1,305 | | |
| " on vessels. | 157 | | |
| Persons employed in canneries and fish houses. | 1,069 | | |
| | | 2,531 | |
| Sailors and hunters in fur sealing— | | | |
| White men. | 67 | | |
| Indians. | 75 | | |
| | | 142 | |
| Total. | | | 2,673 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, DISTRICT No. 1, 1909-10.

| Canners. | Sockeyes. | Springs. | Hamptacks. | Cohoos. | Totals. |
|--|-----------|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| B. C. Packer's Association..... | 187,745 | 294 | ..... | 5,569 | 193,608 |
| A. B. C. Packing Co., Ltd..... | 74,853 | 100 | ..... | 1,034 | 75,987 |
| J. H. Todd & Sons..... | 20,100 | ..... | ..... | 4,000 | 24,100 |
| Canadian Canning Co., Ltd..... | 44,444 | ..... | 1,090 | 1,192 | 46,726 |
| British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd..... | 27,340 | ..... | ..... | 1,826 | 29,166 |
| Malcolm, Cannon & Co..... | 22,953 | 25 | 118 | 345 | 23,441 |
| St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd..... | 21,915 | 989 | ..... | 4,500 | 27,404 |
| Northern Canning Co., Ltd..... | 12,409 | ..... | ..... | 674 | 13,083 |
| Kildala Packing Co., Ltd..... | 22,281 | ..... | ..... | 436 | 22,717 |
| Knight Inlet Canning Co., Ltd..... | 15,284 | ..... | 797 | ..... | 16,063 |
| Eunique Canning Co., Ltd..... | 16,140 | ..... | ..... | 203 | 16,343 |
| Glen Rose Canning Co., Ltd..... | 9,807 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,807 |
| Great West Packing Co., Ltd..... | 15,021 | ..... | ..... | 587 | 15,599 |
| Burrard Canning Co., Ltd..... | 9,324 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 9,334 |
| Eagle Harbour Canning Co., Ltd..... | 11,054 | ..... | ..... | 452 | 11,506 |
| M. DesBrisay & Co..... | 31,578 | 10 | ..... | 731 | 32,319 |
| Grand Total..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 567,203 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, 1909—DISTRICT No. 2.

| Home of Canmery. | Location. | SUMMARY. | | | | | District, totals. | Canmery, totals. | District, totals. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Sookeye. | Cohoe. | Spring. | Hump- back. | Canmery. | | | |
| | | 48-lb. cases. | 48-lb. cases. | 48-lb. cases. | 48-lb. cases. | 48-lb. cases. | | | |
| Balmoral..... | Skeena..... | 19,181 | 5,629 | 3,702 | 5,458 | 33,970 | | | |
| Cunningham..... | | | | | | | | | |
| North America..... | | 12,165 | 882 | 3,540 | 3,965 | 20,552 | | | |
| North Pacific..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverness..... | | 7,794 | 1,178 | 577 | 4,916 | 14,465 | | | |
| Oceanic..... | | 8,715 | 534 | 1,377 | 3,549 | 14,175 | | | |
| Claxton..... | | 14,637 | 2,365 | 1,748 | 2,910 | 21,660 | | | |
| Skeena River Com. | | 5,419 | 579 | 144 | 6,142 | 6,142 | | | |
| Cassiar..... | | 10,200 | 450 | 630 | 6,100 | 17,380 | | | |
| Carlisle..... | | 9,790 | 632 | 751 | 1,222 | 12,395 | | | |
| Totals..... | | 87,901 | 12,249 | 12,469 | 28,120 | 140,739 | | | |
| Brunswick..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Wadhams..... | Rivers Inlet..... | 35,755 | 308 | 302 | ..... | 36,365 | | | |
| Good Hope..... | | 9,986 | 185 | ..... | ..... | 10,171 | | | |
| Rivers Inlet..... | | 10,727 | 445 | ..... | ..... | 11,172 | | | |
| Beaver..... | | 12,195 | 462 | ..... | ..... | 12,657 | | | |
| Strathcona..... | | 10,378 | ..... | 81 | ..... | 10,459 | | | |
| Kildela..... | | 9,986 | ..... | 204 | ..... | 10,190 | | | |
| Totals..... | | 89,027 | 1,400 | 587 | ..... | 91,014 | | | 91,014 |
| Arrandale..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Nelson..... | Nass..... | 7,964 | 2,066 | 673 | 2,514 | 13,217 | | | |
| Kincolith..... | | 11,812 | 1,363 | 1,538 | 116 | 14,829 | | | |
| | | 8,470 | 3,389 | 126 | 959 | 12,944 | | | |
| Totals..... | | 28,246 | 6,818 | 2,337 | 3,589 | 40,990 | | | 40,990 |
| Grand Total, 331,697 cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 244,271 | 33,538 | 17,611 | 36,287 | 331,697 | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Lowe Inlet..... | 7,447 | 829 | 740 | 9,016 |
| Kirsquit..... | 5,647 | 2,341 | ..... | 7,988 |
| Namu..... | 1,741 | 1,042 | 3,200 | 5,483 |
| Manitou..... | 5,454 | 35 | 628 | 6,639 |
| Bella Coola..... | 4,808 | 8,524 | 1,696 | 15,028 |
| Smiths Inlet..... | 13,500 | 300 | 500 | 14,300 |
| Totals..... | 39,097 | 13,071 | 2,218 | 58,954 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole of **British Columbia** for
the Year 1909-10.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. | Total Value. |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salmon, canned..... 48 lb. cases. | 993,060 | 6,454,889 50 | |
| " fresh and frozen..... Lb. | 4,290,690 | 238,684 50 | |
| " smoked..... " | 348,500 | 34,850 00 | |
| " salted and dried..... " | 13,009,000 | 918,300 00 | |
| " mild cured..... " | 1,170,000 | 117,000 00 | |
| | | | 7,763,724 00 |
| Halibut..... " | 21,706,000 | | 1,065,325 00 |
| Herring, fresh and salted..... " | 58,146,000 | 511,960 00 | |
| " smoked..... " | 303,700 | 35,940 00 | |
| | | | 547,900 00 |
| Oulachons, fresh and salted..... " | 860,000 | 43,000 00 | |
| " smoked..... " | 18,000 | 1,800 00 | |
| | | | 44,800 00 |
| Smelts..... " | 314,700 | | 18,970 00 |
| Trout..... " | 212,600 | | 21,260 00 |
| Cod, fresh..... " | 1,082,700 | | 64,962 00 |
| Shad..... " | 10,000 | | 500 00 |
| Sturgeon..... " | 500,000 | | 25,000 00 |
| Mixed fish..... " | 342,900 | | 17,145 00 |
| Oysters..... (125 lb.) Sacks. | 6,337 | | 30,935 00 |
| Clams..... " " | 10,345 | | 10,345 00 |
| " canned..... Cases. | 1,950 | | 9,360 00 |
| Crabs, mussels, shrimps, &c..... | | | 5,050 00 |
| Fish not mentioned above..... | | | 122,500 00 |
| Whale product..... | | | 314,870 00 |
| Fish oil..... Galls. | 209,950 | | 64,122 50 |
| Fish guano..... Tons. | 487 | | 13,636 00 |
| Fish used as bait..... Lb. | 1,810,000 | | 15,640 00 |
| Fur, seal skins..... No. | 3,742 | | 123,486 00 |
| Hair, seal skins..... " | 5,100 | | 2,625 00 |
| Sea otter skins..... " | 18 | | 12,000 00 |
| Total for 1909-10..... | | | 10,314,755 50 |
| " 1908-09..... | | | 6,465,038 00 |
| Increase..... | | | 3,849,717 50 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Materials in the whole of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1909-10.

| Description. | Number. | Value. | Total value. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Fishing vessels and steamers..... | 141 | 1,148,000 | |
| " boats and scows..... | 5,635 | 418,869 | 1,566,869 |
| Fathoms of gill nets and seines..... | 1,051,840 | 648,703 | |
| Lines..... | | 49,525 | |
| Trap-nets..... | 21 | 120,225 | |
| Salmon canneries, wharfs, &c..... | 91 | | 818,453 |
| Fish houses..... | 63 | | 3,207,800 |
| Oil factories..... | 5 | | 165,500 |
| Cold storage plants..... | 3 | | 97,000 |
| Whaling stations..... | 3 | | 360,950 |
| | | | 250,000 |
| <i>Fur Seal Fleet.</i> | | | |
| Vessels..... | 32 | | |
| Boats and canoes..... | | | 818,453 |
| Equipment, guns, &c..... | | | 3,207,800 |
| | | | 165,500 |
| | | | 97,000 |
| | | | 360,950 |
| | | | 250,000 |
| Total..... | | | 6,823,852 |

NUMBER of Persons Employed in the Fisheries.

| Men. | Number. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| In fishing vessels..... | 744 | |
| " boats..... | 9,925 | |
| Persons in canneries, &c..... | 8,689 | 19,358 |
| Seal hunters— | | |
| White men..... | 67 | |
| Indians..... | 75 | 142 |
| Total..... | | 19,500 |

APPENDIX No. 13.**FISH BREEDING.**

March 31, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report on the Fish Breeding Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1909-10, I am pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that this service is still being extended in nearly all quarters of the Dominion, and it is felt that beneficial results are derived from the expenditure of public money in maintaining and increasing one of the many national assets, viz.: the Fisheries.

The total number of fish breeding establishments at the close of the fiscal year was 37, and the distribution of fry of the various species incubated numbered 1,024,252,000.

The hatcheries are located as follows:—

Nova Scotia—

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Salmon.. . . . | 3 |
| Lobster.. . . . | 2 |

New Brunswick—

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Salmon.. . . . | 3 |
| Lobster.. . . . | 2 |

Prince Edward Island—

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Salmon.. . . . | 1 |
| Lobster.. . . . | 2 |

Quebec—

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Salmon.. . . . | 2 |
| Salmon Trout.. . . . | 4 |
| Lobster.. . . . | 2 |

Ontario—

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Whitefish.. . . . | 1 |
| Salmon Trout.. . . . | 3 |
| Pickarel.. . . . | 1 |
| Bass Pond.. . . . | 1 |

Manitoba—

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Whitefish.. . . . | 3 |
|-------------------|---|

British Columbia—

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Salmon.. . . . | 8 |
|----------------|---|

TOTAL OUTPUT FROM HATCHERIES.

The following table shows the various species of fish, and the total number of each kind, respectively, hatched and successfully planted from the different establishments operated by the department during the fiscal year 1909-10:—

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) | 15,969,500 |
| British Columbia salmon | 80,700,000 |
| British Columbia trout | 95,000 |
| Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>) | 937,500 |
| Salmon trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>) | 11,635,000 |
| Grey trout (<i>Crustivomer namaycush</i>) | 370,000 |
| Pickereel or Doré (<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>) | 140,575,000 |
| Lake whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>) | 216,000,000 |
| Lobster (<i>Homarus americanus</i>) | 558,000,000 |

1,024,282,000

The following Table covers the distribution of the species incubated during the past season.

QUANTITIES of Fry of the different Species Distributed from the Various Hatcheries during the Spring of 1909.

| No. | Hatchery. | Species of Fish. | Number distributed. | Total distribution. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ottawa, Ont. | Salmon trout | 790,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 100,000 | |
| | | Pickereel | 575,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 110,000 | 1,575,000 |
| 2 | Newcastle, Ont. | Salmon trout | 1,845,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 36,000 | 1,881,000 |
| 3 | Sandwich, Ont. | Whitefish | 66,500,000 | 66,500,000 |
| 4 | Wiaraton, Ont. | Salmon trout | 8,100,000 | 8,100,000 |
| 5 | Sarnia, Ont. | Pickereel | 140,000,000 | |
| | | Whitefish | 19,500,000 | 159,500,000 |
| 6 | Magog, Que. | Grey trout | 370,000 | |
| | | Salmon trout | 175,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 75,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 80,000 | 700,000 |
| 7 | Lake Tremblant, Que. | Salmon trout | 725,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 90,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 45,000 | 860,000 |
| 8 | Tadousac, Que. | Atlantic salmon | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| 9 | Gaspé, Que. | " | 2,032,000 | 2,032,000 |
| 10 | St. Alexis, Que. | Speckled trout | 520,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 215,000 | 735,000 |
| 11 | Restigouche, N.B. | " | 2,045,500 | 2,045,500 |
| 12 | Miramichi, N.B. | " | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| 13 | Grand Falls, N.B. | " | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| 14 | Shippigan, N.B. | Lobsters | 90,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| 15 | Shemogue, N.B. | " | 95,000,000 | 95,000,000 |
| 16 | Bedford, N.S. | Atlantic salmon | 900,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 90,000 | 990,000 |
| 17 | Margaree, N.S. | Atlantic salmon | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| 18 | Windsor, N.S. | " | 940,000 | 940,000 |
| 19 | Bay View, N.S. | Lobsters | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 |
| 20 | Canso, N.S. | " | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| 21 | Kelly's Pond, P.E.I. | Atlantic salmon | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 22 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Lobsters | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 |
| 23 | Georgetown, P.E.I. | " | 68,000,000 | 68,000,000 |
| 24 | Selkirk, Man. | Whitefish | 53,000,000 | 53,000,000 |
| 25 | Beren's River, Man. | " | 77,000,000 | 77,000,000 |
| 26 | Fraser River, B.C. | B. C. salmon | 9,370,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 90,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 66,500 | 9,526,500 |
| 27 | Granite Creek, B.C. | B. C. salmon | 3,000,000 | |
| | | B. C. trout | 95,000 | 3,095,000 |
| | | B. C. salmon | 4,293,000 | 4,293,000 |
| 28 | Skeena River, B.C. | " | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| 29 | Harrison Lake, B.C. | " | 19,137,000 | 19,137,000 |
| 30 | Pemberton, B.C. | " | 13,300,000 | 13,300,000 |
| 31 | Rivers Inlet, B.C. | " | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| 32 | Babine, B.C. | " | 7,200,000 | 7,200,000 |
| 33 | Stuart Lake, B.C. | " | 4,900,000 | 4,900,000 |
| 34 | Nimkish, B.C. | " | | |
| | | | | 1,024,282,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LOBSTERS.

The necessity and importance of protecting this crustacean is still the subject of earnest consideration by the department, and not only is it receiving consideration, but every effort has and is being put forth to protect and build up this fishery.

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Marine and Fisheries was the extension of fish cultural operations, by means of additional hatcheries or the construction of ponds as conditions might warrant.

In this connection it may be stated that the last lobster hatcheries were erected, one on the Bay Chaleur, at Port Daniel and the other in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Magdalen Islands.

The work of these establishments has been satisfactory, but it is felt that an improvement could be made in the present system of collecting the eggs from the canneries.

Under existing arrangements the berried lobsters are taken to the canneries with the ordinary catch and the eggs removed by one of the cannery staff and held until the arrival of the hatchery collecting boat, and if unforeseen delays occur, as frequently happens, it will be readily understood that the eggs are not in the best condition for hatching purposes and, as eggs are none too plentiful, such as are obtained should be safely guarded.

With this object in view the officer in charge of the Georgetown hatchery suggested the supplying of certain canneries with crates in which the berried lobsters could be placed and the eggs carefully removed by one of the hatchery staff, and thus ensure fresh and healthy eggs for incubation purposes.

Authority was given to experiment on this line and the results were beyond expectations. The berried lobsters after the eggs were removed were returned to the canner to whom they belonged.

This is where a good work fails in meeting its end. If the hatchery had not been in this vicinity the canner would have violated the law by having a berried lobster in his possession, and I would suggest that in future the canner and fishermen should combine in assisting the department in its efforts to maintain a thriving lobster industry.

The department should supply the crates in which the berried lobsters should be placed free of all charge to the canners and they should be government property. The eggs would be removed and the lobster liberated with a chance of again reproducing her species.

This system would entail no expenditure whatever on the canner or fisherman, with the exception of the time occupied in placing the lobsters in the crate.

It is only by mutual assistance that such a work as this can be expected to yield satisfactory results and the desired end is of such vast commercial importance that with next season's operations the department hopes to have the hearty co-operation of all those engaged in the lobster fishery.

HATCHERY SITES FOR FRESH WATER FISHES.

The selection of a proper location for a hatchery is a difficult and responsible undertaking. There are so many details requiring consideration that it is only in a few instances that nature provides all the requirements. It is an easy matter to erect a hatchery building, but the question of supplying eggs for incubation purposes is much more serious.

Hatcheries should be located within reasonable distance of the spawning beds, and if possible where water can be secured by gravitation, thus economizing in the maintenance of the establishment.

Requests are often received for hatcheries where it is practically impossible to secure eggs without drawing on distant localities, and where it would be much more economical to supply fry from a general hatchery than to erect an establishment in a district where the supply of eggs is doubtful.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

In Canada fish breeding has made great strides, and it is in the interests of the service that everything possible should be done to improve the details of the work, and with this object in view I would suggest a change in the present system of the distribution of fry.

Under existing conditions the whole output of fry from the Ottawa hatchery is put out on application, and the system is rapidly extending to other establishments.

It has been customary to endeavour to satisfy all applicants, but owing to the large and ever increasing number of applications, it has only been possible to supply small quantities to each one, with the result that it takes a very long time for any benefit to become apparent, and in addition to this the expenditure on a small shipment is practically equivalent to that on a large one.

I would therefore suggest that applications be done away with and the stocking of waters be taken up in a systematic way by localities.

The most important bodies of public waters should be inspected by an officer of the department, and the species of fish indigenous to such waters, or such other species as are reported as likely to thrive should be supplied.

This change would, I feel safe in saying from personal experience, be more satisfactory and yielded better results than the system now in vogue.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The most important waters at this time in these provinces from a commercial fishing standpoint is Lake Winnipeg on which two whitefish hatcheries are located. They are doing good work, although owing to climatic conditions it is during some seasons a hazardous and difficult matter to collect a sufficient quantity of eggs before the lake freezes up.

The question of stocking the smaller lakes of these provinces with fish life is one for the department to consider.

It has become already, judging from the large correspondence, a burning question with the cosmopolitan people settling on these western lands, and to whom cheap fish is a necessity.

Unfortunately, many of the smaller lakes either dry up altogether or become so shallow that the high temperature of the water will only admit the coarser species of fish to exist.

Considerable assistance in the direction desired could be attained by the settlers transferring mature fish, such as pike or pickerel, from one lake to another in such numbers as to ensure re-stocking and by protection enable these fish to reproduce their species.

Another suggestion is the establishment of cheaply constructed subsidiary hatcheries to which eggs of certain species could be transferred in the eyed stage and the fry distributed in the adjoining lakes.

Of course subsidiary hatcheries must be located on such central bodies of water as would admit of an expeditious planting of the fry.

It is not possible to transfer young and delicate fry from the eastern hatcheries to western waters without a specially equipped car and even then the risk is great and the cost high.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In this province the extension of the service has been rapid and the results obtained have been most satisfactory.

On my inspection tour I was pleased to note that the ponds and troughs at the different establishments were teeming with strong healthy fry, in fact, it seemed hardly possible that artificial means could meet with such success.

A great deal is written on the results attained from this service but the millions of young fish turned loose from these institutions must have their bearing on the annual supply of salmon in this province.

In this connection it may be pointed out that streams unfrequented by sockeye previous to the planting of fry therein from the hatcheries are now receiving their annual return of mature fish.

These are unassailable facts and are only small instances of the success of government work in this direction.

I have noticed it stated that the spawning grounds are more to be depended on to produce certain results than the hatcheries. Any one acquainted with the salmon spawning grounds of British Columbia knows perfectly well that such a statement has no foundation on facts.

The strong instincts of the sockeye salmon lead them to the extreme heads of the various rivers they ascend where they spawn in very shallow water, the water recedes, the eggs are left high and dry, and are thus entirely lost.

Again, the spawning areas of the upper streams are limited, the fish are thus crowded and only a small percentage of the eggs hatch, as so many fish spawn on practically the same spot the eggs deposited are continually disturbed for weeks, are thus injured and die in millions.

I have seen masses of dead eggs on the beds of the creeks covered with a fungus growth in such a way that it would be absolutely impossible for any eggs to survive. In fact the water in the whole stream was so contaminated with dead fish that there could be no hope for the smallest percentage of eggs in such a condition to hatch.

Such eggs as escape the early vicissitudes are subject in the spring to raging freshets which wash away many of the eggs that have by that time almost reached the hatching period.

In the hatchery the eggs are not exposed to such dangers, consequently eighty per cent is an ordinary hatch, and the result is a distribution of free-swimming fish which, when they enter the main rivers on their descent to the sea, have attained a fair size and have been protected from the perils which have befallen their naturally hatched brothers.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE HATCHERIES.

The responsibility for the successful management of a fish hatchery must rest largely on the officer in charge, hence he must be reliable, resourceful and ever on the alert to grasp conditions and apply the same towards increasing the successfulness of the work placed in his hands.

There is always something new to learn in fish culture and whilst the Canadian service is assuming large proportions the details are not perfect, and to these officers the department must look for suggestions to reach perfection.

It is therefore necessary that wherever possible new hatcheries should be officered by promotion in the service, and I am glad to say the necessity for this system has been appreciated by the department and the results so far have proven the wisdom of its adoption.

A change in this respect is recommended in connection with the lobster hatcheries, and which under existing conditions provide for a per diem rate of pay to the officer

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

in charge for such period as operations are conducted. This period covers about two months in the spring of each year and consequently holds the officers interest for that period only.

This is not sufficient and a fish-breeding officer to be a success must improve his mind in the direction of his calling all the time, consequently it is necessary that these officers should be chosen for their fitness to perform the work required and be in receipt of an annual salary.

All the hatcheries were last season worked with great success with the exception of that located at Sarnia on Lake Huron, which, owing to the limited quantity of whitefish eggs collected, was not operated.

This hatchery was established for the purpose of hatching pickerel, but has been operated as a whitefish hatchery when more eggs have been collected than the regular whitefish hatcheries on the Detroit river could accommodate.

The Inspector of Hatcheries reports the officers in charge as being zealous in the discharge of their duties and using their best efforts towards attaining the best results.

The attached statement shows the last and previous seasons' work of the hatcheries comprising the fish breeding service of Canada.

Some of the following reports from the officers in charge of the respective hatcheries are of unusual interest this year and are well worthy of perusal, and show, in addition to special features of the work, the practical details required to operate a hatchery successfully.

I am very pleased to state that last season was a successful one at the institutions, and the total distribution of fry from each establishment is covered by the following table:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

QUANTITIES of Fry of the different Species Distributed from the Various Hatcheries during the Spring of 1909.

| No. | Hatchery. | Species of Fish. | Number distributed. | Total distribution. |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ottawa, Ont. | Salmon trout | 790,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 100,000 | |
| | | Pickeral | 575,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 110,000 | 1,575,000 |
| 2 | Newcastle, Ont. | Salmon trout | 1,845,000 | 1,881,000 |
| | | Speckled trout | 36,000 | |
| 3 | Sandwich, Ont. | Whitefish | 66,500,000 | 66,500,000 |
| 4 | Warton, Ont. | Salmon trout | 8,100,000 | 8,100,000 |
| 5 | Sarnia, Ont. | Pickeral white | 140,600,100 | 159,500,000 |
| 6 | Magog, P.Q. | Grey trout | 19,500,000 | 510,000 |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 75,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 80,000 | 1,210,000 |
| 7 | Lac Tremblant, P.Q. | Salmon trout | 600,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 75,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 50,000 | 725,000 |
| 8 | Tadoussac, P.Q. | " " | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 9 | Gaspé, P.Q. | " " | 1,962,000 | 1,962,000 |
| 10 | Lake Lester, P.Q. | Speckled trout | 55,900 | 55,000 |
| 11 | St. Alexis, P.Q. | " " | 432,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 70,000 | |
| | | Ouananiche | 50,000 | |
| | | Salmon trout | 40,000 | |
| | | Whitefish | 125,000 | 717,000 |
| 12 | Restigouche, N.B. | Atlantic salmon | 1,175,000 | |
| | | Salmon trout | 90,000 | 1,265,000 |
| 13 | Miramichi, N.B. | Atlantic salmon | 1,325,000 | 1,325,000 |
| 14 | Grand Falls, N.B. | " " | 1,450,000 | |
| | | Salmon trout | 50,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 15 | Shippigan, N.B. | Lobsters | 70,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| 16 | Shenogue, N.B. | " " | 90,000,000 | 95,000,000 |
| 17 | Bedford, N.S. | Atlantic salmon | 290,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 49,000 | 539,000 |
| 18 | Windsor, N.S. | Atlantic salmon | 850,000 | 850,000 |
| 19 | Margaree, N.S. | " " | 1,570,000 | 1,570,000 |
| 20 | Bay View, N.S. | Lobsters | 127,000,000 | 127,000,000 |
| 21 | Canso, N.S. | " " | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| 22 | Kelly's Pond, P.E.I. | Atlantic salmon | 900,000 | |
| | | Salmon trout | 50,000 | 950,000 |
| 23 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Lobsters | 63,000,000 | 63,000,060 |
| 24 | Fraser River, B.C. | British Columbia salmon | 10,315,000 | |
| | | Atlantic salmon | 90,000 | |
| | | Speckled trout | 30,000 | 20,435,000 |
| 26 | Granite Creek, B.C. | British Columbia salmon | 6,740,000 | 6,740,000 |
| 26 | Skeena River, B.C. | " " | 4,284,000 | 4,284,000 |
| 27 | Harrison Lake, B.C. | " " | 22,248,000 | 22,248,000 |
| 28 | Pemberton, B.C. | " " | 19,600,000 | 19,600,000 |
| 29 | Rivers Inlet, B.C. | " " | 12,300,000 | 12,300,000 |
| 30 | Babine, B.C. | " " | 4,662,000 | 4,663,000 |
| 31 | Stuart Lake, B.C. | " " | 2,442,000 | 2,442,000 |
| 32 | Nimkish, B.C. | " " | 4,800,000 | 4,800,000 |
| | | | | 682,545,000 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

FISH

STATEMENT showing the Places where and the years in which the Dominion Fish Hatch annually since the commencement of

| Number. | YEAR. | ONTARIO. | | | | | QUEBEC. | |
|---------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Newcastle. | Sandwich. | Ottawa. | Warton. | Sarnia. | Magog. | Tadousac. |
| | | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. |
| 1 | 1868-73.... | 1,070,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 1874..... | 350,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | 1875..... | 650,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000 |
| 4 | 1876..... | 700,000 | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150,000 |
| 5 | 1877..... | 1,300,000 | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,180,000 |
| 6 | 1878..... | 2,605,000 | 20,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 707,000 |
| 7 | 1879..... | 2,602,700 | 12,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250,000 |
| 8 | 1880..... | 1,923,000 | 13,500,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,155,000 |
| 9 | 1881..... | 3,300,000 | 16,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200,000 | 334,000 |
| 10 | 1882..... | 4,841,000 | 44,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 975,000 | 660,000 |
| 11 | 1883..... | 6,053,000 | 72,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250,000 | 995,000 |
| 12 | 1884..... | 8,800,000 | 37,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000 | 985,000 |
| 13 | 1885..... | 5,700,000 | 68,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300,000 | 720,000 |
| 14 | 1886..... | 6,451,000 | 57,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400,000 | 1,627,000 |
| 15 | 1887..... | 5,130,000 | 56,500,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 675,000 | 900,000 |
| 16 | 1888..... | 8,076,000 | 56,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,475,000 | 850,000 |
| 17 | 1889..... | 5,846,500 | 21,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,800,000 | 1,600,000 |
| 18 | 1890..... | 7,736,000 | 52,000,000 | 5,732,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,875,000 | 1,700,000 |
| 19 | 1891..... | 7,807,500 | 75,000,000 | 7,043,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,050,000 | 1,300,000 |
| 20 | 1892..... | 4,823,000 | 44,500,000 | 4,909,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,400,000 | 624,000 |
| 21 | 1893..... | 9,835,000 | 68,000,000 | 6,208,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,600,000 | 2,060,000 |
| 22 | 1894..... | 6,000,000 | 47,000,000 | 4,480,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,035,000 | 1,975,000 |
| 23 | 1895..... | 6,000,000 | 73,000,000 | 3,210,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,350,000 | 2,060,000 |
| 24 | 1896..... | 5,200,000 | 61,000,000 | 3,950,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,400,000 | 2,500,000 |
| 25 | 1897..... | 4,200,000 | 72,000,000 | 4,100,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,500,000 | 3,272,000 |
| 26 | 1898..... | 4,325,000 | 71,000,000 | 3,020,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,100,000 | 2,200,000 |
| 27 | 1899..... | 4,050,000 | 73,000,000 | 3,700,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,098,000 | 2,125,000 |
| 28 | 1900..... | 5,175,000 | 90,000,000 | 3,450,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,099,000 | 1,400,000 |
| 29 | 1901..... | 5,900,000 | 67,000,000 | 3,410,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,135,000 | 2,960,000 |
| 30 | 1902..... | 650,000 | 100,000,000 | 1,245,000 | ..... | ..... | 935,000 | 2,730,000 |
| 31 | 1903..... | 2,500,000 | 90,000,000 | 1,201,000 | ..... | ..... | 885,000 | 1,625,000 |
| 32 | 1904..... | 1,475,000 | 75,000,000 | 877,000 | ..... | ..... | 283,000 | 2,615,000 |
| 33 | 1905..... | 1,480,000 | 106,000,000 | 1,103,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,098,000 | 1,550,000 |
| 34 | 1906..... | 1,550,000 | 88,000,000 | 1,123,000 | ..... | ..... | 875,000 | 2,435,000 |
| 35 | 1907..... | 1,807,000 | 103,000,000 | 1,552,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,210,000 | 3,360,000 |
| 36 | 1908..... | 2,600,000 | 79,000,000 | 2,010,000 | 4,955,000 | 51,000,000 | 1,210,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 37 | 1909..... | 1,881,000 | 66,500,000 | 1,575,000 | 8,100,000 | 159,500,000 | 700,000 | 1,800,000 |
| | Total... | 150,392,700 | 1,990,000,000 | 63,898,000 | 13,055,000 | 210,500,000 | 55,013,000 | 56,434,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BREEDING.

eries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each Establishment operations, including the year 1909.

| QUEBEC—Continued. | | | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | Number. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Gaspé. | St. Alexis des Monts. | Mont- Tremblant | Lake Lester. | Risti- gouche. | Miramichi. | St. John River. | Lobster Hatchery, Shemogue. | Lobster Hatchery, Shippigan. | |
| Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | |
| | | | | 100,000 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 110,000 | | | | 600,000 | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 50,000 | | | | 300,000 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 1,651,000 | | | | 600,000 | 320,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 650,000 | | | | 1,015,000 | 665,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 1,597,000 | | | | 1,470,000 | 1,025,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| 730,000 | | | | 1,500,000 | 805,000 | 170,600 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 500,000 | | | | 740,000 | 770,000 | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| 530,000 | | | | 1,400,000 | 640,000 | 588,000 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 520,000 | | | | 300,000 | 925,000 | 72,600 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 859,000 | | | | 940,000 | 795,000 | 811,000 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 290,000 | | | | 660,000 | 900,000 | 155,000 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| 576,000 | | | | 1,380,000 | 945,000 | 2,181,000 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| 630,000 | | | | 1,500,000 | 900,000 | 2,479,000 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 800,000 | | | | 1,720,000 | 1,290,000 | 4,142,000 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| 450,000 | | | | 1,280,000 | 850,000 | 3,570,000 | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| 806,000 | | | | 2,396,000 | 1,022,000 | 3,492,000 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| 1,000,000 | | | | 1,750,000 | 1,503,000 | 3,165,000 | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 965,000 | | | | 1,240,000 | 1,310,000 | 2,378,000 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 910,000 | | | | 883,000 | 975,000 | 3,299,000 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| 850,000 | | | | 1,080,000 | 1,010,000 | 4,096,000 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| 675,000 | | | | 2,885,000 | 1,200,000 | 4,060,000 | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| 300,000 | | | | 1,250,000 | 1,430,000 | 4,068,000 | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| 1,100,000 | | | | 2,100,000 | 1,558,000 | 4,155,000 | ..... | ..... | 24 |
| | | | | 1,135,000 | 1,557,000 | 3,290,000 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| | | | | 2,025,000 | 1,605,000 | 3,980,000 | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| | | | | 1,125,000 | 1,620,000 | 3,957,000 | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| | | | | 1,750,000 | 1,800,000 | 3,605,000 | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| 734,000 | | | | 2,310,000 | 1,700,000 | 998,000 | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| 830,000 | | | | 2,052,000 | 1,000,000 | 648,000 | 17,000,000 | ..... | 30 |
| 1,520,000 | 125,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,525,000 | 1,500,000 | 909,000 | 52,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 31 |
| 1,100,000 | 298,000 | 570,000 | ..... | 2,333,000 | 1,400,000 | 807,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 32 |
| 1,100,000 | 493,000 | 555,000 | ..... | 1,620,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,350,000 | 122,000,000 | 70,000,000 | 33 |
| 1,175,000 | 670,000 | 642,000 | ..... | 2,139,000 | 1,675,000 | 1,365,000 | 126,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 34 |
| 1,962,000 | 717,000 | 725,000 | 55,000 | 1,265,000 | 1,325,000 | 1,500,000 | 95,000,000 | 70,000,000 | 35 |
| 2,032,000 | 735,000 | 860,000 | ..... | 2,045,500 | 2,300,000 | 2,400,000 | 95,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 36 |
| 26,402,000 | 3,042,000 | 3,352,000 | 55,000 | 51,413,500 | 40,240,000 | 67,741,200 | 607,000,000 | 460,000,000 | 37 |

* Lake Lester Rearing Ponds, established in 1904, distribution of Fry nominal, Fish being distributed as Fingerlings and Yearlings.

FISH-BREEDING.

SCHEDULE showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Continued.*

| Y.E.A.R. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Bedford. | Margaree. | Windsor. | Lobster Hatchery, Bay View. | Lobster Hatchery, Canso. | Kelly's Pond. | Lobster Hatchery, Charlottetown. | Lobster Hatchery, Georgetown. | Fraser River. | Harrison Lake. |
| Number. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. |
| 1 1868-73. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 1874. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 1875. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 1876. | 395,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 1877. | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 1878. | 1,400,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 1879. | 1,740,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 1880. | 730,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 1881. | 680,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 1882. | 850,000 | *315,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 1883. | 800,000 | *659,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 1884. | 1,000,000 | *853,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 1885. | 670,000 | *772,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 1886. | 950,000 | *1,179,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 1887. | 4,230,000 | *1,415,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 1888. | 4,390,000 | *1,559,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 1889. | 3,850,000 | *2,034,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 1890. | 3,860,000 | *1,953,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 1891. | 2,550,000 | *1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 1892. | 2,620,000 | *690,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 1893. | 3,180,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 1894. | 3,805,000 | *288,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 1895. | 3,815,000 | *195,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 1896. | 4,225,000 | *243,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 1897. | 5,450,000 | *496,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 1898. | 3,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 1899. | 4,025,000 | *Output of Sydney Hatchery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 1900. | 3,970,000 | how closed | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 1901. | 3,980,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 1902. | 960,000 | 95,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 1903. | 710,000 | 690,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 32 1904 | 1,213,000 | 562,500 | ..... | 175,000,000 | 8,000,000 | ..... | 60,000,000 | ..... | 6,584,000 | 6,505,000 |
| 33 1905 | 880,000 | 730,500 | ..... | 155,000,000 | 71,000,000 | ..... | 100,000,000 | ..... | 2,550,000 | 28,773,000 |
| 34 1906 | 1,071,000 | 910,000 | ..... | 118,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 720,000 | 90,000,000 | ..... | 9,130,000 | 13,724,600 |
| 35 1907 | 473,000 | 925,000 | 575,000 | 155,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 790,000 | 80,000,000 | ..... | 5,500,000 | 22,248,000 |
| 36 1908 | 339,000 | 1,570,000 | 721,000 | 127,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 950,000 | 63,000,000 | ..... | 10,435,000 | 12,000,000 |
| 37 1909 | 390,000 | 1,800,000 | 850,000 | 140,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 1,172,000 | 80,000,000 | 68,000,000 | 9,526,500 | 84,250,600 |
| Total | 73,801,000 | 20,913,500 | 3,086,000 | 2,311,300,000 | 309,000,000 | 9,717,000 | 473,000,000 | 68,000,000 | 150,888,300 | |

FISH-BREEDING.
 STATEMENT showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Number. | YEAR. | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | MANITOBA. | | TOTAL. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | Granite Creek, Skeena, Sticamous. | L. Lakelse, Skeena River. | Pember-ton. | Rivers Inlet. | Babine Lake. | Stuart Lake. | Nimphkish River. | Selkirk. |  | Berens River. |
| | | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. | Fry. |
| 1 | 1868-73. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Fry. 1,070,000 |
| 2 | 1874. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 510,000 |
| 3 | 1875. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,570,000 |
| 4 | 1876. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,655,000 |
| 5 | 1877. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,451,000 |
| 6 | 1878. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,042,000 |
| 7 | 1879. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,684,700 |
| 8 | 1880. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,013,600 |
| 9 | 1881. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,949,000 |
| 10 | 1882. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,799,000 |
| 11 | 1883. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,784,600 |
| 12 | 1884. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,143,000 |
| 13 | 1885. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81,067,000 |
| 14 | 1886. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,714,000 |
| 15 | 1887. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,273,000 |
| 16 | 1888. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,109,000 |
| 17 | 1889. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,699,500 |
| 18 | 1890. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90,212,000 |
| 19 | 1891. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,772,300 |
| 20 | 1892. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135,959,000 |
| 21 | 1893. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 238,314,000 |
| 22 | 1894. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254,919,000 |
| 23 | 1895. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,500,000 | 294,040,000 |
| 24 | 1896. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,000,000 | 202,433,500 |
| 25 | 1897. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,500,000 | 198,839,000 |
| 26 | 1898. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,000,000 | 192,477,000 |
| 27 | 1899. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000,000 | 222,356,000 |
| 28 | 1900. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,000,000 | 271,996,000 |
| 29 | 1901. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 203,540,000 |
| 30 | 1902. | 6,760,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 271,301,000 |
| 31 | 1903. | 4,866,500 | 3,450,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,636,000 | ..... | 314,576,500 |
| 32 | 1904. | 3,074,000 | 4,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,496,000 | 12,000,000 | 473,258,500 |
| 33 | 1905. | 4,000,000 | 3,767,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,800,000 | 31,500,000 | 697,541,400 |
| 34 | 1906. | 10,888,000 | 3,784,000 | 17,450,000 | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,873,400 | 25,500,000 | 657,925,400 |
| 35 | 1907. | 6,858,000 | 4,125,750 | 10,820,000 | 7,577,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,870,000 | 45,000,000 | 813,973,350 |
| 36 | 1908. | 6,740,000 | 4,284,000 | 19,600,000 | 12,360,000 | 4,063,000 | 2,442,000 | 4,800,000 | ..... | 682,546,000 |
| 37 | 1909. | 3,095,000 | 4,293,000 | 19,137,000 | 13,300,000 | 7,500,000 | 7,200,000 | 4,900,000 | 53,000,000 | 1,024,282,000 |
| Total..... | | 46,281,560 | 27,704,650 | 67,007,000 | 41,177,000 | 12,163,000 | 9,642,000 | 26,375,400 | 289,000,000 | 7,990,841,350 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

All the officers connected with the fish culture have been indefatigable in their endeavours to make the past season a success, and it is satisfactory to note that the desired ends have been achieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Fish Culture.

BEDFORD FISH HATCHERY.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

BEDFORD, N.S., March 31. 1910.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of operations at the Bedford Hatchery for the fiscal year ending on this date.

About one million salmon eggs and one hundred thousand speckled trout eggs were laid down in the troughs in November, 1908. Of that number, 900,000 salmon and 90,000 trout were hatched and distributed in good condition in the following named waters, the water being at a temperature of 40 degrees to 45 degrees F., commencing on May 17, last:—

SALMON.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Bear river, Annapolis county, N.S. | 80,000 |
| Indian river, Guysborough county, N.S. | 40,000 |
| St. Mary's river, Guysborough county, N.S. | 40,000 |
| West river, Antigonish county, N.S. | 100,000 |
| Molega lake, Lunenburg county, N.S. | 40,000 |
| Pleasant river, Queen's county, N.S. | 30,000 |
| Shubenacadie river, Hants county, N.S. | 100,000 |
| Penant river, Halifax county, N.S. | 80,000 |
| Indian river, Halifax county, N.S. | 150,000 |
| Nine Mile river, Halifax county, N.S. | 120,000 |
| Sackville river, Halifax county, N.S. | 120,000 |
| Total | 900,000 |

SPECKLED TROUT.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Lake Annis, Yarmouth county, N.S. | 7,000 |
| Phinney's Pond, Annapolis county, N.S. | 2,000 |
| Bear river, " " | 7,000 |
| Banks lake " " | 7,000 |
| Trout lake " " | 7,000 |
| Mersey river, " " | 7,000 |
| Hardwick lake, " " | 7,000 |
| Angus lake, Pictou county, N.S. | 7,000 |
| Roseway lake, Shelburne county, N.S. | 10,000 |
| Hatchet lake, Halifax county, N.S. | 10,000 |
| North river, Kings county, N.S. | 5,000 |
| Annapolis river, Kings county, N.S. | 5,000 |
| Cornwallis river, Kings county, N.S. | 5,000 |
| Williams lake (East), Halifax county, N.S. | 1,000 |
| Williams lake (South), Halifax county, N.S. | 1,000 |
| Total | 90,000 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

On November 1, 1909, I procured at the Little river retaining pond, St. John, N.B., 1,300,000 salmon eggs; from Phinney's Pond, Annapolis county, 50,000 speckled trout eggs, and on December 22, from Ottawa hatchery, 100,00 speckled trout eggs, all of which were in splendid condition.

The temperature of the water in hatchery on November 1 was 44° F., which gradually fell to 32° on December 10, and remained stationary until January 15, when it rose to 38°. At that time all eggs in the hatchery were fully eyed.

On January 26, the trout commenced to hatch at a temperature of 38°, and from that date until March 28, the temperature has varied from 38° to 33°, when it rose to 38°, and at this date is 40°.

All eggs in the troughs are now hatched, and should the weather continue mild, distribution will commence at an early date.

Fully ninety per cent of the trout eggs have hatched, the number of sterile eggs being less than any year previous.

Of the salmon eggs, there will be about ten per cent sterile.

During the fishing season of 1909, there was an increase of salmon caught in the Bedford Basin, by net fishermen, of about one hundred per cent over last year.

Although large quantities of salmon ascend the Sackville river during the months of June and July, when the water is high enough to permit their ascent, but few are caught by sportsmen.

There are no deep shaded pools for the fish to lie in, and the temperature of the water is at times up to 70°.

In May, many thousands of young salmon (smelt) from 5½ inches to 8 inches in length, descend the river, remaining a few days in the brackish water, when they proceed to sea, nothing is known of their life at sea or until they return to their native rivers again, but their growth is very rapid while in the salt water.

Some applicants for salmon fry have an idea that they remain in the rivers and lakes where they are planted until they are full grown fish, and some persons have requested me to plant fry in brackish water where they have seen the smelt and mature fish.

Care has been taken to plant the fry in the most suitable waters: viz., small shallow running streams not frequented by larger fish, that do not dry up in summer, and good results are seen in all the rivers that have been stocked from this hatchery.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN,
Officer in Charge.

MARGAREE HATCHERY, N.S.

N. E. MARGAREE, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the fish-cultural operations prosecuted at the Margaree hatchery during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

When I last reported, one year ago, the salmon ova were in the hatching stage, the process being completed about April 15. The resultant fry, 1,800,000, were in splendid condition, healthy in appearance, and vigorous in action. The temperature of the water during this stage averaged 46° F. Distribution took place during the last week

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

of May and the first two weeks in June. Particular care was exercised to have the fry liberated in streams where the most good would result; when possible, planting them in the small tributaries at the head waters of the rivers. This meant extra work, but placing them on or near the natural spawning grounds should yield better results. They were liberated in excellent condition, under the special supervision of the assistant officer or myself, in the following waters, viz.:—

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON FRY.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Murray's Margaree river, Inverness county. | 100,000 |
| Black Rock " " | 75,000 |
| Big Intervale " " | 150,000 |
| Tingley's " " | 50,000 |
| Levis " " | 70,000 |
| Greig's " " | 75,000 |
| Hatchery " " | 50,000 |
| Crowdis Bridge " " | 100,000 |
| Cranton Bridge " " | 75,000 |
| Shear Dam " " | 75,000 |
| N. E. Margaree " " | 130,000 |
| Rossville " " | 100,000 |
| S. W. Margaree " " | 25,000 |
| Big Brook " " | 75,000 |
| Harvard Lakes " " | 75,000 |
| Fiset Brook, Cheticamp " " | 150,000 |
| Prairie Brook " " | 150,000 |
| Little river " " | 100,000 |
| Middle river, Victoria county. | 100,000 |
| Baddeek river " | 75,000 |
| Total. | 1,800,000 |

Between November 11 and 25, 2,100,000 ova were placed in the incubation troughs from the Margaree retaining pond. Several trays of the first lot were not in as good condition as we would desire. The eggs of the third and last lot were in excellent condition. The percentage of loss on this lot, during the period of incubation, to date, amounts to practically nothing. The ova as a whole at present are in first class condition. The temperature of the water, from November to date, averaged 40° F. Hatching commenced on the 20th inst., but will not be completed until about the usual date, April 15. If nothing happens they should produce a large output of fry.

The Margaree river had a good run of salmon the past season. It is visited annually by a large number of tourists, the majority of them being fly fishermen. It was not uncommon for novices with the rod, to capture from one to four salmon. The tourist fishermen are convinced that these results are largely due to its waters, being from year to year artificially stocked with salmon-fry from this hatchery. During the past year I have received testimony from different parties to the benefits of planting fry, incubated and hatched, here. Parties present when fry were being planted at the end of the long trip, expressed pleasure at the healthy and vigorous character of the fry, and judging from the numerous applications for fry that are made, it is evident that the work is regarded by the public as of the greatest utility.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. CARMICHAEL,
Officer in charge.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

WINDSOR HATCHERY.

WINDSOR, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my fourth annual report of the operations conducted at the Windsor Hatchery. The ova were a little later hatching this season, however distribution began May 25, 1909. Out of the 1,040,000 ova laid down, 940,000 healthy fry were released in the following waters:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Avon river, Hants county.. . . . | 300,000 |
| " " (West Branch).. . . . | 50,000 |
| Meander river, Hants county.. . . . | 200,000 |
| Kennetcook river, Hants county.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Cornwallis river and Aylesford lake, Kings county.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Cornwallis river, Kings county.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Gaspereau river, Kings county.. . . . | 35,000 |
| Annapolis river, Kings county.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Pearl lake, Yarmouth county.. . . . | 65,000 |
| Hoopers lake, Yarmouth county.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Canard river, Kings county.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 940,000 |

On November 4, 1909, I went to Miramichi retaining pond and on the 10th returned with 1,010,000 salmon ova. The same were laid down in hatchery in good condition. The temperature of the water on March 14, 1910, was 36 degrees, but before the end of March the ova were starting to hatch.

More salmon were caught in the Avon river last season than in any other previous year. Salmon are also running in quite large numbers in all the tributaries of the Avon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK BURGESS,

Officer in Charge.

BAY VIEW HATCHERY.

BAY VIEW, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at this establishment during the season of 1909.

The first lot of eggs reached the hatchery on May 8, and the work of collection continued without any unusual occurrence all through the fishing season. The result of the operations was a distribution of one hundred and forty millions of young lobsters. These lobsters were released in the vicinity of Pictou island, Gull Rock, and in the bay outside of Carribou and Pictou harbours. The eggs were received in good condition and the operations were very successful.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. McLAREN,

Officer in charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

CANSO HATCHERY.

CANSO, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations at this hatchery during the season of 1909-10, and beg to say that on April 26, 1909, I opened the hatchery to get ready for the season's work. On this date also Mr Brunell arrived to superintend the extension to the wharf and to test the capacity of the boiler and salt water supply. I may say that the extension to the wharf, enabling us to extend the salt water pipe farther out, proved very satisfactory this season. We were never bothered with moss or sea-grass as in previous years; the muddy water during a storm we cannot avoid.

On May 10, we started the pump with five million eggs in the jars.

Owing to the roughness of the season and the unfavourable condition of the weather for lobster fishing, we found it difficult to collect eggs enough to fill all our jars. However, we collected 97 millions by the last of June.

On July 2, Inspector Finlayson visited our hatchery and expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the eggs. About this time the first young lobsters appeared in the tanks and during the remaining part of the months they hatched out very rapidly and with great success.

We distributed during the month 85 million healthy young fry around Tor bay, White Head, Dover, Canso, Queensport, Arichat and Guysboro; the SS. *Thirty-three* doing good service.

We distributed the last of the young lobsters on July 30, and immediately got our boiler ready for inspection as I was notified by Mr. Currie that he would be here on August 2 to test our boiler; he did not get here, however, until the 5th, and after overhauling the boiler concluded it did not need testing this year, and did not put any pressure on it.

On the 11th, leaving everything clean and well painted, we closed.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MEAGHER,
Officer in charge.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

FLATLANDS, NEAR CAMPBELLTON, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you my annual report in connection with the management and operation of the Restigouche hatchery, as conducted during the past year.

Some two million, five thousand, five hundred salmon fry were successfully hatched from the crop of eggs previously collected from the parent fish confined at Tide Head pond. The fry began to burst the shell about the usual time, May 15, and all were hatched by June 1, after which they were held in the hatchery trays for some three weeks before distribution began.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|
| June 18.— | Deposited in Lake Chickchock, Rimouski county. | 30,000 |
| " 29.— | Deposited in Indian L., River du Loup | 24,000 |
| " 25.— | Deposited by scow to Great Falls, Upsalquitch river, 22 miles above hatchery. | 300,000 |
| " 28.— | By scow to Long Lookum, Upsalquitch river, 29 miles above hatchery. | 300,000 |
| July 1.— | By scow to Slide, Restigouche river, 37½ miles above hatchery. | 300,000 |
| " 5.— | By scow to Red Bank, Restigouche river, 51 miles above hatchery. | 300,000 |
| " 10.— | By scow to Trotting Ground, Restigouche river, 51 miles above hatchery | 300,000 |
| " 17.— | By scow to Downes' Gulch, Restigouche river, 55 miles above hatchery. | 300,000 |
| " 21.— | By rail to Causapscal, Matapedia river | 55,000 |
| " 23.— | By rail to Assametquaghan, Matapedia river. | 56,500 |
| " 24.— | Held over in ponds and tanks at hatchery and artificially fed through summer | 40,000 |
| Total | | 2,005,500 |

The fingerling fish which were held over summer in the pond and tanks were liberated in the autumn and planted as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------|
| Sept. 20.— | Matapedia river at Millstream. | 20,000 |
| " 23.— | White's brook, tributary of Restigouche river. | 12,000 |
| " 25.— | Restigouche river at hatchery. | 8,000 |
| Total. | | 40,000 |

The work of distributing the fry was most successfully carried out and the distribution as conducted by the system of horses and tow boats is a most unique and successful method. The two crates, containing some 300,000 fry, are 27 feet long by 2 feet wide. These contain 24 galvanized pans 2 feet square by 12 inches deep, both ends being perforated. These pans are placed inside the crates, each pan containing 12,500 fry. The intake of fresh water from the river is constantly flowing over the fry, keeping them on the move, and by natural instinct heading the current while they are being towed to their destination. There is no commotion or change in the water, consequently no harm or injurious effects can come to the fry. The two crates are made fast to an ordinary tow boat, which is drawn up the river by two or three horses at the rate of 15 or 20 miles per day. This distribution barge, with its cargo of hundreds of thousands of healthy tiny fish, makes several trips far up towards the heads of the rivers each season, covering some hundreds of miles of territory, and is a beautiful sight to see as they are being towed along and greatly admired by the numerous sportsmen and anglers on the river. When the barge has reached its destination, where the fry are to be planted, slides and scupper holes are opened up and the fry allowed to gradually drop out as they are being towed along. It is the most perfect method of distribution in existence.

GOVERNMENT TRAP NET.

Operations and re-construction of the pond at Tide Head and setting of government trap net began on the 15th of May. The Messrs. McBeath and Sheals' licensed nets were worked as usual as an aid to the government net.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The following schedule shows the number of days this trap net was fished:—

| — | Net Set in Fishing Order. | Nets Raised in Close Time. | Nets Raised Owing to High Water. | Nets Carried Away by High Water. Re-Set. |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| June..... | 9 & 10 | | | |
| "..... | 14 & 15 | 12 | 11 | |
| "..... | 16 & 17 | 13 | | |
| "..... | 18 & 22 | 19 | 21 | |
| "..... | 23 & 24 | 20 | | 26th June. |
| "..... | 25 & 29 | 26 | | 27 and 28. |
| "..... | 30 | 27 | 28 | Re-set 29. |
| July..... | 1 & 2 | 3 | | |
| "..... | 5 & 6 | 4 | | |
| "..... | 7 & 8 | 10 | | |
| "..... | 9 & 12 | 11 | | |
| "..... | 13 & 14 | | | |
| "..... | 15 & 16 | 17 & 18 | 19 | |
| "..... | 21 & 22 | 21 | 20 | |
| "..... | 23 | 25 | | |
| "..... | 26 & 27 | 31 | | |
| "..... | 28 & 29 | | | |
| "..... | 30 | | | |
| Total..... | 33 days. | 15 | 5 | |

It will be observed the net only fished 33 days, 15 days close time, net lifted, and 6 days high water; part of the net carried away during this time. It was immediately re-set on June 29, as soon as freshet subsided.

The net was successful in capturing some 385 very fine stock fish. These were safely retained in the pond at Tide Head through the summer, during which time several very high freshets occurred, bringing down drift logs and all kinds of debris against the booms and lattice work enclosing the pond, but no serious damage was done and no fish were lost.

SPAWNING OPERATIONS.

Spawning operations began on the 19th of October; 398 fish were found in the pond and manipulated, yielding 1,700,000 eggs. Stripping of the fish was completed on the 7th of November, and the eggs safely deposited in the nursery trays in the hatchery. The above quantity of eggs from the native Restigouche salmon were supplemented by a small shipment of 300,000 from the Little river pond, St. John, N.B., making a grand total of 2,000,000 eggs laid down in the Restigouche hatchery last autumn. These have kept through the winter in splendid condition and in a few weeks will begin to burst the shell, which is somewhat in advance of former years, owing to the exceptionally mild winter, the temperature of the water standing at about 33 degrees Fahr. The embryo has developed more rapidly and the fry are likely to be ready for distribution a few weeks earlier than usual.

It will be observed that there were thirteen fish taken from the pond in excess of the number supposed to have been put in. This can only be accounted for by reason of a large catch being made occasionally and in some instances when depositing the fish in the retaining pond two or three shoot out of the pontoon at the same time. The water being dark it is sometimes very difficult to get the correct account.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is ample evidence on every hand, substantiated by real facts, proving the benefits of fish culture as carried on in this section of the country.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Four years ago a small shipment of two cans of salmon fry were planted in Black lake, 8 miles from Campbellton. It is only a small lake a mile long by half a mile wide. The conditions are favourable with very deep water. Last summer quite a number of young salmon were caught with the fly in the lake averaging from 3 to 4 pounds in weight. I examined some of them and found the ovum in the female quite well developed, and these fish would have reproduced their species for the first time this autumn, 1910. The organs of the male fish develop at a much younger age; in fact the male smolt is quite well developed at two years old.

Most encouraging reports come from all over the country where fry have been planted in both lakes and rivers. A large number of the miniature fish have been caught from one to three years old.

The first run of early June fish ascended the rivers last year while in flood and before many of the nets could be set out, consequently the first school escaped both netters and anglers, and got far up to the head waters of the rivers. These very early spring fish usually travel quite close to the shore and at about 12 miles in the 24 hours. They pay little or no attention to a fly hook, but rather seem bent on rushing through the river and up to the upper pools and head waters as rapidly as possible.

The anglers had fine sport last year. Some good scores were made and they feel jubilant over the outlook and bright prospects for the Restigouche river, and say all efforts will be used to make it the grandest angling river in the world.

Many of the anglers and others who at one time held sceptical views and were rather opposed to the work of artificial fish culture, are now anxious to have the capacity of the hatchery increased so that five or six millions of fry can be turned into the rivers annually, instead of about two millions at the present time.

A most perfect system of guardianship prevails on the Restigouche river at the present time. The river is patrolled day and night, the pay-roll often reaching \$2,500 per month. The anglers' records have been increasing from year to year. They and the general public are enthusiastic over the future prospects of the salmon industry, which is so valuable an asset to this section of the country and produces such an immense revenue, both directly and indirectly. Every encouragement ought to be given to this valuable industry by the provincial and Dominion governments, who are all interested, both directly and indirectly.

All of the above is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MOWAT,

Officer in charge.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

SOUTH ESK., N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations in connection with this hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

It is gratifying to state that the work has been attended with success throughout the year, and that a large number of salmon ova have been collected here, and the fry resulting from the portion placed in this establishment were distributed in excellent condition on the Miramichi rivers and their tributaries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The number of ova in the hatchery on March 31, 1909, was 2,440,000. From this number 2,300,000 were hatched and planted on the following streams:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Northwest Miramichi and tributaries. | 800,000 |
| Little Southwest Miramichi river. | 700,000 |
| Main Southwest Miramichi river. | 200,000 |
| Sevogle river. | 250,000 |
| Renon's river. | 100,000 |
| Barnaby river. | 75,000 |
| Millstream. | 75,000 |
| Bartibog river. | 75,000 |
| Hatchery brook. | 25,000 |
| Total. | 2,300,000 |

Distribution was completed on July 8, the fry being conveyed to the different planting grounds in excellent condition and without any loss.

After distribution some necessary repairs were made to the supply pipe and dam, and the usual work of getting the hatchery and troughs in proper condition for the reception of the next crop of ova was completed. Some further improvements were made at the new retaining pond which was built last year. The dam was extended about sixty feet further across the stream, thus giving a greater depth and larger supply of water to the parent fish. A road was also made from the highway to the pond, and also several improvements made for collecting, and more conveniently handling and packing the ova at the spawning sheds.

On September 10, eight stands of nets were put in operation for the purpose of procuring the supply of parent fish and in fifteen days 1,000 salmon were obtained and placed in the pond. On September 27, an extraordinary freshet occurred which completely carried away seven of the nets. Two of these were shortly after replaced, but owing to the continuous high water, and the amount of loose lumber floating in the river, it was impossible for the fishermen to properly operate them, consequently only 105 fish were obtained after the freshet occurred, making a total of 1,105 placed in the retaining pond. The fish remained in excellent condition during the time of their retention, it being necessary to liberate only ten that had been injured in the nets. They were of a smaller average size than usual this year, yielding about 6,560 eggs each.

Stripping operations commenced on October 28 and continued until November 13. Of the total number of fish in the pond, 650 were females and the balance of 445 males. From these a total of 4,264,000 eggs were collected.

According to instructions, the hatcheries at Windsor, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., were again supplied with ova from this pond this year. On November 9, Mr. F. Burgess transferred 1,010,000 to the Windsor hatchery, and on November 13, 1,250,000 were shipped to Charlottetown in charge of Mr. A. W. Holroyd. I have since been informed by these gentlemen that the shipments reached their respective destinations safely, and that the ova were in excellent condition. The balance of 2,004,000 were placed in this hatchery. According to your instructions 200,000 of these were forwarded to Mont Tremblant and Magog hatcheries on March 31. This shows that the ova collected here last autumn was divided as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Windsor hatchery, N.S. | 1,010,000 |
| Charlottetown hatchery, P.E.I. | 1,250,000 |
| Mont Tremblant and St. Alexis hatcheries, P.Q. | 200,000 |
| Remaining in Miramichi hatchery. | 1,804,000 |
| Total. | 4,264,000 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The loss during the winter months and up to the present date has been practically 'nil,' and as the embryo is now well advanced, there is every reason to expect that fully ninety-five per cent of the ova will be hatched and distributed.

The hatchery was visited during February by Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, and he expressed himself as being well pleased with the condition of the ova and the hatchery in general.

During the month of September it was decided to obtain a supply of speckled trout from some of the streams in this locality, it having previously been ascertained that these splendid fish are very plentiful on some of the branches that empty into the Miramichi bay. Arrangements were made to procure the required number from the Bartibog river, distant about 30 miles from this hatchery. The preliminary work of selecting a site and building a pond for the retention of the fish until spawning time was successful, and on September 25 there had been netted and placed in the pond a sufficient number to yield fully 500,000 eggs. But at this time the freshet which visited this whole province occurred, and the Bartibog river was no exception. The consequence being that the water rose to such a height as to completely overflow the pond, thus allowing all the fish to escape. Owing to the continuous high water and the lateness of the season, the prospect of obtaining a supply of these fish this year was abandoned.

There is no doubt but that a large supply of parent trout can be obtained on the Bartibog and Tabusintac rivers each year, and I feel certain that under ordinary conditions an effort to obtain a supply of eggs from these sources next year will prove successful.

In conclusion I may state that the hatchery was visited by quite a number of prominent fishermen and anglers, as well as many others, during the past year, and all expressed themselves in appreciative terms of the benefits resulting from the system of planting large numbers of vigorous fry in the rivers.

I have also conversed with some of the men most largely interested in the salmon fishery from a commercial standpoint, and it is the prevailing opinion, that while some parts of the rivers may not yield as good catches one season as another, that in general the Miramichi rivers and bay together are maintaining an average good catch from year to year.

To endeavour to uphold this standard should be the idea of every fishery officer and citizens in general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,
Officer in charge.

ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations carried on at this hatchery for the past season.

We laid down in the hatchery troughs in the fall of 1908, 2,678,000 salmon eggs, and hatched out approximately 2,400,000 young salmon. These were deposited in the following waters:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Skiff lake. | 250,000 |
| St. Croix river. | 250,000 |
| Tobique river. | 450,000 |
| Salmon river. | 250,000 |
| St. John river. | 1,200,000 |
| Total. | 2,400,000 |

We started distributing June 15 and finished about the middle of July; the distribution season was about a week later than the year before.

In stocking the Tobique river, we had the young fish deposited further up stream than usual. In some cases this was done by towing in boats and in others by hauling by team.

The same course will be followed this season, as by this means the young fry are planted near the head waters and nearer the spawning grounds.

Valuable assistance was rendered us by Mr. Thos. F. Allen, superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, and he will no doubt co-operate with us the coming season.

The Tobique is the chief spawning grounds for the St. John river. As in former years we obtained our present supply of eggs from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John, upon receiving word from Mr. Belyea I went to St. John on October 26 and returned on November 1 with five cases containing 1,260,00 eggs, which were placed in troughs the same evening. I again went to St. John on November 11 for balance of eggs and returned the following day with four cases containing 905,000 eggs. This gave us a total of 2,163,000 eggs.

They have been in excellent condition all winter, and will yield a good percentage of young salmon.

From appearances they will hatch earlier this season than in former years, the winter and spring being very mild.

We have also 50,000 salmon trout eggs received during the winter from Ottawa. These eggs are in fine condition, and will be distributed some few days ahead of the salmon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. McCLUSKEY,

Officer in charge.

SHEMOGUE HATCHERY.

CAPE BALD, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the seventh annual report of operations at the Shemogue lobster hatchery.

This hatchery was enlarged by an addition of 25 feet in the fall of 1908, and 100 more jars were added this season, thus giving us a capacity of 310 jars.

We commenced to get the hatchery in readiness May 1, and with the extra work preparing the new end, and the usual work which our salt water pipes give us every spring, it made us busy to take spawns May 29—first day on which fishermen landed.

The spring supply of lobsters on our shore was good, but of small size.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The weather was fine, and we received eggs every day up to June 29, when we had two days' storm, which disturbed our work considerably, but up to this time spawn was good, well kept and hatched extremely well. Afterwards we got more spawns, but with not as good results.

The boats brought in 126,000,000 of eggs in good condition, the product of fifteen factories.

The first fry were noticed on June 10, developed rapidly, and were liberated in a healthy condition in the usual way, being distributed on their natural ground from near Cape Tormentine east to Casey Cape west.

Being that our hatchery has been enlarged, and its necessity to get more spawn, another gasoline boat should collect eggs from canneries on the east side of Cape Tormentine where large canneries are in operation. It would enable the hatchery to run to full capacity.

We have used every economy in running the hatchery. The pipes have been cared for, also boiler and pumps, and the hatchery properly cleaned and everything laid away in readiness for next year's operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NAP LEBLANC,

Officer in charge.

SHIPPEGAN HATCHERY.

SHIPPEGAN, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the operations at the Shippegan Hatchery during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Although female lobsters were not very abundant we succeeded in gathering about one hundred and fifty million eggs which hatched between June 19 and July 11, the young lobsters first appearing in the tanks on June 15. This enabled us to refill eighty-two jars towards the end of the season which resulted in a hatch of from 60 to 80 per cent.

We began operations at the beginning of May and closed the hatchery on July 17, the last fry being distributed on the 12th of that month.

The hatchery building and plant are in a good state of repair.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEBASTIEN SAVOY,

Officer in charge.

ST. JOHN POND.

ST. JOHN WEST, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you my report on past year's operations at Little River pond, which have been fairly successful. On receipt of instructions from department I began the erection of the pond on May 19, and I was very

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

much pleased that we had everything in readiness to receive the parent fish by June 1, making as good time in construction and erecting as economically as ever before, if not more so, we having got our pontoons out the 30th and taking first fish to the number of 12 on June 1. It was fortunate that we got to work as soon as we did for it turned out to be somewhat of an off year for salmon, probably on account of dredging operations interfering somewhat with the Carleton Flats weirs. We continued taking fish up to August 19 when we had secured 1,415 salmon and 222 grilse, the weather was mostly favourable and we were able to get to the pond every day excepting on two occasions when we were held up on account of an exceptionally heavy blow, which did considerable damage to the weirs and kept us from crossing the bay to the pond. In fact it was stated that the blow of June 18 was the heaviest ever seen here in the summer months for the last seventeen years.

On receiving instructions from the department I proceeded to Margaree from St. John on the eve of June 10, to superintend the erection of a deep-water trap for taking salmon to stock the retaining pond at that place, and I am very glad to know, that the trap which was constructed under many difficulties, eventually took sufficient salmon to stock the retaining pond, giving excellent satisfaction to those interested. During my absence the work at the St. John pond was most carefully conducted by the two foremen, Tippets and Belyea. As already stated we had our supply of stock fish all in by August 19, when we took in our gear and got things in the best shape possible for the fall's operations, which started on or about October 19, finishing up by November 15. The fish having been of a smaller run than usual, we did not expect them to yield as many eggs as we had been getting from our stock fish in the past, but were agreeably surprised when we found them turning out almost as many eggs as we had been getting from fish that would average at least 2 lbs. more in weight. I may say that I consider it wise on the part of the department to supplement the stock of males for milting by taking some grilse each season, they being good spenders and while they only average 5 lbs. in weight, being just as good for the purpose required as 15-lb. fish.

We supplied the different hatcheries with fertilized eggs as follows—the different officers being here to receive them:—

| Officer. | Hatchery. | Number of eggs. |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lindsay. . . . | Gaspe Hatchery, Que. | 2,086,000 |
| Ogden | Bedford, N.S. | 1,300,000 |
| McCluskey. . | Grand Falls, N.B. | 2,163,000 |
| Mowatt . . . | Campbellton, N.B. | 300,000 |
| Walker. . . . | Ottawa, Ont. | 154,000 |

A very nice total of. 6,003,000

All the hatchery officers had good reports of previous season's work, and were all satisfied with the condition of the eggs, but all of them would have liked a larger supply. All our fishermen will be glad when they know the capacity of Grand Falls hatchery has been enlarged so that the whole output of eggs from St. John can be taken care of at that place, it having to supply many of the smaller rivers as well as the St. John which runs through over 400 miles of country and is the biggest and one of the most important in the maritime provinces.

Looking forward to another successful season and wishing our department every success.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FRED. BELYEA,

Officer in charge.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

SOUTHPORT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the operations at Kelly's Pond hatchery for the year ending March 31, 1910.

On April 1 last, the salmon fry had nearly absorbed the sacs and were strong and healthy. On April 27, we began to distribute and finished on June 15. We stocked the following rivers:—

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Winter river.. . . . | 370,000 |
| Morell river | 226,000 |
| Dunk river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Beaton's mills.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Fyne valley | 72,000 |
| Clyde river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Wheatley river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Black river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Murray river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Midgill river.. . . . | 72,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 1,172,000 |

On November 13 I returned from Mirimachi bringing with me one million and a quarter of salmon eggs. On the way home I had them thoroughly watered at New-castle and Pansec Junction, and also twice crossing in the boat, when they arrived at the hatchery they came out in splendid condition. During the winter the water kept very clean, so we had very little washing to do. On November 15 we caught some trout in the hatchery dam and procured from them about 5,000 eggs. On December 24 50,000 speckled trout eggs were received from Ottawa in fine condition, scarcely any being dead, and were only picked over twice before they began to hatch.

The water in the hatchery is kept at about 37 degrees during the winter. The eyes first appeared in the salmon eggs on January 15, 64 days, and they were all hatched on March 15, 123 days after being laid down. The trout eggs hatched on February 5, 44 days after reaching here.

I noticed that one trough in each bench hatched about a week earlier than the others, a circumstance that I could not account for.

I am pleased to say that the hatchery this year is a great success, having fully 90 per cent of healthy fry. Before closing I wish to say that my assistant, Mr. Frank Hayley, has been most attentive to his duties, and much of the success of the hatchery is due to the careful and efficient way in which he does his work.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD,
Officer in charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

CHARLOTTETOWN HATCHERY.

BLOCKHOUSE POINT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at Blockhouse hatchery, Charlottetown harbour, P.E.I., for the season of 1909.

We started the pump on May 11 and closed down on July 9. The spring was late, the first lobsters being caught on May 10, and the weather continuing very windy, there was not more than half an average catch. The first young lobsters appeared in the jars on June 17. From June 16 to June 20, we had strong southerly winds which stirred up mud and sand around the hatchery wharf, and the water coming into the hatchery in very bad condition caused us a great deal of trouble. However, I am pleased to say we hatched out 80,000,000 healthy young lobsters.

I had the hatchery wharf repaired temporarily, which made it all right for the season, but I am afraid if there was a heavy run of ice next spring it may get damaged again.

I am pleased to say that all the packers report that young lobsters were never so plentiful which goes to prove that the hatchery is doing good work. The hatchery and plant are thoroughly clean and in good condition.

The young lobsters were distributed in the following places:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Canoe Cove.. . . . | 6,000,000 |
| West bar, St. Peter's island.. . . . | 6,000,000 |
| Argyle shore.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| Holland Cove.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| Point Prim.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| East bar, St. Peter's island.. . . . | 8,000,000 |
| Governor's island.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| DeSable.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| Keppoch reef.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 80,000,000 |

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD.

GEORGETOWN HATCHERY.

(GEORGETOWN, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the first annual report of the newly erected lobster hatchery at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island.

On the first day of May I commenced to put the hatchery in readiness for operation but owing to some delay in installing the steam boiler and pump I could not collect any ova until the 13th day of same month. On that day I visited twenty-one canneries and instructed the cannery men how take the ova from the lobster, place

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

it in the boxes, and care for it until taken to the hatchery. On the following day I collected 1,500,000 eggs, and started the pump and I continued to collect eggs until the fishing season closed on July 10.

The first young fry appeared in the reception trough on June 21 and they continued to hatch until July 13, when I liberated the last fry, stopped the pump, and dismissed the launch.

During the season we hatched 68,000,000 healthy young fry which we liberated between Murray harbour and Souris, a distance of about twenty-two miles, on the same grounds from which the eggs were collected.

When the fishing season first opened spawn lobsters were fairly plentiful, but had become scarcer by the date we commenced to collect for the hatchery.

The fishermen and cannery men take great interest in the operation of this hatchery.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. MACDONALD,

Officer in charge.

TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

TADOUSSAC, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fifth annual report of the fish breeding at the Tadoussac hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910. In the first days of April, 1909, 400,000 salmon eggs, packed in moss, were transported to the Ste. Marguerite hatchery, in the usual way, by horses from the Tadoussac hatchery to the chateau of the Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club, and by men on snowshoes with toboggans as far as the hatchery on the Portage river, 1,000,000 salmon eggs, also packed in moss, were sent to the Bergeronnes hatchery on spring sleds drawn by horses. This new hatchery of the capacity of one million and a half, is doing good work with its fine stream of the purest water. At the end of June the salmon fry from this subsidiary hatchery were distributed in Long and Gobeil lakes, discharging into the St. Lawrence by the River Bergeronnes; 100,000 were transported in large cans to the Jacques Cartier river, by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company boats from Tadoussac to Quebec, and by the Canadian Pacific railway to Pont Rouge in the county of Portneuf. In the tributaries of the Saguenay river the following fry was planted: River à Mars, 100,000; River St. John, 100,000; and the Little Saguenay river, 100,000 by being planted in the Long lake. In these rivers, the cans of salmon fry were transported by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. After the distribution of all the fry the hatchery has been cleaned and during the summer months, the trays and troughs were varnished in readiness for another season's operations. Our two salmon nets were set up in May for the capture of the parent salmon, one fishing station at Point Rouge on the St. Lawrence, and the other in Bark Cove on the Saguenay river.

We captured altogether three hundred and twenty-four parent salmon; two hundred and fourteen females and one hundred and ten males; but owing to an accident during the construction of the concrete dam for the retaining pond, we lost forty parent salmon, thirty females and ten males.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The one hundred and eighty-four females remaining in the pond at spawning time yielded 1,710,000 eggs, all of which were placed on the hatching trays by the middle of November.

The eggs kept well during the winter and I expect a good return of fry during the first days of May.

As soon as the ice is formed on the lake supplying the water to the Tadoussac hatchery, the temperature of the water remains at 34 degrees until April. Our two auxiliary hatcheries have proved to be of great benefit in salmon hatching as a security for the fry, and a saving of money. There is not the least risk in the transport of the salmon eggs well packed in wet moss. A layer of cheese cloth is first put on the salmon eggs to keep them clean and the space between the trays is well filled up with wet moss to keep the salmon eggs from moving in the transport of the boxes. On the arrival at the auxiliary hatcheries the boxes of eggs are well soaked in water, and with care, it is an easy work to unpack the trays of eggs to be placed again in the troughs. On the 28th of March, we packed 360,000 salmon eggs, and the next day we left with the boxes for the Ste. Marguerite hatchery. This season we have been able to go with the horses as far as the hatchery by using a lumbering road; we had some difficulty in crossing the River Ste. Marguerite on account of the mild weather much earlier than usual and the water rising over the ice. The concrete dam erected last fall for the salmon pond, will be a great improvement, our parent salmon will have always plenty of water at low tide.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER,

Officer in charge.

GASPE HATCHERY.

GASPÉ, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the operations of the Gaspé salmon hatchery during the past season.

As in past years, the eggs hatched out very late, only getting them off the trays in the last part of May. We commenced planting them in the rivers on the fifth day of July, and finished on the twenty-seventh, putting them in the different rivers as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| St. John river. | 642,000 |
| York river. | 695,000 |
| Dartmouth river. | 695,000 |
| Total. | 2,032,000 |

I left for St. John on Wednesday, October 27, and returned on Sunday, October 31, with eight cases (2,086,000 eggs) of eggs in first-class condition, which were at once laid down in the troughs.

The eggs were all well eyed in the middle of January, and I think they will hatch a little earlier than last year.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The water has kept very clear since December, but during the fall we had some heavy rain storms which caused much extra work.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. C. LINDSAY,
Officer in charge.

MAGOG HATCHERY.

MAGOG, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit by report of the operations carried on at the Magog hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

I am pleased to say that I have distributed from the hatchery during the last season 700,000 of the different species as follows:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Orignaux river. | 10,000 |
| Cliff lake | 15,000 |
| Otter pond | 10,000 |
| Rouleau lake. | 15,000 |
| Manning and Harvey brooks. | 10,000 |
| Wood lake | 10,000 |
| Watopeka river. | 10,000 |
| Total. | 80,000 |

SALMON TROUT.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Lake St. Hubert. | 25,000 |
| Dudswell lake. | 25,000 |
| 1st Lake Abenaqui. | 15,000 |
| 2nd Lake Abenaqui. | 15,000 |
| Lake Boucher. | 15,000 |
| Lake Vert. | 15,000 |
| Lake St. Francois | 25,000 |
| Total. | 135,000 |
| Lake Lester (rearing ponds) | 40,000 |
| Total. | 175,000 |

ATLANTIC SALMON.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Lake Lester (rearing ponds). | 45,000 |
| Lake Memphremagog | 30,000 |
| Total. | 75,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

GREY TROUT.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Orford lake. | 35,000 |
| Lake Memphremagog. | 125,000 |
| Lorrings pond. | 25,000 |
| Lake Massawippi. | 35,000 |
| Brompton lake. | 25,000 |
| Key Pond. | 25,000 |
| Smooth Pond. | 25,000 |
| Little Lake Magog (or Seaswamnipus) | 25,000 |
| North Hatley. | 25,000 |
| O'Malley's Pond. | 25,000 |
| Total. | 370,000 |

I am pleased to inform you that the above fry has been deposited in very fine condition.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

The collection of ova on Lake Memphremagog has not been as considerable as previous years, and I attribute the shortage to the low water in the lake which I think made the fish change from their old spawning beds to new grounds. I have done all I could to catch the fish on the old grounds, but without success. Therefore, I left Georgeville with my men and came down the lake near Magog and operated at the three Sister Islands and on the lighthouse shoals, meeting with good success, although I was late, and it is my intention next season to operate at the places mentioned above. I will commence later in the season and finish earlier and expect good results with less expense. However, I succeeded in collecting 650,000 eggs of different species of lake trout, such as the native grey trout, silver trout or Lake Ontario salmon trout.

I beg to inform the department that this is the first time since I have operated that I have caught salmon trout on the spawning beds, and out of 650,000 eggs which I collected 350,000 were sent to the Lake Lester rearing ponds, and the balance were deposited in Magog hatchery. The land lock salmon are doing very well, a number of sportsmen having caught several last season trowling; but I think that fly fishing would be more successful. There would be plenty of salmon in the lake if the poachers could be stopped and the greatest slaughter is done when the fish go up to spawn in the river on the American side at Newport, Vt. There is also considerable netting done both in Canada and United States, and I hope that the department will do all in its power to protect our lakes.

I have also received the following eggs which were deposited in Magog hatchery in a fine condition on the following dates: February 16, 1910, 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs from Warton; March 4, 1910, 150,000 salmon trout eggs, 150,000 speckled trout eggs from Ottawa; March 31, 1910, 100,000 Atlantic salmon eggs from Miramichi, N.B.

The salmon trout eggs commenced hatching at the beginning of March, which is three weeks earlier than in previous years, and I am pleased to say that the percentage of loss is very small.

I am also pleased to inform the department that the public is beginning to appreciate their efforts by the results obtained in fish breeding, which is certainly a credit to the administration of the fish culture department.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. DESEVE,
Officer in charge.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LAKE TREMBLANT HATCHERY.

MONT TREMBLANT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith my report on the operations at the Lac Tremblant hatchery for the fiscal year 1909-10.

On April 1, 1909, there were undergoing incubation 100,000 Atlantic salmon eggs, 800,000 salmon trout eggs, 50,000 speckled trout eggs. The ova were all hatched out early in May, the resultant fry appearing very vigorous and healthy and were distributed in the following lakes:—

SALMON TROUT.

Guindon, Sarrasin, Rouge, Trout, Caré, Petit, Lac au Canard, D'Equerre, Superior, Ethier, Terrebonne, Masson, Dupuis, Petu, Charlebois, Des Isles, Longin, Jean, Lacoste, St. Jacques, Tremblant.

SPECKLED TROUT.

Janveau, Beauvais, Séguin, Sauvage, Wolf, Petit Vert, Ste. Marie, Brume, Normand, Paquin, Paquette, Des Grandes Baies and Thérèse, Pemondon, Michaudville, Tremblant.

The Atlantic salmon fry were deposited in Lac Tremblant.

On November 19, 1909, I received from the Wiarton hatchery 800,000 salmon trout eggs and they are in good condition in the hatching troughs. I hope to be able to make a generous distribution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LONGPRE,

Officer in charge.

With regard to apparent results due from the distribution of fry from this hatchery I might mention Lake Bébite in which six years ago not a fish could be found, but which was then stocked with fry and the people of the locality have now the pleasure of catching trout weighing from six to eight pounds.

I might also mention another lake in this district in which trout are now plentiful due to a planting of fry made by me twelve or fifteen years.

ST. ALEXIS HATCHERY.

ST. ALEXIS DES MONTS, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith my report concerning the operations carried on at the St. Alexis hatchery during the fiscal year 1909-10 and trust that the same will prove satisfactory to you.

Owing to high water greater difficulty was experienced last fall in collecting trout eggs than in previous years and the quantity collected had to be gathered at a greater distance from the hatchery.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

On April 1, 1909, I had on hand 520,000 speckled trout and 215,000 salmon which were distributed in the following waters:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Lake Ferron.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Lac des Allard.. . . . | 10,000 |
| Chaîne trois lacs.. . . . | 15,000 |
| Lake Lambert.. . . . | 15,000 |
| Lake Vierge and Lake Creux.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lakes Masketsy, Castor and Long.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Lake Simard, Lake Croche, au Sable.. . . . | 60,000 |
| Lake au Cap, des Jos, Noir.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lake la Croix, Lake d'Argent.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Chaîne trois lacs.. . . . | 10,000 |
| Round lake.. . . . | 10,000 |
| Lac la Pêche.. . . . | 40,000 |
| Lac au Sable, Lac Clair.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lac la Truite.. . . . | 10,000 |
| Lake Wabizegonde, Lake St. George.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lac à l'Île.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lake Edward.. . . . | 40,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 520,000 |

SALMON.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Lake Caribou en Croix, Shawenegan.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lake Wabizegonde.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lac la Camp.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Chaîne trois lacs.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lac la Dame.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lac des Allard.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lac Vierge and Creux.. . . . | 20,000 |
| Lake Lambert.. . . . | 15,000 |
| Lake Carolus.. . . . | 30,000 |
| Lake Lambert.. . . . | 10,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 215,000 |

During the fall of 1909 700,000 speckled trout eggs were collected in the St. Maurice waters, in the following lakes:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Shawenegan brook.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Lac Marcotte.. . . . | 300,000 |
| Lac des Bouleaux.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Lake Wabizegonde.. . . . | 200,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 700,000 |
| Shipped to the department.. . . . | 200,000 |
| Remaining on hand.. . . . | 500,000 |

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

Officer in charge.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LAKE LESTER REARING PONDS.

BALDWIN'S MILLS, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa

SIR,—In presenting my annual report for the fiscal year just closed, I have the honour to state that as per instructions, April 20, 1909, and the following dates, I distributed:—

| | | |
|---------------|--|---------|
| May 15. | Brome lake, Atlantic salmon, yearlings.. . . . | 10,000 |
| " | Grey trout, yearlings.. . . . | 4,000 |
| Sept. 18. | Orford lake, Grey trout, yearlings.. . . . | 4,000 |
| " 21. | Nouveau lake, Atlantic salmon, fingerlings.. . . . | 3,000 |
| Oct. 23. | Cookshire pond, Atlantic salmon, fingerlings.. . . | 1,000 |
| | Brompton lake, Grey trout.. . . . | 35,000 |
| | Massawippi lake, Grey trout.. . . . | 75,000 |
| | Brome lake, Grey trout.. . . . | 70,000 |
| | Memphremagog lake, Grey trout.. . . . | 110,000 |
| Total.. . . . | | 366,000 |

EGGS RECEIVED FOR HATCHING.

1909.

Nov. 11. Received of Mr. A. L. Deseve, of Magog, eggs, 'Grey trout,' 350,000.

These were hatched out by March 25, the present year, and are in a strong healthy condition.

All the fish distributed last fall were in fine condition when delivered.

Indications are that the visitors and campers here on the shores of Lake Lester will be in excess of former years. The hatchery here coming in for a large number of visitors daily.

Buildings and grounds are neat and tidy and on the whole very inviting.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. G. BELKNAP,
Officer in charge.

NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the operations carried on at this hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The following schedule will show you the points of distribution, also the number of yearling salmon trout, salmon trout fry and bass placed in each locality during the spring of 1909:—

YEARLING SALMON TROUT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Charlston lake at Athens.. . . . | 500 |
| Rideau lake at Portland.. . . . | 500 |
| Bay of Quinté at Belleville.. . . . | 500 |
| Sunfish lake at Waterloo.. . . . | 500 |
| Total.. . . . | 2,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SPECKLED TROUT,

| | |
|--|--------|
| Carver's creek at Peterborough.. . . . | 5,000 |
| Spring creek at Norwich.. . . . | 5,000 |
| Herrington ponds at Embro.. . . . | 5,000 |
| Porter's pond at Priceville.. . . . | 5,000 |
| Cole creek at Bolton.. . . . | 4,000 |
| Spring water dam at Ancaster.. . . . | 4,000 |
| Trout lake at Waubanic.. . . . | 4,000 |
| Big Head river at Chatsworth.. . . . | 4,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 36,000 |

SALMON TROUT FRY,

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Lake Ontario, Hamilton.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Toronto.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Whitby.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Consecan.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Picton.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Kingston.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Newcastle.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Cobourg.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Lake Huron, Southampton.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Goderich.. . . . | 100,000 |
| " Kincardine.. . . . | 150,000 |
| Salmon lakes, Gooderham.. . . . | 75,000 |
| Bay of Quinté, Belleville.. . . . | 100,000 |
| Rideau lakes, Portland.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Charlston lake, Athens.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Sunfish lake, Waterloo.. . . . | 75,000 |
| Loon lake, Seguin falls.. . . . | 75,000 |
| Salmon lake, Irondale.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Rock lake, L'Amable.. . . . | 50,000 |
| Loughborough lake, Inverary.. . . . | 75,000 |
| Knowlton lake, Hartington.. . . . | 75,000 |
| Total.. . . . | 1,825,000 " |

BLACK BASS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| River Aux Sauble at Arkona.. . . . | 300 |
| Pike lake at Harriston.. . . . | 300 |
| O'Dwyer's lake, Mount Forest.. . . . | 300 |
| Lake Huron at Oliphant.. . . . | 300 |
| Total.. . . . | 1,200 |

I beg to inform you that the fry and yearling salmon trout, speckled trout and bass were deposited in first class condition in the different waters as scheduled.

We placed our usual quantity of bass that Mr. Hurley, of Belleville, handed over to us from the ponds at that place and I am pleased to report there was quite an improvement from the previous spring, as our report will show.

I regret to report that for the first time, since we adopted the plan of raising yearling salmon trout, this year has been a total failure. My opinion is that the spring water at the head has failed and the cause of it has been lack of water. We intend to

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ask for a small appropriation to have a new tank put in at the fountain head so that the water may be all utilized instead of wasting through soakage. There is as much water as ever, but it requires repairs to carry it to the proper channel.

In October last, according to instructions, Mr. Alex. McLeod, my assistant, was sent to Georgian Bay to assist in a general collection of salmon trout eggs, and of the number secured about 2,800,000 were allotted to the Newcastle hatchery.

These eggs were laid down in the troughs in good condition, being better than the allotment received last season, and consequently the percentage of loss has been less.

I am of the opinion that the small percentage of loss is to a certain extent due to the fact that the temperature of the water has not varied to any extent all winter.

During the last few days the temperature has risen to summer heat, and towards the end of March the eggs began to hatch very fast.

We also received fifty thousand speckled trout eggs from the Ottawa hatchery which have nearly all hatched without any apparent loss so far, and while the fry are not as large as those of last year, they appear to be healthy at this time of writing.

Our two bass ponds are in good shape, and we hope to have our usual supply of parent fish this spring, which should bring as good, if not better results than last season.

The hatchery and fittings are in good repair, and very little expenditure will be required to keep it so for another season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Officer in charge.

SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH, ONT., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take pleasure in presenting my annual report on the fish hatching operations conducted at the Sandwich hatchery for the year 1909-10.

The season opened with the distribution of young fry; these fish were hatched from the eggs collected and placed in the hatchery in the fall of 1908. The hatch was very successful and the young fry were distributed in the waters in a good and lively condition.

The following schedule will show the points of distribution and the number of fry deposited therein:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Peach Island, Lake St. Clair.. . . . | 4,000,000 |
| Fighting Island, Detroit river.. . . . | 3,000,000 |
| In bay below Fighting Island | 4,000,000 |
| Turkey Island, Detroit river.. . . . | 4,000,000 |
| Stoney Island, Detroit river.. . . . | 4,000,000 |
| Bois Blanc Island, Detroit river.. . . . | 10,000,000 |
| In lake below Bois Blanc Island.. . . . | 5,000,000 |
| Pigcon Bay, Lake Erie.. . . . | 3,000,000 |
| Colchester, Lake Erie | 3,000,000 |
| Kingsville, Lake Erie | 1,000,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Leamington, Lake Erie. | 1,000,000 |
| Rondeau, Lake Erie. | 1,000,000 |
| Port Stanley, Lake Erie | 1,000,000 |
| Hamilton, Lake Ontario | 1,000,000 |
| Toronto, Lake Ontario. | 1,000,000 |
| Niagara, Lake Ontario. | 1,000,000 |
| Belleville, Bay of Quinte. | 1,500,000 |
| In river at hatchery. | 18,000,000 |
| Grand total. | 66,500,000 |

In addition to this 8,750,000 eyed eggs were shipped to Point Edward, making a total distribution of 75,250,000.

After the season of distribution was over the hatchery was then put in shape to receive the fall supply, which was collected from the Detroit river and Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario. We started our fishing operations somewhat earlier than the previous fall, the first shipment of eggs coming from Belleville on November 6, the eggs at this point were collected by R. Parker and S. Adamson, under the supervision of Inspector of Fisheries, J. M. Hurley. From Bois Blanc fishery the first eggs were received on November 8.

One hundred million eggs were collected, 70,000,000 from Belleville and 30,000,000 from the Detroit river. These eggs were fine and healthy when placed in the jars, and from present appearance I expect good results.

In closing my report, I wish to say a few words on the educative effect of the work conducted here. At one time the work of the fish hatchery was regarded with indifference not only by the public at large, but by the class in whose interest it was maintained, the fishermen of the district. It is gratifying to me to observe the complete reversal of sentiment that has taken place in regard to the institution. Not only have the public at large been won over to a firm belief in the important use performed by the hatchery, but the fishermen also have lost their prejudice and become enthusiastic and advocate artificial hatching.

To them practical observation has clearly demonstrated what endless theorizing would fail to do, and now their plea is not only for enlargement of the capacity of the local plant, but a general extension of the fish breeding service.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PARKER,

Officer in charge.

OTTAWA HATCHERY.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,

Ottawa.

SIR.—Herewith I have the honour to submit my 20th annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, including the distribution of fry last spring and the quantities of eggs received since November, 1909. As for the number of eggs received in the seasons of 1908 and 1909, this can be seen in my last report. The season's distribution of fry in the spring of 1909 was very successful as the following schedule will show. About May 20 I received about 800,000 pickerel eggs which were hatched out successfully about June 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF PICKEREL.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|
| June | 5.—South Nation river. | 75,000 |
| " | 8.—St. Lawrence river. | 100,000 |
| " | 5.—Rivière du Nord. | 75,000 |
| " | 8.—Yamaska river. | 125,000 |
| " | 10.—Rivière du Castor. | 100,000 |
| " | 12.—Rivière du Nord. | 100,000 |
| Total distribution of pickerel. | | 575,000 |

DISTRIBUTION OF ATLANTIC SALMON.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|
| June | 10.—Charleston lake. | 35,000 |
| " | 18.—North Wakefield. | 10,000 |
| " | 18.—Christie's lake. | 20,000 |
| " | 18.—Meeches lake. | 20,000 |
| " | 19.—Source lake. | 25,000 |
| Total distribution of Atlantic salmon. | | 110,000 |

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECKLED TROUT.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------|
| May | 7.—Deck lake. | 10,000 |
| " | 7.—Anger lake. | 10,000 |
| " | 13.—Green lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 13.—Hawk lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 13.—Campeau lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 13.—Crooked lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 13.—Clear lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 15.—Bernard lake. | 5,000 |
| " | 17.—Sixteen Island lake. | 10,000 |
| " | 20.—Lady lake. | 10,000 |
| " | 20.—Lac Clair. | 5,000 |
| " | 22.—McDonald's lake. | 15,000 |
| " | 30.—Meeches lake. | 10,000 |
| Total distribution of speckled trout. | | 100,000 |

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT.

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| May | 10.—Lake Ricard. | 20,000 |
| " | 10.—Lake No. 7. | 20,000 |
| " | 10.—Lake St. Esprit. | 20,000 |
| " | 10.—Lake Clear. | 20,000 |
| " | 10.—Lake Charette. | 15,000 |
| " | 11.—Pike lake. | 15,000 |
| " | 11.—Silver lake. | 15,000 |
| " | 12.—Oak lake. | 20,000 |
| " | 12.—Lake Belmont. | 20,000 |
| " | 12.—Lake Beauport. | 25,000 |
| " | 13.—Mulgrave lake. | 15,000 |
| " | 13.—Trout lake. | 15,000 |
| " | 15.—Bernard lake. | 10,000 |
| " | 15.—Shouldice lake. | 20,000 |
| " | 15.—Lac l'Achign. | 20,000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| May | 15.—Lac a la Truite | 20,000 |
| " | 15.—Island lake | 20,000 |
| " | 17.—Henry and Bordeau lakes | 20,000 |
| " | 17.—Gregoire lake | 20,000 |
| " | 17.—Lunettes lake | 20,000 |
| " | 17.—Lac aux Huards | 20,000 |
| " | 20.—Bark lake | 10,000 |
| " | 20.—Gagne lake | 20,000 |
| " | 20.—Mauve and Truite and Dubois | 20,000 |
| " | 20.—Lac Cœur | 20,000 |
| " | 20.—Lac Chicot and Lake Ricard | 20,000 |
| " | 20.—Clear lake | 15,000 |
| " | 22.—McDonald's lake | 20,000 |
| " | 22.—Cloutier lake | 25,000 |
| " | 25.—Cornu lake | 20,000 |
| " | 25.—Rivière Mulet and Lac St. Joseph | 20,000 |
| " | 25.—Louis Pelletier lake | 40,000 |
| " | 27.—Birch lake | 20,000 |
| " | 27.—Little Trout lake | 20,000 |
| " | 27.—Buckingham lake | 20,000 |
| " | 27.—Long lake | 20,000 |
| " | 28.—Lambert lake | 25,000 |
| " | 29.—Rideau lake | 35,000 |
| " | 31.—Dawson lake | 20,000 |
| " | 31.—Meeches lake | 10,000 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total distribution of salmon trout.. | 790,000 |
|--|---------|

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Pickarel. | 575,000 |
| Atlantic salmon. | 110,000 |
| Speckled trout. | 100,000 |
| Salmon trout. | 790,000 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total distribution of fry.. | 1,575,000 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|

EGGS RECEIVED FOR THIS SEASON'S OPERATIONS.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1909—Nov. 5.— | Received from St. John, N.B... | 154,000 | Atlantic salmon. |
| Nov. 18.— | “ Warton, Ont.. | 1,000,000 | salmon trout. |
| Dec. 14.— | “ Inglewood, Ont... | 500,000 | eyed brook trout. |
| 1910—Jan. 28.— | “ Acton, Ont... | 200,000 | “ “ |
| Mar. 30.— | “ Bark river... | 150,000 | “ “ |

The following eggs were shipped to the undermentioned hatcheries:—

1944.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| Dec. 21..... | Shipped to F. J. McClusky, Grand Falls, N.B..... | 50,000 | eyed salmon trout. |
| " | Charlottetown, P. E..... | 50,000 | " speckled trout. |
| " | Alfred (gden, Bedford, N.S..... | 100,000 | " |
| 1910. | | | |
| Feb. 14..... | A. J. McNab, Warton, Ont..... | 30,000 | eyed speckled trout. |
| " 14..... | " | 10,000 | Atlantic salmon. |
| " 28..... | Wm. Armstrong, Newcastle, Ont | 50,000 | speckled trout. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

1910.

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--|---------|----------------------|
| Mar. | 4.... | A. L. Deseve, Magog, P.Q..... | 150,000 | eyed speckled trout. |
| " | 4.... | " " B.C..... | 150,000 | " salmon trout. |
| " | 30.... | D. S. Mitchell, Salmon, Arm..... | 25,000 | " brook trout. |
| " | 30.... | Caledon Mountain Hatchery, Englewood, Ont..... | 115,000 | " " |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number of eggs shipped | 730,000 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| There is now under incubation.. . . . | 330,000 | speckle trout. |
| " " " | 800,000 | salmon trout. |
| " " " | 144,000 | Atlantic salmon. |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Under incubation..... | 1,274,000 | eggs. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|

The eggs in the incubating troughs at the present time are all in good condition, and everything points to successful and early hatching.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER.

Officer in charge.

WIARTON HATCHERY.

WIARTON, Ont., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the rules of the department, and in compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit my annual report of the operations of the Dominion hatchery under my charge for the year 1909-10.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT FRY.

Amounts at the following points in the Georgian Bay:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Killarney.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Mary Ward Shoal, Collingwood.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Meaford.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Cape Rich.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Squaw Point.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Vails Point.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Cape Commodore.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Jackson Shoal.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Surprise Shoal.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Cape Croker.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Hay Island.. . . . | 400,000 |
| White Cloud Island.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Griffith Island.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Gravelly Point.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Pruder's Landing.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Whicher's Point.. . . . | 100,000 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total distribution for Georgian Bay.. . . . | 6,100,000 |
|---|-----------|

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Amounts at the following points in Lake Huron:—

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Tobermory.. . . . | 400,000 |
| South bay.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Swigley bay.. . . . | 400,000 |
| Cape Hurd.. . . . | 800,000 |

Total distribution for Lake Huron.. . . . 2,000,000

Total.. . . . 8,100,000

I am pleased to state that the above fry were planted in first-class condition in the waters herein designated. They were planted out in the natural spawning grounds, where nature provided abundance of food and protection from their enemies. The parent fish visit the spawning grounds in the fall, but immediately after the spawning season is over they return to the feeding grounds.

According to instructions, on October 14, left with spawn takers and assistants from other hatcheries for the various fishing grounds, Tobermory, South bay, Providence bay, Duck islands, Meldrum bay, Cockburn island, Kagowong and Killarney, and returned at the end of the legal fishing season with 18,900,000 salmon trout eggs, which were distributed as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Newcastle.. . . . | 2,800,000 |
| Ottawa.. . . . | 1,000,000 |
| Mount Tremblant.. . . . | 800,000 |
| Remaining in the Wiarton hatchery.. . . . | 14,300,000 |

Total.. . . . 18,900,000

On February 15 received from Ottawa hatchery 10,000 Atlantic salmon eggs and 30,000 brook trout.

On February 16 shipped to Magog hatchery 1,000,000 salmon trout eyed eggs. Remaining in the Wiarton hatchery 12,050,000 fry and eggs.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Fry hatched out.. . . . | 7,000,000 |
| Eyed eggs.. . . . | 5,050,000 |

Total.. . . . 12,050,000

All the above eggs will be hatched in ten days.

It is most gratifying to me and will no doubt be pleasing to you to know of the large number of salmon trout eggs secured on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron; and how taken. A spawn taker accompanies each tug and as the nets are lifted every ripe fish is stripped from its eggs and the eggs cared for. The nets are set back after being lifted. The fish are dressed in what they call offal barrels, and these are taken to dumping grounds, convenient for that purpose. It is from this waste that we saved 18,900,000 salmon trout eggs. All the fish from which we secured the above eggs were caught in legal season for commercial purposes.

The outside fry tanks, sixteen in number, are a perfect success, fed from the waste water from the hatchery.

I am very grateful to Mr. John Macaulay, Manager of the Dominion Fish Company, Limited, for the assistance he has given us on his tugs in securing our supply of eggs for the hatchery.

Following is a communication received by me from the agent of the Dominion Fish Company at Tobermory with regard to shallow and deep water fishing in the Great Lakes:—

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TOBERMORY, November 10, 1909.

Mr. ANGUS McNAB,

DEAR SIR,—As you have not been here yourself this fall, I wish to express my thanks to you and the department for the arrangements made at this port by placing a man to take spawn on every boat engaged in fishing, as I believe that there should not be one egg lost.

The eggs thus taken from the commercial catch of fish are in every respect a gain to the fisheries of these waters, as otherwise they would be disposed of with the remainder of the fish offal, and be a total loss as far as fish breeding is concerned.

Everything along this line seems to be working to better advantage than heretofore. At present the eggs are collected here and taken to the hatchery and the fry returned in the spring looking quite bright and lively.

I have noticed in my four seasons' experience in Tobermory that the fall or shallow water trout are increasing, while the deep water trout are decreasing and, although the fishermen as a body firmly believe in hatcheries and are greatly pleased with what has already been done by the Dominion government for fish culture, I would like to see some move made to take the spawn from the deep water trout and more hatcheries built. At present the fry from the hatcheries has to be distributed to so many different ports that the result of the hatchery will not be seen to advantage. There is enough spawn wasted every fall at Southampton alone to fill a hatchery larger than the Wiarton establishment. This has been such a rough fall and the fishermen have lost so many nets, and so much time grappling for lost nets, that the catch was just about half what it should have been, yet under those unfavourable conditions every hatchery has been filled to its full capacity. And as we require all the fish saved I think it to the advantage of all concerned to build more hatcheries so that not one egg will be wasted.

Wishing you all success with your hatchery and that the percentage of good eggs will be large and up to your expectations.

I am,

Yours truly,

DAN. McIVER,
Agent Dominion Fish Company.

In connection with the above letter I may say that a great discussion is going on among fishermen as to why deep water fishing is decreasing and the shallow water increasing. Allow me to give my observations during twenty-three years' experience.

When fishermen lift their nets in deep water and find a fish that has been taken on board the tugs unfit for the market or even for the salt, they throw it overboard. In time it becomes petrified and composed of fungus growth. I have seen in Lake Superior, off Rosspoint, fishing in seventy fathoms of water, grappling for nets, petrified fish, composed of fungus growth, which would weigh about fifty pounds, and which, when alive, I would judge, would weigh only $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The fish in these deep water fishing grounds will certainly keep shy of this ground and will be driven to shallow water where there is no protection. In shallow water fishing grounds, on the other hand, if a fish is thrown overboard, it becomes decayed in a very short time and does not interfere with the feeding grounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNAB,
Officer in charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SARNIA HATCHERY.

SARNIA, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa

SIR,—I hereby submit my annual report for the Sarnia hatchery for the season of 1909.

At the time of sending in my report for the previous year, we had 19,500,000 fully developed whitefish eggs in the hatchery, which commenced to hatch on April 13, the temperature of the water being 43° at that time, the hatching period lasting until April 29, at which date the eggs were all hatched out. We commenced the distribution on April 20, conveying the young fry to the waters of Lake Huron from the mouth of River St. Clair to Kettle point, using two large motor boats, each carrying 35 eans of fry. We finished the distribution of whitefish fry on April 30, which left us but a few days to clean out the troughs, boiler, &c., and make a few necessary repairs before the pickerel season commenced.

We commenced taking pickerel eggs on May 7, the temperature of the water at that time being 46°, we collected on that date 24 jars, on the following day 36 jars, on the 11th we had our banner day, collecting on that day 115 jars. The catch of pickerel throughout the entire spawning season was very light and had it not been that we retained all female fish in the nets, until they were ready to be spawned, we would have fallen far short of filling the hatchery. The fishermen in this district having agreed to hold all parent fish in their nets until the hatchery was filled or until we had procured all that could be had. I wish to say for the fishermen that they have done all they could to help fill the hatchery, some even bringing small lots of eggs taken by them after the hatchery was full. We had all our 600 jars full on May 22, having taken at that time 181,000,000 eggs. In 14 days from the time the first eggs were taken they had arrived at the eyed stage, the temperature of the water at that time being 48°, and they commenced to hatch on June 1, the temperature of the water having risen to 54°. We had at that time 140,000,000 fully developed eggs in the hatchery, which were all hatched out by June 12.

On May 31 I sent 800,000 eyed eggs to the Ottawa hatchery.

We commenced the distribution of pickerel fry on June 7, using the two motor boats. The fry was all deposited along the moss beds which are found on the south shore of Lake Huron for a distance of about 20 miles, which is a natural feeding ground as well as a place of shelter for the little things. We completed the distribution on June 15.

Acting on instructions from your department, I proceeded to Wiarton on October 13, where I met the officer in charge of the Wiarton hatchery, whom I accompanied to the north shore of the Georgian bay and under whose directions we were to procure whitefish eggs, but I regret very much to report the operations there as being a failure, being due entirely to the stormy weather which prevailed during the whitefish spawning season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. LASCHINGER,
Officer in charge.

QUINTE BASS POND.

BELLEVILLE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I beg to submit a report of the operations conducted at the Quinté bass ponds for the season beginning April 1, 1909, and ending March 31, 1910.

On April 7, 1909, we started to clean out the Quinté bass pond and secured about 300 young bass, that wintered in the pond and were fine, vigorous lively fellows, which we liberated in the Bay of Quinté.

On April 13, we finished cleaning out the City pond, getting about the same number of bass which we deposited in the bay, and leaving the ponds clear to put in the parent fish.

On April 16, I started Lew McDonald seining for parent bass but the weather turned cold and windy for several days and the fish did not come on the grounds. On May 8, we secured 35, on May 12, 39 more. On May 14 we shipped 32 to Newcastle hatchery. On May 18, we secured 15 more, making the required number of parent fish for all the ponds.

On May 25 we shipped 8 cans of bass which we had in cribs to Johns lake, near Bancroft.

On June 2 the first young bass was seen in the City pond and in the Quinté pond on June 10.

On July 13 we began to take the parent fish from the ponds and return them to the bay and by July 20 this work was completed. They seemed to thrive well in the ponds, turning very black in colour and grew heavy and flesh hard, some would weigh three pounds.

On September 20 we began to take young bass from the ponds securing on that date twelve cans which were shipped to Ottawa for distribution from that point.

On October 5 we deposited six cans of very fine young bass in Mullet lake, near Bessemer, Ont., and the same quantity was shipped to Bark lake, Que.

On October 8 eight cans were sent to Ottawa to fill two applications in the eastern end of the province. On October 13 an application for Sharbot lake was filled and on the 21st a shipment was made to Sydenham lake, Frontenac county, Ont.

This shipment wound up the season's operations and as we clean out the ponds in the spring before putting in the parent fish we will have one or two shipments from the bass that winter in the ponds.

In my travels I find bass very plentiful in the districts that have been stocked from the ponds and at three years old weighing three and three and a half pounds.

Bass are now the most plentiful fish that we have in the inland waters of this district as they adapt themselves to all conditions, and multiply very fast as they protect their eggs while hatching and the fry for weeks afterwards.

The protection they receive from the provincial inspectors and overseers and the prohibiting of sale or export by the Dominion government are showing good results.

As an evidence of the success attending the operations carried on at the Quinté bass pond I attach to this report one of many letters that I have receive in this connection.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BELLEVILLE AND QUINTE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE ONTARIO FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., June 7, 1910.

J. M. HURLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries,
Belleville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call to your remembrance that on the 9th day of November, 1905, I deposited in Westmaeoon and Otter lakes six cans of bass fry which you kindly sent to us. The experiment was a decided success, they having done remarkably well, and we have now the finest bass fishing in the north country. I wish you could make it convenient to have a fish with us this summer.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. KNOX.

SELKIRK HATCHERY.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the work of the Selkirk hatchery for the season of 1909 and 1910.

On November 18 I received my appointment as officer in charge of the hatchery, and on the morning of the 19th I took over all departmental property in connection therewith from W. S. Young.

I am very pleased to report that I found in this hatchery seventy million of white-fish ova, in first class condition; which had been secured from the Little Saskatchewan river, and placed in this hatchery by the above officer.

At this time the prospects for a record hatch are very promising. There are in the jars between fifty and sixty million whitefish eggs, which are all eyed out and in a very healthy condition.

During the hatching period everything ran along in a very satisfactory way, until the ice got so thick that it interfered with the intake pipe, which I found to be in very shallow water, the ice freezing to the bottom blocked it up. In order to overcome this, we had to cut the ice away from around the end of the rose; which had the desired effect of relieving the pump. When the ice broke up in the river, during the freshet, it also blocked the end of the intake pipe, which necessitated turning the pump on to the well for a few hours. As soon as the ice moved, we again turned the pump on to the river and with difficulty managed to keep it working for the balance of the season.

Before another season I would suggest that the intake pipe be extended so as to reach the channel of the river, which would overcome the trouble experienced this season.

Following are a number of communications received from persons most deeply interested in the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg with regard to the results derived from the operations conducted at the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries:—

WINNIPEG, March 25, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge at Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—It appears there existed some misapprehension regarding the wisdom of spending money on government hatcheries. When we consider the increase in the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

production of whitefish during the past year in Lack Winnipeg, we are convinced that that increase was stimulated by the hatcheries, and if sufficient hatcheries are maintained, we need have no fear of depletion; especially if the laws governing fishermen are maintained in the future as they have been during the past few years.

I hope to see more hatcheries, and a continued increase in the production of whitefish.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

Mr. WM. OVERTON,
Selkirk.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding the conversation I had with you as to the benefit of the hatcheries on Lake Winnipeg, I am satisfied that the great increase in the catch of whitefish shown in the lake, is due to the good work being done in the hatcheries now established, and I am satisfied that if a hatchery was established at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan river, the results would be almost doubled.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. W. SIMPSON,
Manager Northern Fish Co.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 18, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,

Officer in charge at Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

SIR,—I am pleased to say that, from the splendid condition of your whitefish eggs this season, I am satisfied that the hatcheries in both the north and south ends of the lake are doing good work, and the large catch of whitefish during last season is due to them. This should convince the most sceptical that the hatcheries are a success, and I would like to see more hatcheries established.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. SIGURDSSON.

SELKIRK, Man., March 25, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,

Officer in charge, Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—On a number of visits to your hatchery I was very much pleased to see such a number of whitefish eggs and in such a good condition. I am more than convinced that artificial propagation is a success and is the means of replenishing the lakes and rivers with fish in a far greater degree than the natural propagation. In my opinion artificial propagation of fish should be encouraged.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. J. JONES,
Manager, Winnipeg Fish Co., Selkirk.

In conclusion, I may say that the Selkirk and Berens River hatcheries enjoy the approval and sanction of the public, which they have earned for themselves and fish culture in general by the evident benefits they have conferred upon our waters. After a fair trial our hatcheries now stand in greater favour than ever before, and it must be claimed that this is evidence of the good condition of our fisheries. The past sea-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

son has been one of the best for years. This great improvement in the fishing is generally conceded by all our fishermen and others interested to be the work of the hatcheries, coupled with the protection of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OVERTON,

Officer in charge.

BERENS RIVER HATCHERY.

BERENS RIVER, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the operation of the Berens River Hatchery, located at Berens river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and one hundred and seventy-five miles north of Selkirk, for the season ending March 31, 1910, and in doing so I am pleased to say that we have been very successful.

My appointment as officer in charge of this hatchery took effect on the 18th day of November, 1909, and when taking it over from Mr. W. S. Young, inspector of fisheries, he reported to me that he had placed in the jars one hundred million whitefish eggs in good condition.

On the 9th day of March last, in company with Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, we proceeded on a trip of inspection to Berens River hatchery, arriving there at noon on the 13th after a fairly good trip, considering that the accommodation along the route was not all that could be desired:

I found in the hatchery between seventy-five and eighty million whitefish eggs in the eyed-out stage, and which were in the very best of condition and the prospects are that, barring accidents, a record hatch is assured.

I was gratified to find the hatchery in a very clean and tidy condition.

On the morning of the 14th we left on our return trip, and arrived in Selkirk on the morning of the 18th, making the round trip in ten days. Since coming home I received the following report from the foreman, Mr. D. McEwen:—

BERENS RIVER, April 3, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge, Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—As this is most likely the last mail going south before open water, I write to you to the effect that everything is much the same as when you paid your visit. Eggs are all throbbing with life, and I anticipate the heaviest hatch yet produced from this institution.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. McEWEN.

In conclusion I would say that the whitefish fisheries are in a very healthy condition, and, as the records of last season will show, whitefish were more numerous than they have been for some years, which is conceded by most people to be the result of the department's efforts to keep up the supply of whitefish in Lake Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OVERTON,

Officer in charge.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, my annual report on the operations carried on at the department's whitefish fishery, stationed on the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg, in the fall of 1909.

On the 6th day of September, on instructions contained in departmental letter of the 30th August, owing to the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hooker, I took over both the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries from him; also the department's whitefish fishery station situated at the Little Saskatchewan river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

On the morning of the 9th we had outfit, &c., aboard F. P. C. *Lady of the Lake*, and proceeded to Berens river, arriving there on the morning of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, after the balance of outfit was aboard, we proceeded across the lake to the Little Saskatchewan river, arriving there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. By the evening of the 17th we had a pound net set in the river; and on the morning of the 18th took out seven thousand parent whitefish, which averaged larger in size than the previous year's fish by almost half a pound to the fish. Altogether we were successful in capturing sixty-five thousand (65,000) parent whitefish, which we were enabled to keep in the crates in a much better condition than in previous years.

Owing to the strong current in this river, I found it necessary to build a breakwater of one hundred feet in length, and placed in twelve feet of water, which we built of logs and then filled with boulders, which had the effect of breaking the current in this river so that the fish were in practically still water, which is absolutely necessary in order to keep these fish in good condition.

This breakwater dock was also necessary on account of the amount of slush which comes down this river in the fall and early winter every season, and has in previous years carried away everything before it. We could not leave our crate docks in place, as they would be carried away, but I am pleased to say now, that this dock has overcome the trouble and expense, which we have been put to every year in rebuilding these docks; as, in the future, they will not be interfered with when the slush is running in the river.

We also built a log building 16 feet by 20 feet and one and one-half stories high. The lower flat we used for the storing of the whitefish ova, until such time as we had sufficient for a shipment to one of our hatcheries, and the upper flat for storing the nets, &c., when not in use.

We secured the first whitefish spawn on the 28th day of October, and by the 4th November had sufficient for the Berens river hatchery. On the morning of the 5th we proceeded to Berens river, and placed in that hatchery one hundred million (100,000,000) whitefish ova in first-class condition. On the morning of the 6th we returned to the Little Saskatchewan river, arriving there in the afternoon of the same day.

On the night of the 11th the slush was running two feet thick in the river. We commenced packing up and got everything aboard, including forty cases spawn by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th; but when the signal was given to proceed ahead, by the captain, it was found that the *Lady of the Lake* was aground; the slush having carried her on the bank of the river. By 11 o'clock, I am pleased to say, that by the good work of the officers and crew of the *Lady of the Lake* and the spawn camp crew, she was again afloat and on her way to Selkirk. After leaving the river and the slush ice behind, we encountered about eight miles of newly made ice, which was from half

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

an inch to two inches in thickness. After we passed through this ice we did not see any more, except what was formed in the bays and along the shores of the lake, until we arrived about two miles from the outer stake at the mouth of the Red river, where we found the ice from one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches in thickness, which we passed through without much trouble. Once we got into the river the ice was not so thick. At the forks of the river we overtook the SS. *Victoria*, belonging to the Department of Public Works, which, under instructions from the resident engineer, Mr. A. P. Dufresne, was keeping the river open for us, which was very much appreciated.

We arrived in Selkirk at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; and by the evening of the same day had seventy million (70,000,000) whitefish eggs in excellent condition placed in the jars of the Selkirk hatchery.

We still had a surplus of forty-six million eggs, which, on instructions from the department, I proceeded with to Snake island, Lake Winnipegosis on November 19. I was very pleased to have along with me Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries for the Dominion; and I am pleased to say that we were successful in landing the eggs in the Winnipegosis hatchery in first class condition.

On instructions from the department of November 18, I turned over to Mr. Wm. Overton the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries, along with the whitefish spawn plant, situated at the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg.

All of which I beg to submit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,

Inspector of Fisheries.

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY.

WINNIPEGOSIS, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations conducted at the whitefish hatchery situated on Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, for the season of 1909-10.

The inspector of hatcheries, Mr. Alex. Finlayson, reached here on October 16, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Ives.

The pound net was immediately overhauled, but unfortunately it was found that the heart was missing and one had to be made which caused some delay.

We reached Waterhen river on October 19, and, after going down the stream for some distance next day decided to set the net at Long Island. This work was completed on the 24th and the first lift, in which one hundred and twenty whitefish were taken, was made on the 25th, but as the number of fish taken in this way did not increase, we began, on the 30th, to fish with gill-nets and made some very good catches, considering the kind of nets that we had at our command.

We continued to fish until November 7, when as the river began to freeze, we brought what eggs we had collected to the hatchery and placed them in the hatching jars.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

As we had left five hundred fish in the crates at the Waterhen river, the tug and crew returned on the 9th for the purpose of spawning what fish were ripe and to tow the balance to the hatchery, but as the pontoon was only a temporary concern, and the weather rough, it went to pieces and we lost three hundred fish. However, we reached the hatchery on the 10th and the lake froze over the next day. From the operations at the Waterhen river we secured about twenty-four million eggs which were placed in the jars in splendid condition. We afterwards received a shipment of some forty-six million eggs which were taken at the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg, under the supervision of Inspector W. S. Young, which enabled us to start the long winter's hatch with some seventy-six million eggs in the hatching jars.

The temperature of the water at this time was 34 degrees, and it remained at this temperature until about March 15, when it began to slowly rise and at the time of writing is 38 degrees.

The first eyed eggs were noticed on January 10 and on March 18 a few began to hatch. On March 24 I doubled up all the jars and measured the eggs and found we had 41,040,000 eggs in fine condition, and as very few of these will now be lost I estimate the output of fry at about 40,000,000.

At times during the winter we were greatly bothered with air in the water which would form in small globules on the eggs and float them out of the jars. What was the cause of it we have not been able to find out, but as soon as the lake began to open up at the outer end of the dock the trouble ceased. I consider that quite a large percentage of our loss of eggs was due to this cause.

This being our first hatch I cannot at present give you any reliable information as to when we will be through, but I think that if the weather continues fine the hatching should be completed by May 15, but the fry will not be liberated until the ice is all out of the lake.

The collection of eggs was carried on under the direction of Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, and the success attending the operations is largely due to his untiring efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

A. J. McPHERSON,
Officer in charge.

FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

Box Accord, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations carried out at this hatchery from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

During that time the following fry were liberated:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Speckled trout. | 66,500 |
| Atlantic salmon. | 90,000 |
| Sockeye salmon. | 9,370,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total output for the season. | 9,526,500 |
| <hr/> | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Distributed as under:—

ATLANTIC SALMON.

(Ova received from the east, 100,000.)

When and where distributed:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| June 20, 1909—Into | Nanaimo river.. . . . | 4,000 |
| “ 20 “ “ | Horne lake.. . . . | 9,000 |
| “ 25 “ “ | Lillooet river.. . . . | 5,000 |
| “ 28 “ “ | Kokselah river.. . . . | 8,000 |
| “ 28 “ “ | Hutton creek.. . . . | 4,000 |
| July 8 “ “ | Campbell river.. . . . | 15,000 |
| “ 10 “ “ | Shawnigan lake.. . . . | 8,000 |
| “ 14 “ “ | Comox lake.. . . . | 15,000 |
| “ 16 “ “ | Cowichan lake.. . . . | 15,000 |
| Kept for Western Exhibition.. . . . | | 7,000 |
| Loss in eggs and fry.. . . . | | 10,000 |
| | | <hr/> 100,000 <hr/> |

SPECKLED TROUT.

(Ova received from the east, 75,000.)

When and where distributed:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| May 20, 1909—Into | Coquitland lake.. . . . | 4,500 |
| | Brunette river.. . . . | 3,000 |
| May 21, 1909—Into | Sooke lake.. . . . | 18,000 |
| | Cowichan lake.. . . . | 8,500 |
| | Duneans for Sutton creek.. . . . | 7,000 |
| | Koenings for Shawnigan.. . . . | 18,000 |
| | Victoria for Bullen and Croft.. . . . | 7,000 |
| | Chemainus.. . . . | 500 |
| Loss in eggs and fry.. . . . | | 8,500 |
| | | <hr/> 75,000 <hr/> |

SCKEYE EGGS.

(Received in hatchery, 10,592,000.)

When and where distributed:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| January 25, 1910—Into | Lillooet river.. . . . | 1,000,000 |
| “ 26 “ “ | Lillooet river.. . . . | 709,000 |
| “ 28 “ “ | Hatchery creek.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 31 “ “ | Sturgeon slough.. . . . | 841,000 |
| February 3 “ “ | Hatchery creek.. . . . | 283,000 |
| “ 4 “ “ | Dawson Bay Pitt river.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 5 “ “ | Dawson Bay Pit river.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 7 “ “ | Sturgeon slough.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 8 “ “ | Head of Pitt lake.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 9 “ “ | Silver creek.. . . . | 841,000 |
| “ 19 “ “ | Silver creek.. . . . | 1,491,000 |
| Loss in eggs and fry.. . . . | | 1,222,000 |
| | | <hr/> 10,592,000 <hr/> |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Our ova this season was nearly all obtained from outside sources, the only exception being 500,000 sockeye eggs captured in Cultas lake creek. We also got from the same creek about 1,000,000 which were forwarded to Harrison hatchery, and were still spawning (as there were still many fish remaining to be stripped), when a freshet unprecedented hitherto washed out bridges and roads and stopped further spawning operations; luckily our fencing held good and our loss in material was small.

We had two shipments of sockeye eggs containing in all 10,000,000 from Granite creek. These were taken early in the season and reached the Bon Accord in September in very good shape notwithstanding the long journey and frequent handling; they eyed in about 35 days and were hatched out in about 80 days and throve well until liberated in February, 1910.

The Atlantic salmon and speckled trout eggs arrived in March and April, 1909; they hatched out well with but small loss and were distributed by the end of July at the various points mentioned, principally on Vancouver island.

We still have in the troughs undergoing incubation about 500,000 sockeye eggs taken in Cultas lake creek, but the run of fish there is always late, and these were not got till December, and as these eggs take a long time to hatch and grow slowly, the fry will not appear till next year's returns.

As we had no sudden variation of temperature and no extreme cold (not having gone below 12° above zero), our eggs and fry hatched and did well this season; our greatest hindrance being mud brought into the troughs by the frequent freshets, which being of a clayey nature is hard to get out again.

The season's work has on the whole been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ROXBOROUGH,

Officer in Charge.

SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

LAKELSE LAKE, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my eight annual report of operations at this hatchery for the season of 1909-10.

During the early part of April, 1909, 4,293,200 sockeye fry were liberated from this hatchery in splendid condition.

On July 22nd, Mr. J. B. Johnstone and self left Port Essington with Indians and canoe for the hatchery and arrived there on the 25th after a somewhat easy trip up the river in comparison to what we have usually had.

On arriving at the hatchery I engaged Mr. R. Langley and W. McPhee for the season's work to fill the vacancies on account of G. Kelly and Stanley Whitwell having resigned.

On the 28th we caught some beautiful bright sockeyes for the house close to the hatchery and the next day we took a trip up the Lakelse river and all round Lakelse lake and I was agreeably surprised to see such a vast amount of sockeyes at the mouth of the Schalbuchhand river so early in the season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

On August the 2nd we left the hatchery with all necessary things for the Schalbuckhand river, and after putting up our tent, &c., we commenced to put our fences and pens in position, and all the fences, traps, &c., staked and rocked on the night of the 5th.

We then returned to the hatchery and finished getting everything ready there for receiving the ova. We started spawning on the 9th and found a good quantity of sockeyes in the pens, but a very large percentage of them male fish and very hard and immature; we then transferred most of them into a reserve pen and only succeeded in getting 54,000 eggs on that date.

On the 13th the fish were in a much better condition, and after that date we had no trouble in getting all the ripe fish that we wanted until we had filled the hatchery up with 4436,000 eggs, all we could accommodate.

We started spawning on the 9th and finished on the 25th of August, which was seven days earlier than any previous record.

Having filled the hatchery to its utmost capacity at such an early date, I decided to let the pens and fences remain in to see what quantity of fish came to that particular river.

We went to the traps every other day and up to 11th September we released nine pens of splendid ripe sockeyes, allowing them to go up the river and spawn on the natural grounds, after that date we could not keep track of any fish on account of high water, so we knocked some pickets off the pens and allowed the fish to go right through. I don't think that we should have had any trouble in getting double the quantity of eggs that we did if only we had room for them.

We had continual heavy rain and freshets all summer and could not take our pens and fences out of the river until October 3rd, consequently we had a great quantity of mud and silt to contend with in the hatchery, but notwithstanding all those disadvantages the ova was in splendid condition throughout the season and also the fry until the last lot was liberated on April 13.

The whole season was the worst that I have ever experienced for eight years; we had about three months rain and the remainder snow, so much so that on March 7, 1910, the snow was 9 feet 8 inches deep, and the total snowfall from November 16 to April 14 was 304 inches.

Messrs. Johnstone, Langley, Williams and self left the hatchery on the 15th of April for Port Essington and there was still 4 feet 7 inches of snow on the level on that date.

Although a long and dreary winter, I am pleased to report, with the assistance of Messrs. Johnstone, Langley and McPhee, who took a great interest in the work, that we finished one of the most successful season's work that we have ever had at this hatchery.

1909-10.

RECORD of Sockeye Ova and Fry at Skeena river Hatchery.

| Date. | Ova Collected. | When Eyed. | Commenced Hatching. | When Liberated. |
|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1909. | | | | |
| August 9 | 54,000 | September 12 . . . | November 19 . . . | January 4, 1910 } " 13, 1910 } Coldwater River. |
| " 11 | 88,000 | " 15 | " 29 | |
| " 13 | 272,000 | " 19 | December 5 . . . | } April 11, 12 and 13, 1910 ; Coldwater Lakelse Rivers. |
| " 14 | 272,000 | " 20 | " 9 | |
| " 16 | 640,000 | " 21 | " 13 | |
| " 17 | 224,000 | " 23 | " 17 | |
| " 18 | 316,000 | " 24 | " 18 | |
| " 19 | 368,000 | " 24 | " 20 | |
| " 20 | 370,000 | " 25 | " 23 | |
| " 21 | 416,000 | " 27 | " 27 | |
| 1910. | | | | |
| " 23 | 808,000 | " 29 | January 3 | } |
| " 24 | 328,000 | " 30 | " 7 | |
| " 25 | 280,000 | October 1 | " 9 | |
| | 4,436,000 | | | |
| Number of eggs put in hatchery | | | | 4,436,000 |
| Number of bad eggs picked out | | | | 242,900 |
| Fry Liberated | | | | 4,193,100 |

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITWELL,
Officer in charge.

GANITE CREEK HATCHERY.

KUALT, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you the following report on the operations of this hatchery, during the past season, 1909-10.

During April, 1909, the last of the former season's salmon fry had been released, and towards the close of that month, in accordance with instructions from Mr. C. B. Sword, Inspector of Fisheries, I went to Adams' lake in search of a suitable stream, at which lake trout ova of the Kamloops and Kootenay variety might be secured, for the stocking of other lakes barren of trout.

I selected Pass creek on Skwa-am bay, and constructed a wattle trap of the old Indian pattern, which was later improved by driving sawn pickets.

The spawning season there proved to be later than on the Shuswap, which may be accounted for by the difference in altitude, the Adams' lake being 210 feet higher than the Shuswap.

It was May 20 before the spawning fish entered the stream.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The altitude of Adams' lake is 1,364 feet above sea level, and I may add here, that at a small lake on the plateau to the east of the Adams, and at an altitude of 5,000 feet, the same variety of trout do not spawn until the latter part of July.

We brought to the hatchery from Pass creek 100,000 eyed eggs of the Kamloops and Kootenay lake trout, which were distributed as hatching ova, 45,000; and as fry 50,000 in the following waters:—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Elk river, Fernie, B.C. | 20,000 eyed ova |
| Green lake, Cariboo road. | 25,000 " |
| Lake near Dot, Nicola | 4,000 fry |
| Long lake, Kamloops. | 2,500 " |
| Tum Water, Revelstoke. | 5,400 " |
| Williamson's lake, Revelstoke. | 600 " |
| Chase's lake, Shuswap. | 10,000 " |
| White lake, She-whap-muh peninsula. | 20,000 " |
| Donnachy lake, She-whap-muh peninsula | 1,000 " |
| Paul's lake, Kamloops. | 5,000 " |
| Deep creek, Okanagan. | 2,000 " |

Mr. F. Parry, of the hatchery staff, made the plantings at Green lake, Deep Creek lake, and the lake above Dot, and assisted by Fishery Officer Mr. J. T. Edwards, Paul's lake and Long lake.

His observations at Green lake, supplemented by inquiries among old time residents, are as follows:—

The lake is situated about seventy miles north of the main Canadian Pacific railway line at Ashcroft, is about twenty miles long, by from three to five wide, lies low, surrounded by spurs of a lofty plateau.

A good sized stream free from alkali flows in at the upper end, and during the spring several small creeks inclined to be saline, flow in from the west.

Residents and freighters claim that the surrounding country has been steadily becoming drier.

The outlet of this lake which 15 years ago, according to report, was eight feet deep by 40 feet wide, has for the last 10 years been dry.

It flowed into the Bonaparte river. Suckers are numerous in this lake with an abundance of fresh water shrimps and other fish food.

The ova, amounting to 25,000 were planted on the east side, in a stony cove that was free of suckers.

The journey from the railway at Ashcroft took three days with a buggy, and one change of horse.

All creeks and lakes from Ashcroft for 35 miles north either have or had trout.

Irrigation is responsible for their depletion.

One of the late hotelkeepers when wishing trout used to turn the water into his irrigation ditches, then shut it off; as the water soaked away the ditches provided a harvest of about 200.

This is the means that used to be employed all over the irrigated belt, from the boundary northwards.

Incidentally, Mr. Parry reports that the Bonaparte river is one of the best spawning beds for salmon that he has seen: not too swift, with a splendid gravel bottom.

Salmon are excluded from this river by a fall of 50 feet. A practicable fish ladder here and the planting of the Bonaparte with spawn would, he thinks, make it a most valuable addition to the salmon breeding grounds.

The lake at Dot is about 12 miles from that station on the Canadian Pacific railway. Nicola branch; the road rising 3,000 feet or more in that distance.

It is about two miles long, and is dammed for irrigation.

It has two creeks flowing into it, possibly only during the spring.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

As a thunderstorm was raging, and night approaching, Mr. Parry was unable to gain further information regarding conditions there.

Long lake: from 25 to 28 miles southeast from Kamloops, he heard becomes somewhat warm during summer, and may in consequence prove unsuitable.

Tum water (Chinook for waterfall) creek, flowing into the Columbia river opposite Revelstoke, I found had already trout.

Mr. McLean, Provincial fire ranger, whom I met, told me of a chain of small lakes or ponds, three miles from Revelstoke, known as Williamson's lakes, that had no trout, but where according to his descriptions, conditions were favourable.

He offered to provide a horse and buggy if I would take some fry there. I therefore took about 600 of the Tum water 6,000 to that place.

The conditions I found there were very good, especially for brook trout; a good breeding creek with fresh sparkling water, and a number of ponds.

The fish, however, as at Tum water are liable to descend into the Columbia river.

Chase's lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Squila on the Canadian Pacific railway, one mile and a quarter long by about one-third of a mile wide.

Much of it is bordered by marsh.

It contains abundance of minnows, tadpoles and many other kinds or fish food.

White lake, 5 miles long, with a greatest width of $1\frac{1}{4}$, is situated amid the most beautiful surroundings, in the heart of the She-whap-muh Peninsula, which is almost surrounded by different arms of the Shuswap lake. It has at its upper end a very good spawning stream in Cedar creek.

The trout in this lake, Kamloops, and Silver have been almost fished out.

Quite a few suckers and squawfish were in evidence, with myriads of minnows.

Emerald lake would have been a more suitable name for this beautiful sheet of water, but has already been appropriated.

The bottom is a bed of white carbonate of lime, and is covered around the edges by a coral-like, cream coloured cretaceous moss, which suggested a vegetable origin for the soft limy deposit on the bottom, which appeared to be provided by the decomposition of this moss.

Pieces of limestone picked from the lake showed on the upper or exposed side a network of deep branching furrows, which would incline one to believe that this moss through a power to generate carbonic acid was dissolving and eating out the lime, taking it into its own composition, then on decay releasing it.

From the surrounding hills this lake appears, especially over its shallower parts, of a bright emerald green, and many of the minnows it contained were of the same brilliant colour.

Donnachy lake on the same peninsula is only a few acres in extent, and although surrounded by narrow strips of marsh is quite deep.

A small perennial stream flows into it, providing a suitable spawning bed, but is blocked at its mouth by a sud growth of aquatic plants and moss through which the water from the creek percolates to the lake and which excludes fish from the creek.

A ditch shall have to be cut here to open connection between the lake and this its feeding stream, thus admitting the trout released there to a spawning bed, for if they took the outlet the fry hatched from their ova would in all likelihood be carried by the current into the Great Shuswap lake below.

The same shall have to be done at Chase's lake and Deep Creek lake within the next two years, by which time these trout shall be ready to propagate.

I believe that many of the lakes surrounded by fringes of marsh and barren of trout have become so by aquatic plants and swamp moss having gradually taken possession of the outlets of small streams flowing into them.

Old beaver dams, after the beaver have disappeared and which becomes covered with a thick growth of brush, in some cases have produced the same result.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

To get the fry to Donnaclly lake we had first to cut a trail four miles long, with a rise of 900 feet in the first two miles.

The fry were carried up in pails, 250 at a trip; the pails covered with mosquito netting to save the fish in case of accident; another man packing a load of water with which to replenish the pails.

There were no fish of any kind in the lake, but it was teeming with many kinds of water insects.

The water was quite cool, dropping away in places to black depths.

Many small shallow ponds surrounding were scething with mosquito larvæ, where myriads of frogs kept up an incessant chorus.

As I released the first of the fry, a back-swimming water bug of the family *notonectidæ* seized one, piercing it with its sharp poisonous beak, which soon produces paralysis and death in the small fish. However, within a minute the young trout were the aggressors, darting at these bugs whenever one appeared and putting them to flight.

At Paul's lake, about 12 miles northeast from Kamloops, on Reservation creek, by which it is connected with Lake Pin-an-tan, which was stocked with these trout last year, all the conditions are most favourable, with the same abundance of fresh water shrimps and other fish food as at Pin-an-tan.

Deep Creek lake had been stocked the year before. Its size and the watchful protection given it by the settlers in the neighbourhood warranted the additional 2,000.

IRRIGATION AND TROUT.

All through the irrigated belt the lakes are becoming depleted through the fish being stranded in irrigation ditches.

In some places the atmosphere used to be poisoned with the stench of dead fish.

It is useless restocking these depleted lakes until proper screens have been installed to keep the fish from entering these fatal ditches.

The schools of fry keep following around the edges of the lakes and on arriving at the ditch head, if it be open, they will all go down onto the land.

This means of fishing, the turning on and off of water in ditches, used in places to be a popular Sunday pastime.

SCREENS.

Screens, of course, become blocked with floating pieces of dried reed, dead leaves, &c. Water bugs and small fish sucked against the screen by the current entering the ditch also help to block them, and if the screen doesn't burst with the pressure, the diminution of the flow of water in the ditch brings the farmer up, who is liable to help the water through the screen by means of a few thrusts with a stake or anything handy.

A suitable screen for ditch heads at such places would be a flume reaching out into the lake, and supported between two parallel rows of stakes driven into the lake bottom. The flume closed at the outward or lake end, and closed on top by a movable cover or lid, in sections, loaded with a few stones to hold the lid in place when the flume was submerged at high water, or the lid hinged in sections and provided with fasteners.

The water admitted to the flume would come up through the bottom of light perforated metal sheeting, this bottom being on the low water level of the lake.

The length and breadth of flume would be governed by the amount of water required for the ditch, and the amount that would pass through per square foot of sheet bottom, ample allowance being made for partial clogging by the green fibrous vegetable slime that grows in still and slowly moving water, but which growth would be retarded by the exclusion of light by the cover.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

At the opening of the irrigating season this flume bottom of perforated metal screen being well under water, leaves and other dry floating substances would not come in contact with it, and small fish coming against this screen bottom of the flume, could by their own gravity, and the tail being free, easily wiggle off.

Such a screen should be able to go without cleaning all through the irrigating season, if thoroughly swept out and cleaned after removing the covers in the spring before the water started to rise.

The lids would be necessary as the water might rise above the sides of the flume, and there is always the person who would attempt to use such a flume as a fishing jetty or wharf, and if uncovered, wade out on the perforated metal bottom with the same disastrous results as stepping between joists on lath and plaster.

NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR STOCK TROUT.

Protection should be given these stock trout for three years after planting, thus giving them an opportunity to spawn once.

Some anglers don't look upon them as stock fish, believing they are put in these hitherto barren lakes to be fished out as soon as they reach a certain size, and long before they have reached breeding age, the idea being that as soon as they are fished out, the department will have the lakes filled up again.

Some people have the idea that a hatchery is an institution where, by some intricate process large quantities of fish can be manufactured out of gravel and hot water.

Visitors on noticing our intake water pipe have asked me if that was the pipe that the fish came up into the hatchery by to lay their eggs in the ova baskets.

They do not realize that in order to stock one lake we have to rob another, and as sparingly as possible, especially if the lake be small. We meet with bitter and justifiable reproach from settlers near such lakes.

One beaming angler, with means and nothing to do but fish, spoke to me with great enthusiasm about a lake we had stocked, hoping that we might use it as a station at which to secure trout ova for other lakes. After describing his magnificent catches, that had extended over the season, he told me with evident pride that he thought he had secured the last one, and said there was great satisfaction in knowing that none of them had been wasted, as he had been sending presentation strings to his friends, who had greatly appreciated them.

In the interests of anglers who can only get away for an occasional days' fishing, some limit should be put on the catch in small lakes, and on the number of consecutive days that an angler can fish at an isolated lake, or one difficult of access.

I have come upon evacuated camps that I discovered by the stench, where anglers had camped for several days, catching fish that they could never hope to carry away, and that were then polluting the breeze amid a buzzing haze of blow flies.

I have met anglers who had developed the record breaking mania, and one, such a mania for accumulating fish, that he would have wept and trembled if he thought there was one more fish left, and he was not permitted to lure it from the water with a fly.

I have come upon anglers still fishing, with an accumulation strung up at their camp that could have been better described as smelts than trout.

All that some of them want is a snap-shot, wherein they appear rod in hand, behind tier above tier of offensive fish.

'A bunch of speckled beauties,'
or 'A few day's sport.'

MR. PISCOPHALUS AND HIS CATCH.

It is a form of mental disease, and thoughtless selfishness that ought to be held in check by the regulations, even though the prevention of gratification might send one or two of the afflicted completely insane.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The earliest date on which I have found these trout (*Salmo Kamloops*) spawning around the Shuswap, was May 3, and the latest June 6. After spawning they are poor and gaunt and most easily taken. Nature having provided them at that time with a ravenous appetite to promote their recuperation, they will gulp anything.

I met an angler with 56 large fish, all of that species, although the Silvers were equally numerous in the lake, his catch did not contain one representative.

SOCKEYE SALMON.

Early in August the weir and traps were replaced in Scotch creek for the sockeye salmon.

It being the fourth yearly, or big run, when great numbers of these fish come to spawn in the upper or interior reaches of the Fraser river, we had no difficulty in securing abundance of ova.

At this stream we took 27,000,000 sockeye ova, and at Granite creek, after we could get room for them, 500,000 of the last of the Granite creek run.

Ten million of the Scotch creek ova were forwarded to another hatchery, the spawning grounds lately supplying which having been taken over by a larger institution erected in their neighbourhood.

To accommodate the balance we had to crowd the hatchery by placing a very much greater quantity in the baskets and fit up eleven additional 23-foot troughs outside, using some of the water from the hatchery over again.

With a new system of Clark or circulation gates fitting tightly between the baskets, we were able to carry the greater quantity without any ova smothering through lack of oxygen from impeded water circulation.

To relieve the troughs that could not have carried the resultant fry, 4,000,000 eyed eggs had to be planted out before hatching.

With the assistance of Mr. J. T. Edwards, fishery officer, 2,000,000 of these, just on the point of hatching, were taken up the North Thomson and planted—1,000,000 in the Barrier river and 1,000,000 in Lewis creek.

These streams having almost ceased to be breeding grounds of sockeye, owing to conditions which have now been remedied.

Under the direction of Mr. C. B. Sword, inspector of fisheries, we planted another 2,000,000 in the Nicola river at Nicola, to establish same as a breeding ground for sockeye.

Mr. Sword, who returned later, found them hatched out, the young fish lying close in the crevices between the stones where we had placed the ova.

Not having room at the hatchery we admitted the Granite or Hatchery creek sockeye to the stream, where they spawned naturally. However, after some of the Scotch creek sockeye had hatched, by doubling up, we had baskets available, and took 500,000 Granite creek ova from the last of that run.

The last of the Scotch creek fry were released early in March, and these Granite creek ova are hatching out now.

The loss was very small. The first shipment from Scotch creek, however, necessitated a lot of picking, the boat containing them having been lost on the way to the hatchery in a terrible storm in which our engineer, Mr. John L. Thomson was drowned. The boat containing this load drifted ashore, where a settler, Mr. Cyril Thomson, coming upon it thoughtfully kept the ova moist by occasionally pouring water on the cases until we found and removed them two days later.

The Scotch creek fry were released at the hatchery in the shallows of Silk-at-kwa bay through holes in the ice and in water from two to three feet deep.

LING.

The greatest fresh water enemy of the hatcheries is the fresh water ling. This glutton for small fish is dull and stupid through the bright light during the day, but

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

at night when the small fry have settled on the bottom, crowding down and nestling close together, the ling are slowly passing over the bottom and stealing upon their victims that are drawn in by whole schools.

The ling is a night feeder with the appetite of a hog, and an amazing intuitive knowledge of the whereabouts of fry. He can swallow until out of shape from distention and has a capacity for about three thousand salmon fry at one meal. Unlike other fish they flee from a light.

The greatest enemy here of the salmon has been the man with the gun who can never resist the chance to try his skill on an osprey or fish hawk. A few years ago these birds were quite numerous. True, they caught many trout, but the ling were their easy prey, and the osprey did his fishing principally on the shallows where the ling lay.

Years ago a dozen or more white-headed eagles and half a dozen brown eagles might be seen in the trees around Hatherley Point. At Salmon Arm, too, there could always be seen through the summer months in addition to many ospreys half a dozen white-headed eagles watching these ospreys fishing over the Salmon Arm shallows.

When an osprey arose from the water with a sucker or ling, the eagles watching in the cottonwoods darted after him, and they would ascend in a spiral, the osprey trying to keep above the eagles, but weighted with his fish they would soon get above him; then he would let it drop, and a swooping eagle would catch it in its descent before it reached the water.

I have seen an osprey robbed of its fish suddenly swoop down on the meadow and escape with a wriggling garter snake.

The ospreys generally had to go hungry until all the eagles had been fish fed.

Since the destruction of these fish hawks by sportsmen, the ling have increased so that the natural balance is no more and the usefulness of this hatchery is very seriously threatened.

Nothing but the persistent slaughter of these ling can save our work from being in vain.

Thirteen years ago Indians camped here for the winter speared about twenty ling.

This winter we have speared tons.

I got the school boys interested in the execution, providing them with spears, and found in them most enthusiastic allies.

When the ice was as clear as glass, before it became covered with snow, we could see the ling through the ice lying on the sandy bottom, sometimes beneath seven feet of water, from which depth the bottom drops almost abruptly to 316 feet.

So dull and stupid are the ling during bright daylight, that they would not move while holes were chopped over them with an axe, the spear lowered and thrust through their heads.

One schoolboy aged ten found 14 in one bunch, chopped a hole and brought up all 14 one after another. Not one stirred until speared, and its struggles had no disturbing effect upon the others. At night they were alert and on the move. After the deep snow had covered the ice, they began to move about during the day. The weather, however, became so severe, with wind, extreme cold and drifting snow, that work at the spearing holes became impossible, as they could not be kept clear or open for a minute, and we could not stand the exposure.

The work was therefore confined entirely to the movable house or shelter that covered the hole in the ice, where the fry were released.

This movable house was made in six parts and could be put together in two minutes on runners, enabling it to be moved over the ice.

It was 9 feet square, side walls 6 feet high and 8 feet high at roof ridge, made of light, braced frames covered with cotton, and made impervious to light by two coats of black asphaltum varnish.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The prevalence of strong wind made it necessary to have it securely guyed from the corners to stakes through the ice driven into the sandy bottom.

The snow shovelled back from the walls outside admitted better light through the ice, the only light inside the house being a borrowed light through the ice floor and the water hole, which was about three feet square.

The spearmen guarding the fry were in darkness, and through the hole had a clear view of the lit up bottom.

The fry for liberation were skimmed from the troughs and carried in large pails to this house on the lake.

We could not let them escape as ready, as a dredge was working in the creek, and owing to the numbers of ling in the channel.

The fry when liberated first settle on the bottom, then arise in a circling army to the surface. As they find their leaders and develop into schools they strike off close under the ice, if there are only few ling about, and are gone in a few minutes. At other times they get no chance to depart. They have stayed a whole day, circling around and around at the hole under the shadow of the house, actually herded by surrounding ling that were speared as soon as their shadows appeared on the sandy bottom.

At the approach of dusk these fry would all settle down on the bottom for the night, crowding close together, an easy prey for the slowly drifting ling, that with their huge mouths and wide loose gills, can draw them in with an inrush of water over a distance of several inches.

At such times we had to stay by them day and night; at night with lanterns outside the house shedding a dull glow through the snow-encrusted ice.

Though below zero without, it is not nearly so cold inside the little house, but towards night the spear shafts would become thick and clumsy with their coatings of ice, and one would have to keep clearing away the thin ice skum that kept forming on the surface of the water hole.

We lie on sacks of hay, one on each side of the hole, and use the spear lying on the left shoulder to enable us to see as far under the ice as possible.

At night the actual ling appears only as a dull uncertain shadow.

We tried all manner of spears, spring gaffs, &c., and found that for ling, which are speared on the bottom, the old-fashioned five-pronged leister is the best.

They are difficult to extract from the fish and much time is lost in the effort, to say nothing of the holes punched through the black cotton roof by the end of the shaft as the spear comes suddenly from the fish after one has at last succeeded in standing on it with both feet.

However, I got around that difficulty by securely lashing at one corner of the house inside, near the door, a simple contrivance made out of stout two-inch plank.

A square chute or box without a bottom; the back 32 inches long, coming down to the ice floor; the sides and front 12 inches deep and 20 inches above the floor, leaving room for another box to be placed underneath to receive the fish; a slot 1 inch wide by 6 inches deep comes half way down the front of this upper, bottomless box. The ling on the end of the spear is swung over into the upper plank box or chute, the spear-head falling into the slot. This upper box being securely fastened to the corner of the house, one quick pull or jerk on the spear shaft releases the spear, and the ling drops through into the movable fish box below which holds about 50. This box being taken outside, emptied and replaced from time to time.

While the fry have been herded at one hole, we have made others some distance off and released fry there, but ling soon get around there also.

The first sign of approaching ling are fry in panic fleeing for their lives.

The man lying on his shoulder, with his face close to the water, points his spear in the direction from which they come. A shadow appears on the sandy bottom, drifting along like a cloud, and generally before the snout of the ling comes into view there is the crash of the spear through its hard flat head, followed by a splash as the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

spearman rises to his knees and swings the impaled fish over to the corner by the door; then there is a crunch as he withdraws the spear from the ling's head behind the slot, and the ling drops through into the box of fish below.

By that time another shadow is creeping up behind another string of fleeing, panic stricken fry.

We killed ling by the hundreds before they had a chance to get any fish, and we killed some that contained half a pint of fry.

By opening such ling and emptying the contents of their stomach into the water, hundreds of little Jonahs escaped alive.

Most of these fry would sink to the bottom, being partially digested, but the living ones would dart about in an excited and erratic manner, as if not knowing in which way to flee; then calming down would fall in place with some departing school.

The autobiography of a salmon, well illustrated, could be a narrative of wonderful interest.

I examined the stomachs of char, whitefish, squawfish and suckers that ventured to the hole where we released the fry and found them to contain few.

It is the night feeding habit of the ling that makes it so dangerous.

The safest time of day to release the fry is during the morning and early forenoon. The schools have then time to organize, scatter out and get some distance away. Released during the afternoon they are soon overtaken by darkness, especially under snow covered ice and settle down on the bottom a helpless prey for ling. Fry released in the spring when the ice is gone and the light is long run much smaller risk.

We kept up the slaughter of ling for two months, but were unable to keep any full record of the numbers killed. They were lying around so many holes and being continually hauled away by settlers for salting down that to keep any tally was impossible.

However, when the work was confined to the lake house we began to keep a record and counted at each emptying of the box.

Some settlers were indifferent to these ling as food, declaring that 'they tasted just exactly like a rattlesnake.' However, with others they were in great demand, some coming with sleighs over a distance of twenty miles for them.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---|
| Saturday, February | 12 ^m | 72 ling | } About 5 suckers each day. |
| | 13 ^m | 75 " | |
| | 14 ^m | 168 " | |
| | 15 ^m | 360 " | |
| | 16 ^m | 441 " | |
| | 17 ^m | 442 " | |
| | 18 ^m | 47 " | |
| | 19 ^m | 68 " | |
| Wind blowing a hurricane | 20 ^m | 0 " | |
| | 21 st | 66 " | 1 sucker. |
| | 22 nd | 122 " | 3 white fish, 4 squaw fish, 10 suckers. |
| | 23 rd | 32 " | 2 white fish, 6 suckers. |

After which numbers steadily declined, until some days many hours would pass without getting one.

Then a whirlwind struck our house, snapping the guys of stout, hard, braided sashcord and taking it away like a balloon. When it landed some distance away on the ice all that remained of it were a few black rags and splinters of wood.

The increase in catches I attribute to improved methods; the decrease to resulting scarcity of ling.

The largest ling speared measured 2 feet 8½ inches and weighed 7½ lbs. They would average about 3 lbs. apiece. A 3-lb. ling can contain a ½ pint of salmon fry.

The fresh water ling is a snake like fish without scales. The colour is protective—dark mottled green, in imitation of aquatic plants on lake bottom.

On February 16 I speared 101 during the noon hour. Every few days this lake house was moved twenty yards or so to a clean spot, as the ice floor became incrustated with ling blood, which was converted into red slop if the sun came out for an hour or so

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

at noon through the black covering drawing the heat and making the house close inside. The people in the neighbourhood called it the slaughter house.

The phycic result of this continuous vigilance and slaughter of ling, which was generally kept up until about two in the morning, was that after a while all those engaged in it could not sleep without dreaming of ling.

Like the hatchery man who after long egg picking can see nothing when he closes his eyes but a boundless expanse of salmon ova, we could see nothing but ling. Ling that in our dreams became amphibious and developed miraculous characteristics with a faculty for sudden metamorphosis that would arouse the envy of a lighting change artist.

Millions of salmon fry are coming down the Salmon river. The channel at Salmon Arm wharf, I hear, is full of them, and the ling following are in great numbers, the people shooting them from the wharf with revolvers and killing them with oars.

The fish hawks should be given protection along the big lakes, but not permitted to locate and breed at the small lakes where there are only trout.

They make the nest on a tree, the top of which has been broken off; such are nearly always dead trees, and by chopping them down as the ospreys select them it might be possible to drive them from the small lakes.

PARASITES.

Some of the ling contain white thread-like worms, five and six inches long. A few have tough, elastic, blood-red worms, about two inches long. Clusters or colonies of these are found coiled up in the membrane covering the liver, in which they produce a thickening. Two small varieties of leeches are also found upon them.

The worms occasionally found in salmon eggs are not similar to those that have been found in the eggs of domestic hens. The discovery of an alimentary canal in these disproved their being tapeworms.

From the water I have taken specimens of small white hair worms, identical in appearance with the worms occasionally found in the eggs of the salmon, which may possibly be a species allied to the small hair worms that are sometimes found in mosquitoes, gaining inseption while these flies are in the larval stage and depriving them of their power to propagate.

The season could not have been otherwise than successful, it being the big fourth yearly run to the upper reaches of the Fraser.

Still the hatchery met a great misfortune in the loss of John Laughlin Thomson, our engineer, who was drowned on August 26 while bringing the first of the season's sockeye ova to the hatchery. Nothing worse could have happened. Fifty-two of the 55 miles had been passed when he ran into a terrible storm that was snapping off stout trees ashore. Half of the time the rudder and propellor were out of water, making steering ahead impossible. The heavy boat in tow was leaping onto the stern of the little steamer, then jerking back, until the stout rope connecting them snapped and the tow boat was swept away.

Thomson got back to a sheltered bay from where he watched the lost boat being swept over towards a rocky shore. He was in charge, and although his companion, the man at the wheel, pleaded that it was too rough to accomplish anything, he left his shelter in an effort to save the lost boat, and got overboard in a sea so rough that he could not be kept in sight. The man at the wheel, although he had no knowledge of the engine, attempted to back down to him, but sent the boat ahead instead and lost him.

The tow boat never reached the rocks, for after Thomson was gone the wind changed and drove it back to where it drifted aground in the same sheltered bay from which poor Thomson had set out to save it.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

He was steady, anxious, reliable and one of the best hatchery men, but reckless of danger. Though himself altogether to blame for not taking shelter when the storm first came on, the department have lost in him a most faithful servant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID SALMOND MITCHELL,
Officer in charge.

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the past season's operations at this hatchery.

Between March 1 and May 1, 1909, twelve million salmon fry were liberated at the hatchery from ova taken the previous fall. This number is made up as follows:—

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Sockeye. | 6,350,000 |
| Spring. | 5,200,000 |
| Cohoe. | 450,000 |
| Total. | 12,000,000 |

During the summer the hatching apparatus was repaired and lacquered, and considerable work was done at Morris creek building retaining walls to confine the water to one channel. This was rendered necessary by the low-lying nature of the land at the mouth of the creek which permitted the stream to cut new channels when obstructed by the fish fence. This work, though advanced sufficiently to be of use last fall, is not completed, but will be finished this summer.

As the sockeye season of 1909 was the 'big' year of the four year cycle, a great run of fish was expected by all. There appeared to be no diminution in the number of fish which attempted to return to the Fraser river, but after the Puget Sound traps and Fraser river fishermen had taken their toll a very small proportion found their way to the spawning grounds.

Some sections of British Columbia fared better than others in this respect, but the Harrison-Lillooet district in general, and the lower part of it in particular, experienced an unprecedented scarcity of salmon.

The first ova of the season was taken on September 10 from Silver creek, which invariably has a small run of very early fish. Nets were used to capture the fish as the creek is subjected to heavy freshets which makes it prohibitively expensive to fence, considering the small number of fish which come to the creek. Two million eggs have been taken from it in a season, but only one and a half million were spawned there last year, though water conditions were conducive to good fishing.

Perhaps half a million ova could have been taken at 20-Mile Point on the other side of Harrison lake from Silver creek, but as no fish had been seen either of the two preceding seasons no camp was located there.

The first Morris creek eggs were spawned September 23. Usually the first eggs are taken about October 1 from this creek, and the early appearance of the fish was taken as an indication of a heavy run. This proved to be wrong, however, for throughout October, when the main run is due, the fish continued to run at the rate of five or ten a day, instead of from 500 to 1,000 per day as in former years.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

This state of affairs may be the result of not returning the fry to the creek, as it has been customary to liberate the Morris creek fry at the hatchery. To remedy the deficiency if possible I have built a scow, 6 feet wide and 30 feet long, to transport the fry back to the creek, and have already taken down six loads of a quarter of a million each. About a mile below Morris creek are two dead-water sloughs from which we got two million sockeye eggs from salmon similar to the Morris creek fish. Seemingly it would be hard to find a more uninviting place for sockeye to spawn in, yet twice as many fish entered these sloughs as went to Morris creek.

The Harrison rapids sockeye was also conspicuous by its absence, though many were noticed in the deep water at the foot of the rapids, but like the previous year there was a heavy run of spring salmon there, seven million eggs being spawned without much trouble.

As public opinion attributes the dearth of sockeye at these places to the fact that the fry had not been returned to their respective creeks, every one predicted an abnormal run of fish to the Hatchery creek wherein all the fry had been planted, but as only one and a half million ova was taken there some other explanation is in order.

This scarcity of sockeye here is inexplicable, when it is borne in mind that we had the largest late run of fish in the history of the Fraser and that these late fish are all supposed to spawn in the lower Harrison district. They continued to run until December, and were the subject of a great deal of newspaper comment, but they seemed lost and without any objective point.

On November 23 one million sockeye eggs were received from the Fraser river hatchery spawn taking camp at Cultics lake, Chilliwack, and two later shipments of half a million each from the same place helped to bring the total number of sockeye eggs up to eight millions.

Seven million spring eggs and half a million coho make a total of fifteen and a half a million eggs laid down in the troughs for the season and successfully hatched with very little loss in the sockeye and coho. The spring eggs, which are very difficult to impregnate, gave us a lot of heavy picking.

All British Columbia hatcherymen, I presume, are familiar with the small stunted male sockeye which accompany the full grown sockeye to spawn. I have seen hundreds of males, but never until last fall had I seen similarly stunted females. Three specimens, fully ripe, with about 500 averaged sized eggs, each of a pale green colour, were caught and spawned, one at Silver creek, another at the rapids and the third at the hatchery. The eggs from these fish developed into fine strong fry.

The large pond which is being excavated is nearly completed; when it is finished the pond area will amount to half an acre.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Officer in charge.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

LILLOOET, B.C., March 31, 1901.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report to you on the operations of this hatchery for the year 1900-10.

The fry of last season numbering 19,137,000, of which 18,247,000 were sockeye, and 890,000 coho, were liberated during April and May in the usual way, viz., being allowed to depart when they felt inclined.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

During the summer months necessary repair work was done and preparations made for the coming season when a large run of fish was looked for.

The first sockeye arrived here August 20, which is about the same time as in former years, but only a few stragglers came until September 14, when a steady though light run started which lasted until October 3.

Between the above dates (September 14 to October 3), which was the length of our spawning season this year, 28,000,000 of sockeye ova was spawned and placed in the hatchery.

Twenty-five millions of these were taken at the hatchery where two fences were placed in the Birkenhead, and the remaining three millions in the lower part of the river where the parent fish were taken by means of nets and the ova transported on pack-horses to the hatchery.

Our best day was September 24, when 2½ millions were spawned.

A few millions more could have been taken in the lower part of the river, but I felt that 28,000,000 were all we could safely handle. Owing no doubt to the lateness of the run, the fish arrived in a riper condition than usual, consequently we were enabled to get better eggs with less handling of the fish than last year, and at a minimum cost.

All the eggs were placed in the hatchery and kept there until just before starting to hatch, when the outside hatcheries were filled with the first spawned eggs, the remainder being then evenly distributed throughout the hatchery.

Ponds were also constructed in the Birkenhead and used to relieve any over crowded troughs. The eggs started hatching on December 20 and finished hatching March 12, the first hatched started to raise March 25.

Our total egg loss amounted to 2,772,000, leaving us a total of 25,228,000 fry for distribution.

A large spring of water having an all year temperature of 43 degrees was introduced into our water supply, giving us a more even temperature, which was: fall 43, winter 35 to 37, and is at present 40 degrees.

It also removes the danger of our water supply freezing up during the cold weather.

Taken in all the year just passed has been a most successful one with us, and I am pleased to be able to add in conclusion that the staff here have one and all done all possible to help the work along.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. GRAHAM,

Officer in charge.

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

RIVERS INLET, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the operations at this hatchery for the season of 1909-10.

On April 3, 1909, I commenced liberating fry, planting on that date 460,000, and continued the work at various intervals until June 5, when the last were liberated, making for the season a total of 13,300,000 fry.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Some hundreds of thousands of these fry were planted at Quap creek and the Wannock river, and a great many were put into creeks in the neighbourhood of the hatchery. The bulk of them, however, were put into the ponds, where they remained for a couple of months, and then made their way to the lake, the greatest number leaving about July.

There was a very good showing of salmon of all kinds in the lake during the summer, much better than I have seen in previous years. It was a notable fact that the sockeye ran up creeks where they had never been in former years. This was the case to a remarkable degree as regards the McTavish creek, from which the hatchery gets its supply of water, and also the Chaktakalis and Cedar creeks. The run in the McTavish creek was heavy, and several millions of ova could have been taken had the fish been expected and the creek prepared. In speaking to the Indians with reference to this, they tell me that they have never known the sockeye to go into McTavish or Chaktakalis creeks, and they express the view that these fish are from results of the operations of this hatchery.

The run of sockeye into the other creeks commenced from the 16th to the 18th of September, when 250,000 ova were taken. The taking of ova was continued until the 8th of October, and about 7,000,000 ova secured, when a heavy freshet occurred and washed out a part of one of the fences, and the fence at Zenessee was some feet under water. There were a great many fish in sight at the time, enough to stock the hatchery, but they all passed up to the spawning grounds and we had to wait ten days before any further quantity of ova could be secured.

Upon resuming work on the 19th of October, 860,000 ova were taken, and we continued collecting until November 3, when the last shipment of 800,040 reached the hatchery, making the total for the season 14,300,000.

Owing to the scarcity of male fish after the freshet there were many barren ova, causing the picking for some months to be heavy, but there will be about 12,750,000 fry as the result of the season's work.

The first eyed ova began to show in about thirty-eight days after their being received at the hatchery, the mean temperature of the water for that time being 45.77°.

During the early part of the hatching period the temperature of the water was about three degrees warmer than at the same time last year, and the ova were eyed six days earlier. The succeeding months were much colder and the temperature of the water fell from 37° to 31°, and the first young fish were not hatched out until the 18th December, ninety-four days from receipt of ova. The mean temperature of the water from the time the ova were received until the first fish were hatched was 40.64°.

The weather during the past winter has not been very cold, but frost has been continuous. The immense quantity of snow that has fallen has tended to keep the temperature of the water low, thus retarding the hatching process. The mean temperature of the water for the season is 36.80° as compared with 36.47° last year, which was the coldest winter for years.

The ova in the hatchery at present are in very good condition, and the 3,500,000 fish in the troughs are doing well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. BUCKNALL.

Officer in charge.

BABINE HATCHERY.

BABINE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations carried out at this hatchery during the season of 1909 and 1910.

On April 1, 2 and 3 we liberated the 7,589,200 young sockeyes remaining in the hatchery in Salmon river; they went out in splendid condition, and as the water was very low I kept track of the young fish for several days after they were liberated. They drifted down stream until they came to suitable eddies where they collected in large numbers for three or four days, then drifted on down to the deeper holes with no apparent loss.

We then got everything ready for the fall supply of ova and on August 24 started putting in our fences in the creek at the head of Gourdeau lake, although there were very few fish coming into the lake, and on September 10 spawned 204,000 eggs, and as no fish seemed to be coming up the lake, we went down and put a fence in Salmon river, at the hatchery, and as indications pointed to a very small run, we made fences for the mouth of Salmon river and put them in on September 23, but owing to several Indian families fishing there, each fishing with two nets which went practically from shore to shore, and getting very few fish, I took nets and went to Tatcha river. This is a large river thirty miles up Babine lake.

On arriving there I found considerable numbers of sockeyes, but mostly males, as the run in this stream was almost over, but we succeeded in securing 500,000 eggs which we took to the hatchery.

On October 4, as there were still very few sockeyes in Salmon river and the cohoes beginning to come, we took nets and seines and went down to Babine river. Babine river is the outlet of Babine lake and is thirty-five miles from the hatchery, where we found a large number of sockeyes just beginning to spawn. We made camp at one of the old Indian weirs and started fishing with a sockeye net used as a seine, and would catch as many as from five to eight hundred at a haul. We had several snow storms during spawning operations and the eggs had to be taken thirty miles up Babine lake and three miles up Salmon river to the hatchery, but after twenty-two days hard work we got 4,650,000 eggs, which filled all our troughs, making a total of 8,054,000 sockeye and 100,000 coho eggs collected.

Our eggs kept in splendid condition all winter, with the exception of one shipment from Babine which experienced very rough weather on Babine lake and from this we had a larger percentage of loss than usual, but our percentage of loss for the season is small.

Only about two-thirds of our eggs are hatched to date as the eggs were taken very late and had not the advantage of the warmer water early in the fall, but the young fish came out strong and healthy, excepting that the ova taking 150 days or over to hatch have a larger percentage of deformed fry, although the rest are quite strong and develop very fast.

The eggs from Babine river are slightly larger and a more uniform size than those from Tatcha or Salmon rivers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The first sockeye arrived in Babine river July 24, but not in any quantities till about August 25, and there were sockeye spawning in Babine river as late as November 28.

The run of sockeye on Babine river was very good, although very late, but the run in the creeks on Babine lake was very poor, especially in Salmon river.

The first sockeye arrived at Salmon river on July 28, and the first coho on September 8.

We have had a very good winter, 39° below zero being our coldest, with 3 feet of snow.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

A. W. PRETTY,

Officer in charge, Babine Lake Hatchery

RECORDS of Sockeye and Cohoe Ova and Fry at Babine Hatchery, 1909 and 1910.

| Date. | Ova Collected. | Where Obtained. | WHEN EYED. | | COMMENCED HATCHING. | | WATER TEMPERATURE. | |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | Date. | No. of days. | Date. | No. of days. | Month. | Mean. |
| Sept. 10 | 204,000 | Head of Gourdeau lake .. | Oct. | 5 25 | Nov. | 22 72 | September | 52½ |
| " 14 | 260,000 | At Hatchery.... | " | 9 25 | Dec. | 18 95 | October.. | 47 |
| " 17 | 336,000 | " | " | 13 26 | " | 28 102 | November | 37½ |
| " 18 | 352,000 | " | " | 14 26 | Jan. | 17 121 | December | 34 |
| " 21 | 320,000 | " | " | 18 27 | " | 31 132 | January.. | 34 |
| " 22 | 296,000 | " | " | 24 32 | Feb. | 20 149 | February. | 34 |
| " 25 | 416,000 | " | Nov. | 2 38 | Mar. | 1 156 | March.... | 34 |
| " 27 | 364,000 | At mouth of Hatchery creek..... | " | 10 44 | " | 6 160 | | |
| " 29 | 500,000 | At Tatcha river..... | " | 25 57 | " | 9 161 | | |
| Oct. 1 | 256,000 | At mouth of Hatchery creek..... | Dec. | 2 62 | " | 13 164 | | |
| " 1 | 100,000 | At Hatchery..... | " | 2 62 | " | 13 164 | | |
| " 8 | 1,000,000 | At Babine river..... | " | 14 67 | " | 24 167 | | |
| " 13 | 1,250,000 | " | " | 21 69 | } Not hatched. | | | |
| " 18 | 1,200,000 | " | " | 30 73 | | | | |
| " 23 | 1,200,000 | " | Jan. | 18 87 | | | | |
| Total... | 8,054,000 | | | | | | | |
| Cohoe Ova. | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 14 | 100,000 | At Hatchery | Dec. | 26 70 | Mar. | 21 157 | | |

Dead eggs and fish picked out, 364,000.

STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

STUART LAKE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on this hatchery for the past season. In the fall of 1908, 10,478,000 eggs were secured for this hatchery. Eight million were placed in the hatchery and the balance planted in Cunningham creek as I did not have sufficient room in the hatchery for the number taken. The eggs were secured on Beaver creek, which is 13 miles from the hatchery, and they were transported by pack horses. Beaver creek empties into Babine lake at the portage

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

between the two lakes. There was a very large run of salmon on this creek, and I could have without the least trouble secured twice the quantity. We commenced spawning on August 24 and by the 15th of September had secured the above quantity of eggs, and I am pleased to say that they were placed in the hatchery in very good condition. The male fish outnumbered the females three to one, so I allowed the Indians to catch all the males they required for their winter supply. The first shipment of eggs commenced hatching on October 27, and by December 31 all the eggs in the hatchery were hatched out. The temperature of water in the hatchery for October was from 48° to 35°, and by the end of December it went down to 33° and 32°. We had some very cold weather in January, for three days it was 53° below zero, and for three weeks it was never less than 48° below. We had a very hard time to keep the hatchery from freezing up. With two large stoves going night and day the water would freeze on a few of the troughs. The greatest trouble was with the waste pipes. It would keep one man busy thawing them out with hot water and sacks, also iron rods heated red hot. But with all this cold weather I am pleased to say the fish did not suffer in the least. Between April, 1909, and May 16, 7,200,000 healthy young fish were liberated into the ponds. They were allowed to go out when they felt inclined. I find this way to be very successful. From the time the eggs were placed in the hatchery up to the time the fish were liberated was seven months. When I arrived back from Vancouver in August there were still a few young salmon to be seen in the ponds. These had grown to quite a large size.

In the fall of 1909, 6,325,000 eggs were secured for this hatchery—2,000,000 were secured on Beaver creek and 4,325,000 were secured at Penchie creek, Stuart lake. The fish in the hatchery are doing very well and also the few eggs that are not hatched out.

I am pleased to say that the mail service has improved a lot in this country. We were only four months without papers this year, while the year before we did not receive any till late in the spring.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GIBBS,

Officer in charge.

NIMPKISH HATCHERY.

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 12, 1910.

G. J. DESBARATS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to report the results of our hatchery at Nimpkish lake. Five million two hundred and thirty-two thousand eggs were taken out and 5,055,000 sockeye fry liberated in lake.

The fish were planted from March 31 to April 20.

We are also pleased to report that the natural spawning grounds were well seeded.

Yours respectfully,

THE B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. BARKER,

General Manager.

The output of fry from this hatchery for the season of 1909 was approximately 4,500,000.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 14.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT FOR THE
SEASON OF 1909.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., December, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on last season's work in connection with oyster culture in the lower provinces.

On the opening of navigation the *Ostrea* was removed from her winter quarters and got ready for sea, and upon receipt of instructions from your department, on the 13th day of May, the *Ostrea* was placed on patrol duty in the Northumberland straits between Chockfish and Cape Tormentine on the New Brunswick side, also from Cape Traverse westward on the Island side for the purpose of preventing the lobster fishermen in that locality from setting their lines before the 25th day of May. I was accompanied by Fishery Officer James Noonan, of Tormentine. This work was effectually carried out, no lines being run before the date mentioned. I then returned to Charlottetown, where I coaled and watered steamer.

RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

I was then instructed to proceed to Richibucto and Rexton to examine the river and shores to ascertain if any areas could be found that were suitably adapted for the purpose of transplanting small quahaugs in that vicinity. Bell's cove, just below Rexton, was examined, as it appeared to be the only place which might be available as far as depth of water is concerned. It was found to be composed of very soft mud and eel grass, and I would not consider it at all suitable to place any quahaugs there either for growing or breeding purposes. No other areas were found in this locality as the flats are so shallow they almost dry at low water mark. The channel is too deep and the current too strong. I am also of the opinion that the water is too fresh for quahaugs to live in at Rexton.

Another area was examined near the mouth of the river between Indian island and the mainland, where there is a channel about a mile long and about one hundred and fifty yards wide, with a suitable clean bottom, composed of shells, sand and stiff clay. A few scattered oysters are found here, but of late years have become very scarce. The Indians sometimes try to fish a few. Here the water is of a greater density, and I am of the opinion that quahaugs or oysters would grow here if planted.

Mr. F. W. Hannah, fishery overseer, accompanied me and very kindly gave me all the information possible on the subject, and he does not know of any other areas than those examined and mentioned above.

Since then no further action has been taken in this locality, but I would respectfully suggest that if an opportunity offers itself a few bushels of quahaugs might be planted as an experiment. The expense would not be excessive as they could be purchased when the market was quiet.

BAY DU VIN.

I then proceeded to Bay du Vin and examined the principal oyster areas there, which are nearly landlocked, being bounded on the south by the mainland, on the east by Fox island and on the north by Egg island and Bay du Vin island.

On the southern side of the bay oysters are found on several beds, also scattered over a large area of ground, which is composed of a clean, sandy bottom, mingled with coarse stones and a few shells, varying in depth from five to about fifteen feet, and as the water deepens the bottom is found to be of a softer nature, consisting of a sticky muddy bottom. This area would be about six miles long and a mile and a half or two miles wide.

On these flats and shallows eel grass grows in large quantities and scattered oysters are found to be growing on the bottom.

One thing that was particularly noticeable is the immense number of mussels growing on nearly every bed, literally covering the same, and they are spreading at a rapid rate. These mussels should be allowed to be taken on shore at any time of the year by farmers or any other persons desirous of doing so by obtaining a permit from the fishery overseer, as they make an excellent fertilizer, and I am surprised to learn that so few mussels are utilized on farms where these shell-fish are abundant and so easily obtainable. At the rate at which they are at present growing they will soon smother the oyster beds entirely.

The same thing exists on the north side of the bay. The flats and beds are shallow, and mussels are growing very thickly all over the beds, and the water deepens about midway, forming a channel through the centre of the bay from the southwest end of Bay du Vin island, running in an easterly direction to Fox island gully. The oysters appear to be found in smaller numbers than when I made my previous examination some twelve years ago, and there are not so many small ones noticeable.

During the last two seasons the beds have been very heavily fished by many strangers from all parts of the province, from Caraquet and Miscou all the way down the coast as far as Cocagne and Shediac, and even from Prince Edward Island, besides the local fishermen. I could not ascertain correctly the number of men fishing on these areas, as most of them obtain their fishing license from the place they belong to, but there has been an increase in the number of licenses issued in the district of Fishery Overseer B. W. Smith, of Bay du Vin, for the last three years. They are as follows: 1906, 76 licenses issued; 1907, 124 licenses issued; 1908, 242 licenses issued.

I would respectfully suggest that this area be divided into two sections, to be fished on each alternate year, that the fishing area be divided by the channel commencing at the lighthouses on the southwest side of Bay du Vin island and following the course of the channel eastward up to Fox island gully, fishing on the south side of channel during first season and on the north side only during the following season. This would give the oysters time to put on a good growth before being fished.

A full report of my previous examination of Bay du Vin oyster areas is found in the Annual Fisheries Report, for the year 1897, page 269.

BIOLOGICAL WORK.

After finishing my work at Bay du Vin, I was instructed to meet Dr. Joseph Stafford (McGill University), of the Marine Biological station in Charlottetown, and give him every possible assistance with his oyster spatting experiments and to further investigate the early stages of shell-fish life. He joined the *Ostrea* on June 30 and was actively engaged each day in obtaining specimens until September 4, when he left the *Ostrea* at Malpeque, P.E.I.

Each day a plankton net was used to obtain plankton or the minute animal life that is to be found in the water in a swimming condition, but invisible to the naked eye. The mode is as follows: A net is made of silk or fine bolting cloth in the shape of a funnel with an opening of about eighteen inches diameter at the top, which is attached to a metal hoop of the same dimensions to keep the net open. This hoop is then fastened to a long piece of codline and towed from the stern of the boat, and can be regulated as to the depth required by a weight, the length of the line, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the speed of the boat. Sometimes it is towed on the surface of the water; at other times it is allowed to sink below the surface. This net is about two feet long. The lower part of it has an opening of about two inches in diameter to which the neck of a milk or pickle bottle is inserted and securely fastened, and is towed from one to four hours at a time. The net being towed slowly through the water, the material it is made of acts as a filter, the water forcing itself through the fine meshes leaves the animalculæ inside the net, which are removed to the bottle by loosely dipping the net into the sea and raising it up in a perpendicular position, the contents are thus washed into the bottle; it is then detached from the net and the specimens thus obtained examined with the aid of a microscope.

Oysters, quahaugs, clams and mussels were also caught by the aid of a dredge daily or when an opportunity offered itself, to watch the condition of the bivalves and the ripeness of their spawn, &c. The temperature and salinity of the water was also taken each day. The above work was carried on at the following places and dates:—

June 30.—Took plankton in East river (Charlottetown, P.E.I.).

July 2.—Took plankton outside blockhouse (Charlottetown harbour).

July 3.—Left Charlottetown, arrived Shediac, N.B.

July 5.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 6.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 7.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 8.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 9.—Took plankton at Shediac.

July 10.—Took plankton at Shediac, Cocagne, Buctouche and then proceeded to Richibucto.

July 12.—Took plankton at Richibucto and Bay du Vin.

July 13.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

July 14.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

July 15.—Coaled and watered *Ostrea* at Chatham.

July 16.—Left Bay du Vin and took plankton at Buctouche.

July 17.—Took plankton at Buctouche, Cocagne and Shediac.

July 19.—Strong wind.

July 20.—Took plankton at Shediac.

July 21.—Took plankton at Shediac and outside of harbour.

July 22.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 23.—Took plankton and oysters at Shediac.

July 24.—Took plankton in Shediac bay and outside harbour.

July 26.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 27.—Took plankton at Shediac and Buctouche.

July 28.—Ran from Shediac to Summerside (lost plankton net).

July 29.—Coaled and watered *Ostrea*.

July 30.—Took plankton in Summerside harbour.

July 31.—Left Summerside and took plankton going into Shediac harbour.

August 2.—Took plankton Shediac harbour, Shediac bay, Cocagne and Buctouche; then proceeded to Richibucto.

August 3.—Took plankton at Richibucto; then proceeded to Bay du Vin.

August 4.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

August 5.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

August 6.—Left Bay du Vin, arrived Caraquet.

August 7.—Took plankton and oysters at Upper Caraquet.

August 9.—Took plankton and oysters at Upper Caraquet.

August 10.—Heavy easterly gale with rain (no work).

August 11.—Took plankton and oysters at Caraquet.

August 12.—Left Caraquet, took plankton at Shippigan.

22—22½

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

- August 13.—Left Shippigan, arrived Alberton, P.E.I.
August 14.—Took plankton at Alberton and Malpeque.
August 16.—Took plankton and oysters at Richmond bay.
August 17.—Took plankton and oysters at Richmond bay.
August 18.—Took plankton at Malpeque bay.
August 19.—Took plankton at Bideford river.
August 20.—Took plankton and oysters at Grand river and Richmond bay.
August 21.—Took plankton at Richmond bay.
August 23.—Took plankton at Malpeque bay.
August 24.—Took plankton at Bideford river.
August 25. Filled water tank, strong gale from S.W. with rain.
August 26.—Took plankton from Richmond bay and oysters from Shemody creek.
August 27.—Took plankton and oysters from Richmond bay.
August 28.—Coaled *Ostrea*, strong gale from N.W. with rain.
August 30.—Took plankton outside Curtain island.
August 31.—Took plankton at Grand river and oysters from Richmond bay.
September 1.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay.
September 2.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay.
September 3.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay and Richmond bay.
September 4.—Dr. Stafford finished work, packed his gear up and removed same.

In addition to above, Dr. Stafford paid a daily visit to the northwest point of Ram island at low water, where he had batteries placed filled with glass slides for the purpose of catching oyster spat, which he succeeded in doing. No doubt he will send to the department a full account of his scientific researches carried on during the past summer.

PLANTING SMALL OYSTERS.

After Dr. Stafford left the *Ostrea*, arrangements were made to obtain the small oysters which were growing on the bars at Ram island and Curtain island. About twenty-seven Indians with their families from Lennox island were engaged to pick them. I received the first consignment on board the 10th day of September, and continued taking them each day when the weather and tides suited until the 5th October, when the bars were picked fairly clean and the regular oyster season had opened and no more small ones were available. The price paid was 35 cents for a half bushel basket, that being the easiest way of measuring without injury to the oysters; they also used half bushel baskets in picking them up. The oysters were either planted the day they were taken on board, if time permitted, or were laid the first thing next morning. The sample was a splendid one, the sizes varying from under an inch to about two and a half inches in length. These small oysters were very thinly spread on nearly all of the largest and deepest beds in Richmond bay, in water varying from ten to fourteen feet, and in some cases sixteen and eighteen feet. I counted one basket which I considered a fair sample and found it contained five hundred and sixty-five oysters, or two thousand eight hundred (2,800) to the barrel. These oysters laid on public beds should prove a great advantage to the fishermen as they were very small when laid, scattered over a large area and in fairly deep water; they will have every opportunity of growing into a fine oyster as they were perfect in shape. Messrs. Dan Forbes and John Ferguson, fishery officers, very kindly gave me all the assistance they possibly could in bringing this work to a successful ending. The number of oysters obtained from these bars, between the above dates, amounted to five hundred and sixty-nine bushels, or two hundred and twenty-eight barrels. I may say all the resident fishermen strongly approved and appreciated the action the department had taken in this matter and said it was a good move in the right direction. I then proceeded to Shediac with the *Ostrea* and visited

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

ANNAPOLIS BASIN, N.S.

I made an examination of the area prepared and planted at Goat island and found the oysters very scarce; in fact, one might say they are all gone. I only found thirteen oysters and these were in a healthy condition and had grown considerably. I also found an oyster only two years old which had grown here since the others were planted.

I searched around the shores on the bar at low water, but was unable to find any traces of spat. On the high water mark at Goat island I found several full grown oyster shells which had been removed from the beds and opened by persons unknown. The bed itself was clean and scarcely any dead oyster shells were to be found, which shows the oysters had not died on the beds.

Since the oysters were planted summer houses have been erected, and I was informed that twenty-seven families resided there last summer. It was also alleged that during the spring months clam diggers would dig for clams around Goat island and at the same time pick oysters and carry them to Digby for sale, but, of course, I have no means of confirming the above report.

It appears to me, from information received while in Annapolis county, that no instructions were given to any one in the vicinity to have these oysters watched after the area was planted, and I found quite a difference since my last examination in 1904 when the oysters were growing in a very satisfactory way, and I noticed several small ones were found attached to the larger ones of the last year's growth and the year before. Very little mortality was observed. The shells and oysters were clean and free from sediment, and I was well satisfied with the condition in which I found the area.

OYSTER POND, GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

I then proceeded to Oyster Pond and called on Mr. T. M. Ferguson and had an interview with him, explaining the object of my visit. He then very kindly took me over one of the ponds there, as I wished to ascertain if it would be possible to find a suitable piece of ground to plant oysters. The bottom is composed chiefly of very soft mud, and scarcely any firm ground is found which can be utilized for growing oysters successfully, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather it was impossible to examine other areas in this locality this season, but, Mr. Ferguson informed me, there were several other areas along the bay and Guysboro' river which should be examined under more favourable conditions, as he was under the impression that good ground might be found there.

On my return to Charlottetown I stripped the *Ostrea* and had her hauled into her winter quarters.

LEASING OYSTER AREAS.

Several persons have applied to me during the past season asking when they can obtain an area for the purpose of planting oysters, most of them having a water frontage on their farms or land. They state they could give their attention to the cultivation of the ground and it would be an easy matter to watch their own beds.

With a little assistance on the part of the department to those willing to enter into the cultivation of areas, this industry, if properly attended to, should be a profitable one to the culturist. It would also be a means of bringing in a revenue by the lease of such barren bottoms as are now lying idle and are at present of no value to any one.

It would also prove an advantage to persons holding oyster areas, as they would be enabled to supply the demands of the market when most needed. This would prevent the markets from being overstocked and a selected sample would be delivered to the purchasers, as the small ones would be retained on the beds which are the most profitable to the planters.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Our oysters taken from the natural beds are steadily but surely decreasing, and I cannot see how it can be otherwise, as the present demand far exceeds the supply; the prices are being raised and the consequence is, that every one who fishes is anxious to take all he possibly can, and the result is that when the season is over there remains such a small proportion on the beds that it is scarcely sufficient to keep up the supply.

Another cause is the continual contraction of areas through mud digging, which has been, and is being annually carried on, and one must know that the fishing area is becoming smaller each year; other areas which are not much fished on are gradually becoming silted over and are non-productive.

Urgent steps should be taken to permit persons taking up areas of barren bottoms if they so desire, and I am confident that if this concession were granted, favourable results would soon be noticeable, and I respectfully ask the department to give this matter their earnest consideration and take action without further loss of time.

A gentleman who has held a lease on Prince Edward Island since it was issued by your department, informed me that he has obtained seed oysters from the United States varying in numbers from sixteen hundred (1,600) to twenty thousand (20,000) oysters in a barrel, at a cost of about five dollars (\$5) per barrel delivered, so that if oysters are not obtainable from our natural beds, they could be stocked at small cost at above prices. This method is also carried on successfully in the United States by transplanting the seed oysters from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, where they mature and give satisfactory returns. If the seed oysters are conveyed across the continent and give satisfactory results, the same might be done in the lower provinces at less expense and with better results.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP,

Oyster expert.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 15.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH.

The following are Inspectors of Fisheries in the different provinces of the Dominion, 1909-10.

| Name. | P.O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| J. G. Morrison | Englishtown, N.S. | District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island. |
| Hockin, Robt. | Pictou, N.S. | District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties. |
| Robertson, Andrew C. | Barrington Passage. | District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties. |
| Calder, John F. | Campobello, N.B. | District No. 1.—The counties of Charlotte and St. John. |
| Chapman, Robt. A. | Moncton, N.B. | District No. 2.—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties. |
| Harrison, H. E. | Fredericton, N.B. | District No. 3.—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties. |
| Matheson, J. A. | Charlottetown. | Prince Edward Island. |
| Wakeham, Wm., M.D. | Gaspé Basin, Que. | Lower St. Lawrence river and gulf. |
| Bernard, C. A. | St. Césaire. | Eastern Townships. |
| Riendeau, Jos. | Montreal | The counties of the province of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence from Huntingdon to Three Rivers. |
| Hurley, J. M. | Belleville, Ont. | That portion of Ontario east of the western boundary line of the counties of Durham, Victoria and Haliburton, including Lake Scugog and the eastern boundary of Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. |
| Sheppard, O. B. | Toronto, Ont. | That part of the province of Ontario west of the eastern boundaries of the county of Ontario, and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound along the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers, and northward along the northeastern boundary line of said province to James bay. |
| Duncan, A. G. | Marksville, Ont. | That portion of Ontario lying west and north of Lake Nipissing, the rivers Mattawa and Ottawa and the northeast boundary line of the province to James bay, embracing Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder bay and Rainy river districts, Lake Superior and such portions of Lake Huron and Georgian bay as lie adjacent or opposite to the part of Ontario above described. |
| Young, Wm. S. | Selkirk, Man. | Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin. |
| Miller, E. W. | Qu'Appelle. | " Saskatchewan. |
| " | Edmonton. | " Alberta and district of McKenzie. |
| McKay, Horace T. | Dawson City. | Yukon district. |
| Sword, C. B. | New Westminster. | Province of British Columbia—No. 1. Southern district. |
| Williams, J. T. | Port Essington. | " " No. 2. Northern district. |
| Taylor, E. G. | Nanaimo. | " " No. 3. Vancouver Island. |

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Halket, Andrew | Fish. Museum, Ott. | Naturalist and Curator of Fisheries Museum, at Ottawa. |
| Migneault, R. M. S. | Yamaska. | Inspector of fishways. |
| Mackerrrow, A. D. | Halifax | In charge of Intelligence Bureau. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
1909-10.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis County.

| Name of Overseer. | P.O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Fritz, Henry..... | Port George..... | Annapolis county. |

Antigonish County.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| McAdam, Alexander... | Malignant cove..... | Antigonish county. |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|

Cape Breton County.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Forbes, A. R..... | North Sydney | Cape Breton county. |
| LeVatte, Henry..... | Louisbourg..... | " " |
| McCuish, John..... | Scatarie | " " |
| McDonald, Joseph..... | Little Lorraine..... | " " |
| McInnis, Michael R..... | Amaguadus Pond..... | " " |
| McLean, John | Gabarouse lake..... | " " |
| McLean, Murdock | Leitches creek | " " |
| McLeod, Angus..... | Port Morien..... | " " |
| Sullivan, Tnnothy | Little Bras d'Or. .. | " " |

Colchester County.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Davidson, J. W..... | Bass river | Colchester county. |
| Henderson, G. W..... | Tatamagouche.... | " |
| McGregor, E. H | Lower Stewiacke.... | " |

Cumberland County.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Angevine, Frank..... | Middleboro..... | Cumberland county. |
| Brownell, Ferguson..... | Northport..... | " |
| Canning, S..... | Advocate Harbour.. | " |
| Reid, John D..... | Pugwash | " |
| Thompson, Guy..... | Oxford..... | " |

Digby County.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bishop, H. R..... | Digby..... | Municipality of Digby, Digby county. |
| German, Thomas..... | Meteghan | Municipality of Claire, " |

Guysboro County.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Davis, John..... | Guysboro. | Guysboro county. |
| Reid, David | Port Hilford..... | " |
| Torrey, Havelock. | Guysboro | " |

Halifax County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Gaston, Robt..... | Pope's Harbour..... | Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county. |
| Kennedy, Wm..... | Hubbard's cove..... | Halifax county. |
| Rowlings, George..... | Musquodoboit Har.. | Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.**Hants County.*

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Cochrane, James..... | St. Croix..... | Hants county. |
| McDonald, Chas..... | Shubenacadie..... | " |

Inverness County.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Aucoin, Wm | Eastern harbour | No. 6.—From Big Pond Lobster Factory north, including Cheticamp, Eastern harbour, Little river, Pleasant bay and Paulet cove. |
| Chisholm, Arch. A..... | S. W. Margaree..... | Inverness coast from Broad cove Chapel to Delany's cove, also East Lake Ainslie and streams, Loch Ban, S. W. Margaree river and tributaries and Margaree river from forks of Margaree harbour. |
| Hart, Albert..... | N. E. Margaree..... | Coast of Inverness Co., from Delany's cove northward including Big Pond, Eastern Hr., &c., also N. E., Margaree river from Margaree forks to source, and all other streams to Victoria co. line. |
| McDonald, Ronald D.... | Broad cove Chapel... | Inverness county. |
| McIntosh, Geo. P. | Pleasant Bay..... | Coast of Inverness co. extending from Pleasant bay to Meat cove (inclusive). |
| McLennan, Jno. B. | Kingsville..... | No. 2.—Inverness co. |
| McLean, D. F. | Port Hood..... | No. 1.—W. Division coast south of Mabou Hr., including S. W. Mabou river, Port Hood, Judique, Long Pt., Pt. Hastings and Hawkesbury, to N. W. arm River Inhabitants in interior, and north side Victoria co., from J. S. McKinnons to Whycomomagh bay; and through Glencoe and S. W. ridge of Mabou to Mabou bridge. |

Kings County.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Eaton, E. B..... | Canning | Kings county. |
| Reid, Reuben F..... | Wolfville..... | " |
| Trenholme, George..... | Grand Pre | " |

Lunenburg County.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Whitford, J. A. | Bridgewater..... | Lunenburg county. |
| Webber, John A..... | Chester..... | " |

Pictou County.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Collie, I. R. | River John..... | Western Division Pictou co., comprising coast water from Colchester co., line to Cole's reef, Pictou Hr. and streams flowing into viz., River John and tributaries, Toney river, and Big and Little Cariboo rivers. |
| McDonald, Alexdr. J.... | Bailey's Brook | Pictou county. |
| Pritchard, A. O. | New Glasgow..... | Pictou harbour, Pictou Island, East, West and Middle rivers, Pictou co. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.**Queens County.*

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Bain, J. L..... | Liverpool..... | Queens county. |
| Young, Chas..... | Mill Village..... | " |

Richmond County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Brymer, Arthur..... | Lower L'Ardoise... | No. 3.—Eastern division that portion of sea coast, lakes and inland waters lying east of St. Peter canal. |
| Boyle, Dugald R... .. | West Arichat | Coast and inland waters of Isle Madame, including southerly half of waters of Lennox passage. |
| Morrison, Archd..... | River Bourgeois.... | Richmond county. |

Shelburne County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Smith, E. D | Shag Harbour..... | From and including Clyde river to Yarmouth Co. line. |
| Hines, George K..... | Shelburne | Shelburne county. |

Victoria County.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Campbell, Jno. M..... | Care Marine Agent at Halifax | St. Paul's island. |
| Gillis, Duncan..... | Baddeck..... | Victoria county. |
| Moffatt, W. P | Cape North..... | Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence to county line at Meat cove. |
| Montgomery, D. P | Neils harbour..... | Neils harbour, including Green cove and New Haven. |
| Morrison, Alexdr..... | Wreck cove..... | Englishtown, north to Smoky cape at South Ingonish. |
| McDonald, Murdo..... | Big Bras d'Or.... | District Big Bras d'Or north to Englishtown. |
| McLean, Angus..... | Ingonish..... | North and South Ingonish, including Ingonish island. |
| McRea, Charles.... | Brook Middle river.. | Victoria island. |

Yarmouth County.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Hatfield, A. M..... | Arcadia..... | Yarmouth county. |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Connors, Dexter | Alma..... | Albert county. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|

Charlotte County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Billings, Robert..... | St. Andrews..... | Waters in vicinity of St. Andrews, extending from Owen head to Oak bay. |
| Fraser, W. A..... | Woodward's cove, Grand Manan.... | Island of Grand Manan, and waters surrounding the same. |
| Savage, Charles..... | Wilson's Beach..... | District of Campobello, and the west isles, Charlotte Co. |
| Todd, Frank..... | St. Stephen..... | County of Charlotte. |
| McNeil, E. A..... | West Isles..... | West Isles. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.**Gloucester County.*

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Canty, Thomas | Bathurst. | Gloucester county. |
| Doucet, Jérôme E. | Elm Tree. | " |
| Robichaud, Wm. C. | Inkerman. | " |

Kent County.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---|
| Hannah, Wm. F. | Richibucto. | County of Kent. |
| Léger, Cyril B. | Buctouche. | Coast line and inland waters at the parishes of Wellington and St. Marie. |

Madawaska County.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Gagnon, L. A. | Edmundston. | County of Madawaska. |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|

Northumberland County.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Abbott, Lemuel. | Chatham. | Both shores of Miramichi river from Point Au Quart on south to Oak point on north to junction with N. W. S. W. Miramichi rivers, with all islands therein and streams emptying into. |
| Smith, B. W. | Bayside. | County of Northumberland. |

Queens County.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Belyea, J. P. | Gagetown. | County of Queens. |
| Hetherington, I. T. | Johnston. | " |

Restigouche County.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| McLean, Donald. | Charlo. | Baie des Chaleurs, and tributaries from Belledune to Dalhousie. |
| Miller, George. | Dalhousie. | Restigouche river and its tributaries in the counties of Restigouche and Victoria. |

Sunbury County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| McLean, Cecil F. | Burton. | St. John river from Indiantown, Sunbury county to the county line of York. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|

St. John County.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Belyea, J. F. | 58 Middle street, St. John. | County of St. John. |
| Cochrane, Jno. | I.C.R. stat., St. John | City of St. John and vicinity. |

Victoria County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| LeClair, Joseph. | Grand Falls. | County of Victoria. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.**Westmorland County.*

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extend of Jurisdiction. |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Gallant, P. P. | Barachois. | Coastal and inland waters of parish of Shediac and portion of Botsford parish, North of Big Shemogue Hr., and road from same to near Bristol corners, past Bristol corners and Lowthers to parish at Sackville with jurisdiction in parishes of Moncton and Salisbury. |
| Melanson, Ambroise ... | Pré-d'en-haut. | Parish of Dorchester including Petitcodiac river. |
| Copp, George E. | Baie-Verte. | Part of Botsford parish, County of Westmorland. |
| Prescott, Joseph. | " | Parishes of Westmorland and Sackville. |

York County.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| McKay, James D. | Fredericton | County of York. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| McCormack, J. A. | Souris. | County of Kings. |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|

Prince County.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Davison, John | Bedeque. | County of Prince. |
| Gallant, Meddie. | Bloomfield | " |

Queens County.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hobkirk, W. C. | Charlottetown. | Province of Prince Edward Island. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé County.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|
| Veit, Fred. | Gaspé Basin. | That portion of the province south of the St. Lawrence to and including county of Bellechasse, but specially the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé. |
|------------------|-------------------|---|

Magdalen Islands.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Arsenault, Azade. | Grindstone Island. | Magdalen islands. |
| Chevrier, J. A. | Amherst, Magdalen Island | That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Harbour Basque lagoons. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded

Saguenay County, North Shore.

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extend of Jurisdiction. |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Blenny, Wm | Salmon River, Anticosti island. | The Island of Anticosti and adjacent waters. |
| Blais, Alex. | (Winter address) Levis. (Summer address) Long Pt. Bradore, <i>via</i> Newfoundland. | North shore, from Blanc Sablons to Chicatica, (Bonnie Esperance district). |
| Comeau, Nap. A. | Godbout | North shore, including Jambons to Tadousac (Godbout district). |
| Cornier, Achille | (Winter address) Esquimaux point. (Summer) Romaine <i>via</i> Natashquan. | North shore, from Cape Whittle to Natashquan point (Romaine district). |
| Joncas, Richard | Natashquan | North shore, including Natashquan to Ste. Genevieve (Natashquan district). |
| LeBlanc, Eusebe. | Esquimaux point. | North shore, including Ste. Genevieve to Pigou (Mingan district). |
| Le Couvie, John. | (Winter address) (Lobster cove, Gaspé. (Summer address) Cr. Commander of <i>Princess</i> .) | North shore, from Chicatica to Cape Whittle (St. Augustin district). |
| Mignault, Theotime | (Winter address) 140 Rue St. François, Quebec. (Summer) Moisie. | North shore, including Pigou to Jambons (Moisie district). |

The following six names are those of Fishing Bounty Officers, exercising no other jurisdiction *re* fishery matters.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Forest, George. | Bonaventure river. | Bonaventure county, from Magusha to and including Paspébiac. |
| Chapados, F. X. | Gascons. | Bonaventure Co., from Paspébiac to Gaspé Co. |
| Keays, John | Little Pabos. | Gaspé county, from county line eastward to but not including Barachois, Malbaie. |
| Carter, A. T. | Gaspé basin | Gaspé county, from Barachois, Malbaie, to Fame point, both included. |
| Létourneau, Louis | Mont Louis | Gaspé county, from Fame point to and including Claude river. |
| Verreault, Louis. | Petits Méchins. | Rimouski county. |

MANITOBA.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Collison, M. V. | Winnipegosis | Manitoba. |
| Ross, H. H. | The Pas | Keewatin district. |

SASKATCHEWAN.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Headrick, Robt. | Prince Albert | District of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. |
| Silverthorn, J. W. | Lumsden | District of Long lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line tp. No. 16, on north by tp. No. 30, on east by east side to range 19, and on west by west side of range 27, all west of 2nd Meridian. |

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

ALBERTA.

| Name of Overseer. | P. O. Address. | Extent of Jurisdiction. |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Wood, Ingram | Wetaskiwin | Pigeon lake, etc. |

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Galbraith, W. M. | 14 Ridge road, Victoria. | British Columbia. |
| Harrison, Chas | Masset | Queen Charlotte islands. |
| Wise, James | New Westminster | Fraser river, north arm. |
| McLeod, John | Nelson | |
| Sangstad, Gunner | Rivers Inlet | |
| Norrie Stewart | J. G. Williams, insp., | |
| Adamson, W. T. | Port Essington | Northern district of B. C. |
| Helgesen, Hans. | | |

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERIES, 1909-10.

| Name. | P. O. Address. | Province. | Rank. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Cunningham, F. H. | Ottawa | Ontario | Superintendent of Fish Culture. |
| Finlayson, Alexander | " | " | Inspector, Fish Hatcheries. |
| Walker, John | " | " | Officer in charge Government Hatchery. |
| Armstrong, Wm | Newcastle | " | " " " |
| Parker, Wm | Sandwich | " | " " " |
| McNab, A. J. | Wiarton | " | " " " |
| Laschinger, A. G. | Sarnia | " | " " " |
| Hurley, J. M. | Belleville | " | " " " |
| Deseve, A. L. | Magog | Quebec | " " " |
| Catellier, L. N. | Tadousac | " | " " " |
| Lindsay, R. C. | Gaspé basin | " | " " " |
| Elliott, Joseph | St. Alexis des Mts. | " | " " " |
| Longpré, Joseph | Mont Tremblant | " | " " " |
| Belknap, W. G. | Baldwin Mills | " | " " " |
| Mowat, Alexander | Campbellton | New Brunswick | " " " |
| McCluskey, F. J. | Grand Falls | " | " " " |
| Sheasgreen, Isaac | South Esk | " | " " " |
| Beiyea, J. F. | St. John West | " | " " " |
| Savoy, Sebastien | Shippigan | " | " " " |
| LeBlanc, N. S. | Cape Bald | " | " " " |
| Ogden, Alfred | Bedford Basin | Nova Scotia | " " " |
| Carmichael, A. G. | N. E. Margaree | " | " " " |
| Burgess, Frank | Windsor | " | " " " |
| McLaren, W. H. | Pictou | " | " " " |
| Meagher, James | Canso | " | " " " |
| Holroyd, A. W. | Winsloe Station | P. E. Island | " " " |
| McDonald, J. C. | Georgetown | " | " " " |
| Overton, Wm | Selkirk | Manitoba | " " " |
| McPherson, A. J. | Winnipegosis | " | " " " |
| Whitwell, Thomas | Lakelse Lake | British Columbia | " " " |
| Mitchell, D. S. | Kualt | " | " " " |
| Graham, T. W. | Lillooet | " | " " " |
| Robertson, Alex | Harrison Springs | " | " " " |
| Roxburgh, Wm | New Westminster | " | " " " |
| Bucknall, R. C. | Rivers Inlet | " | " " " |
| Pretty, A. W. | Hazelton | " | " " " |
| Gibbs, H. L. | " | " | " " " |
| Kemp, Ernest | Charlottetown | P. E. Island | Dominion oyster expert. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT RESPECTING THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF
CANADA.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report with respect to the Fisheries Protection Service last season (1909) as to the number of men and vessels engaged, and as to where each vessel was employed, with the names of the commanding officer and a brief description of each vessel. I also append extracts from the annual reports of the various commanding officers giving details of the work carried out during the season, and a statement of 'modus vivendi' licenses issued to United States fishing vessels during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Thirteen vessels, carrying an aggregate of 255 men, comprised the fisheries protection fleet last season. The vessels' names and the names of the commanding officers were as follows:—

Canada, commanding officer, C. T. Knowlton; *Curlew*, commanding officer, W. J. Milne; *Constance*, commanding officer, A. McLeod; *Petrel*, commanding officer, Clement Barkhouse; *Princess*, commanding officer, Wm. Wakeham; *Hudson*, commanding officer, Chas. Rush; *Lady of the Lake*, commanding officer, Alexr. Vance; *Vigilant*, commanding officer, P. C. Robinson; *Kestrel*, commanding officer, Holmes Newcomb; *Falcon*, commanding officer, Alfred Copp; *Georgia*, commanding officer, Wm. Duncan; *Alcedo*, commanding officer, F. C. Laird; *Restless*, commanding officer, Chas. Moore.

' CANADA '

Is a twin-screw small third-class cruiser, 200 feet long, 25 feet beam and 10 feet 6 ins. depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 580 tons. Her speed is 17 knots an hour. She is armed with four 1½-pound quick firing mark automatic mark 3 (1904) guns; two forward and two aft. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. The *Canada* carries a crew of 58 officers and men all told. She was built by Vickers Sons and Maxim, England, in 1904, and was commanded by Captain Knowlton.

After a thorough overhaul during the winter, the *Canada* commissioned on May 4 and was employed cruising during the season as requisite on the east coast, but principally on the Nova Scotia coast. Commenced by cruising to the westward of Sambro to meet the United States seiners, and fell in with them on May 21; cruised off Prospect until June 8, and then proceeded east with them. June 12 towed U.S. seiner *Tena* and *Maud* into Arichat harbour, she having damaged her rudder whilst stranded at Liverpool. Continued cruising eastward on the 17th with the fleet to North Sydney, and from there north round Cape Breton and back through Strait of Canso to south coast, Nova Scotia. August 28 proceeded to Quebec, embarked Admiral Kingsmill and went to Montreal. Left there September 9 and proceeded to Fox river, Gaspé coast, with despatch to settle a disturbance amongst the fishermen, remaining there until 15th, and then proceeded to the Nova Scotia coast and resumed cruising. Three cadets joined—Messrs. Beard, Bate and Brodeur. In December took Commander Thompson to inspect life saving stations at Devil's island, Duncan's

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

cove and Herring cove, and on December 16 made fast to the jetty and put the crew into winter quarters. The season, on the whole, was uneventful, and practically no trouble was experienced with the United States fleet, who are gradually learning what is required and demanded of them.

The mackerel fishermen did not have a very successful year, but the shore fishermen have, on the whole, done well. The banking fleet had a large catch and obtained excellent prices for fish.

‘CONSTANCE.’

Is a twin-screw iron steamer, 116 feet long, 19 feet 8 inches wide, 11 feet 2 inches depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 185 tons. Carries a crew of 23 officers and men and was commanded by Captain A. McLeod up to April 22, 1909.

On that date Captain McLeod whilst proceeding on board the *Constance*, lying at Sorel, in company with three others in a small boat in a strong tideway was drifted across the bows of the steamer *Lambton* and the boat capsized. Captain McLeod was unfortunately drowned, the three other occupants of the boat being rescued.

Captain Thomas Kyffin was appointed to the *Constance* on April 27, and has been in command since that date.

The ship was overhauled at Sorel and commissioned on June 7, proceeding to south coast of Nova Scotia where she remained until July 5, when she was ordered to Prince Edward Island to look after illegal lobster fishing; 1,100 lobster traps were destroyed and 2,790 lobsters liberated. On July 28 the ship was placed in slip at Pictou and hull cleaned and painted.

August 26 patrol boat No. 1 seized a gasoline boat at Pugwash. September 15 the *Constance* went over to Magdalen islands, but found no illegal fishing.

On September 20 took up station with the United States fishing fleet and made several trips along the Cape St. George shore, but found no illegal fishing. October 20 the last of the American seiners left Prince Edward Island. During the latter part of October the weather conditions were such that little fishing could be done. November 1 the fleet left for home. The *Constance* then proceeded to cruise south towards Halifax, arriving there November 9. The ship was laid up at Halifax and the crew paid off on December 7.

The mackerel fishing round Prince Edward Island was poor. The close season for lobsters was well observed and there was no trouble in this respect. Round the Nova Scotia north shore traps were found, but not in any great numbers. Patrol boat No. 7 was worked in connection with the *Constance* for the whole season in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island. The catch of fish on the south coast of Nova Scotia was about the average.

‘CURLEW’

Is a twin-screw iron steamer 116 feet long, 19 feet 8 inches wide, 11 feet 3 inches deep and has a gross tonnage of 158 tons. Speed 10 knots per hour, and carries a crew of twenty officers and men all told, and is commanded by Capt. W. J. Milne.

During the winter, extensive repairs were carried out, and the ship did not commission until July 15, her place being taken in the meanwhile by the *Hudson*, which ship proceeded to the Northumberland straits, when the *Curlew* took over the work. The *Curlew* was employed for the whole of the season in the Bay of Fundy. In August brought the captain of the *Pride of the Port* United States fishing vessel before Inspector Robertson for having live lobsters on board in close season. Matter referred to the department. The departmental instructions regarding the case was the means of stopping several Canadian and American fishermen who were preparing to fish outside the 3-mile limit. August, the Rt. Honourable James Bryce, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, went on a cruise in the ship along the boundary line. During September cases of dynamiting were reported on Quaco ledge, but no information could be obtained as to who were the offenders.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

September 20.—Took Commissioner Wakeham on his tour of investigation into the conditions of the lobster fishing. October 16, seized a boat for illegally seining herring. When the *Hestia* was wrecked the *Curlew* was employed to prevent looting, and afterwards took Commander Thompson and Mr. S. C. Campbell to Grand Manan to select site for life saving station. The remainder of the time was employed cruising round preventing illegal lobster fishing. December 29, the ship was moored at Gregory's slip, St. John, and crew paid off.

Patrol boat No. 2 worked in conjunction with *Curlew* during the season, and was employed patrolling the United States boundary line, and about the waters of Charlotte county, protecting the valuable fishing industries of that section of the coast.

'KESTREL.'

The *Kestrel* is a wooden screw steamer, 126 feet long, 24 feet beam, 12 feet 2 inches in depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 311 tons. Speed, 10 knots an hour. She was built at Vancouver, B.C., in 1903, carries 23 officers and men and is commanded by Captain Holmes Newcombe. The *Kestrel* was employed in the protection of the fisheries on the Pacific coast and was assisted by the small cruisers *Falcon* and *Restless* and the SS. *William Joliffe*. The season's work was commenced by the seizure on 18th April of the United States motor schooner *Charles Levi Woodbury* for fishing inside the limit. This schooner was subsequently confiscated. At the time of the seizure she was between East and West Haycock islands.

On May 25, Admiral Kingsmill embarked, and proceeded on a tour of inspection, returning to Victoria May 31. A consignment of lobsters was planted in a small bay near Mudge island during May.

On June 1, *Kestrel* proceeded to Clayoquot and investigated reported irregularities in the life saving at this point. From July 1 to October 7, the *Kestrel* was under repairs at Wallace's shipyard, North Vancouver. During the latter part of October and for the remainder of the year the ship was cruising in Hecate straits and in northern waters. Up to the 21st February, 1910, the mileage for the previous nine months was 10,516 miles. On the 21st March, 1910, the *Kestrel* had been seven years in commission. During that time she has steamed approximately 92,500 miles through the intricate channels and unsurveyed waters of this coast without an accident of any kind.

Six United States vessels have been seized for infraction of the Canadian laws, and in every case the seizure has been sustained on the case being tried. Assistance has also been rendered in making other important seizures. Twenty-three sunken rocks have been located, some of them in the direct route of coasting vessels. The *Kestrel* has also assisted in rescuing three stranded steamers, assisted two disabled steamers into port, and also rescued two disabled vessels, towing them and their crews into safety. Irregularities have also been stopped in the customs service at Masset, where United States vessels were allowed to do a coasting business, and also stopped smuggling between Alaska and Queen Charlotte islands.

During the present season halibut has been extremely scarce in Hecate straits, and consequently the competition between fishermen very keen. New banks have been located and many of the boats went to Icy straits and Cross sounds, and for the first time fishermen have been working along the west coast of Vancouver island during the winter. The otter trawlers brought out and operated by Canadian companies have not proved a great success in the halibut fisheries. The principal reasons given are, scarcity of fish, and roughness of the bottom encountered.

The fishermen have practically deserted the mainland harbours, and now frequent the harbours along the north end of Queen Charlotte island and those lying between Skidegate and Cape St. James.

'LADY OF THE LAKE.'

The *Lady of the Lake* is commanded by Captain Alexander Vance, and is employed during the fishing season on Lake Winnipeg. She carries a crew of eight officers and men.

'PETREL.'

The *Petrel* is a steel screw steamer, 116 feet long, 22 feet beam, 10 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 192 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour and she carries a crew of 23 officers and men all told, and is commanded by Captain Clement Barkhouse. The *Petrel* was employed on the east coast of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton island.

The *Petrel* commissioned on May 1 and took up her station from Cape Sable to Canso to follow United States seining fleet. First one arrived May 3, and by June 4 the fleet numbered 57. First haul of mackerel was off Liverpool May 27; the fish moving east, several large hauls were taken off Sambro. From there the fish scattered and only small lots were taken as far as White Head. The United States fishing fleet did not have a successful season with the mackerel, some of the vessels only going home with a few barrels of fish, whilst two of their vessels were lost on the Cape Breton coast. The fall fishing was a complete failure for the United States fishing fleet. Three purse seiners were out from Halifax and did very well.

The shore mackerel fishing was a fair success on the southeast coast, Liverpool and Shelburne having made some large hauls, but on the whole the east coast was a failure. Three American sword fish fishermen were working on the coast. This is a new departure and one of the vessels boarded had 34 large fish. Some of the Canadian fishermen who were fitted up for swordfish fishing also did well, one boat at Canso taking as much as \$132 in one day.

The lobster fishing was a fair average for the whole coast. It was found that a lot of illegal fishing was being carried on off the southern coast, and fifty-four lobster traps and five crates were destroyed. It was also found that a number of men living on the Turkish islands were carrying on this illegal fishing and then selling the fish to the American smacks which stay outside the three-mile limit.

With regard to the cod fishing the banking fleet made some very large fares, several Lunenburg vessels taking as much as 4,000 quintals each.

The inshore cod fishing was, on the whole, a fair success. The heavy easterly gales in the fall put a stop to this class of fishing in November.

In October the *Petrel* proceeded to Northwest Cove, St. Margarets bay, to settle a dispute amongst the trap net fishermen, and during the remainder of the season was employed cruising as requisite. During the season one hundred and thirty boardings of American fishing vessels were made, and the *Petrel* steamed five thousand and ninety-one miles.

The *Petrel* was laid up on December 3.

'PRINCESS.'

The *Princess* is commanded by Captain W. Wakeham, and is stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which she patrols during the season.

'VIGILANT.'

The *Vigilant* is a steel twin screw steamer, 175 feet long, 22 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. She carries a crew of 30 officers and men all told, and is commanded by Captain P. C. Robinson.

The ship was given a thorough overhaul during the winter and commissioned on May 1 and proceeded to her cruising ground. On September 14 the United States

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tug *E. C. Oggel* was seized in Canadian waters with two tons of herring and 145 nets.

On October 18 embarked Commander Thompson and proceeded to Point Pelee to hold an inquiry in connection with the wreck of the *George Stone*; then to Long Point to select a new site for life saving stations. The remainder of the season the ship was employed cruising as requisite. Ship laid up December 16.

Falcon, captain, Alfred Copp.

Georgia, captain, William Duncan.

Alcedo, captain, F. C. Laird.

These vessels are all under the orders of the *Kestrel*, working in conjunction with her on the Pacific coast.

'RESTLESS.'

The *Restless* is commanded by Captain Charles Moore and is employed in conjunction with the *Kestrel* on the Pacific coast, under whose orders she works.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. KINGSMILL,

Rear Admiral, Officer Commanding Marine Service of Canada.

UNITED STATES Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued under the Act entitled 'An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America,' during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

| Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Port of Issue. | Amount. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | | 8 cts. |
| Vanessa..... | Boston, Mass..... | 84 | Sand Point..... | 126 00 |
| Quickstep..... | "..... | 75 | Digby..... | 112 50 |
| Lucinda I. Lowell.. | Gloucester, Mass.. | 77 | Lunenburg..... | 115 50 |
| Lottie G. Merchant.. | "..... | 79 | Liverpool..... | 118 50 |
| Harvard..... | "..... | 76 | "..... | 114 00 |
| W. E. Morrison..... | "..... | 93 | Tusket..... | 139 50 |
| George Campbell..... | "..... | 78 | Canso..... | 117 00 |
| Electo..... | "..... | 84 | Tusket..... | 126 00 |
| Ella M. Godwin..... | "..... | 86 | Canso..... | 129 00 |
| Flirt..... | "..... | 82 | Shelburne..... | 123 00 |
| Mystery..... | Plymouth, Mass..... | 78 | Canso..... | 117 00 |
| Gakima..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 71 | Liverpool..... | 106 50 |
| Mildred Robinson.. | Boston, Mass..... | 86 | Canso..... | 129 00 |
| Lizzie Maud..... | New Haven, Mass..... | 48 | Yarmouth..... | 72 00 |
| Parthia..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 77 | Barrington Pass .. | 115 50 |
| Selma..... | Boston, Mass..... | 88 | Halifax..... | 132 00 |
| Grace Darling..... | Beverly, Mass..... | 47 | Yarmouth..... | 70 50 |
| Harry A. Nickerson.. | Gloucester, Mass..... | 83 | Lockport..... | 124 50 |
| Dora A. Lawson..... | "..... | 93 | "..... | 139 50 |
| Corona..... | "..... | 82 | Canso..... | 123 00 |
| Agnes..... | "..... | 75 | "..... | 112 50 |
| Rymah..... | Boston, Mass..... | 95 | Port Mulgrave..... | 142 50 |
| Madonna..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 79 | Shelburne..... | 118 50 |
| Onata..... | Boston, Mass..... | 105 | North Sydney..... | 157 50 |
| Essex..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 84 | "..... | 126 00 |
| Mary F. Courtis..... | "..... | 85 | Port Mulgrave..... | 127 50 |
| Moovill..... | Duxbury..... | 83 | Port Hawkesbury.. | 124 50 |
| T. A. Cromwell..... | Boston, Mass..... | 89 | Souris..... | 133 50 |
| Dictator..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 92 | House Harbour..... | 138 00 |
| Lillian..... | Boston, Mass..... | 95 | North Sydney..... | 142 50 |
| T. S. Gordon..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 92 | Arichat..... | 138 00 |
| Monitor..... | "..... | 109 | Canso..... | 150 00 |
| Senator..... | "..... | 74 | Port Hawkesbury.. | 111 00 |
| Catherine Burke..... | "..... | 92 | North Sydney..... | 138 00 |
| Margaret..... | "..... | 79 | Canso..... | 118 50 |
| Elmer E. Grey..... | Boston, Mass..... | 84 | Amherst..... | 126 00 |
| James W. Parker..... | "..... | 96 | House Harbour..... | 144 28 |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

UNITED STATES Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued, &c.—Continued

| Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Ton- nage. | Port of Issue. | Amount. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | \$ cts. |
| Preceptor | Gloucester, Mass..... | 87 | Liverpool..... | 130 50 |
| No Name | " | 71 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ | Port Mulgrave..... | 108 00 |
| Gertrude | Boston, Mass..... | 56 | Pubnico | 84 00 |
| Ella M. Doughty | Portland, Me..... | 51 | Yarmouth..... | 76 50 |
| Niagara | Gloucester, Mass..... | 78 | Canso | 117 00 |
| Watanga | Portland, Me..... | 18 | Lockport | 27 00 |
| Cavalier | Gloucester, Mass..... | 96 | Amherst | 144 00 |
| Grace Otis | " | 35 | Pubnico | 52 50 |
| Margie Smith.. .. | " | 38 | " | 57 00 |
| Alice R. Lawson | " | 85 | " | 127 50 |
| Blanche T. Irving | " | 26 | Caraquet, N.B..... | 39 00 |
| Edward A. Rich | " | 58 | Pubnico, N.S..... | 87 00 |
| Nildred V. Nunan | Cape Porpoise | 43 | Liverpool..... | 64 50 |
| Cynthia | Gloucester, Mass..... | 98 | " | 147 00 |
| Rob Roy | " | 79 | Sand Point, N.S..... | 118 50 |
| Mary A. Gleason | " | 65 | Liverpool..... | 97 50 |
| John M. Keen | Boston, Mass..... | 33 | Souris, P.E.I. | 49 50 |
| Olga | Gloucester | 77 | Shelburne, N.S. | 115 50 |
| M. H. Perry | Swampscott | 58 | Souris, P.E.I. | 87 00 |
| American | Provincetown | 99 | Louisburg | 148 50 |
| Speculator | Gloucester | 77 | Lunenburg | 115 50 |
| Gossip | Gloucester, Mass..... | 91 | Liverpool, N.S..... | 136 50 |
| Lena and Maud | " | 75 | " | 112 50 |
| Indique | " | 89 | " | 133 50 |
| Arabia | " | 90 | Sand Point | 135 00 |
| Margie Turner | Portland, Me..... | 44 | Liverpool..... | 66 00 |
| Manhasset | Boston, Mass..... | 79 | Canso | 118 50 |
| Fanny A. Smith | Gloucester | 87 | North Sydney | 130 50 |
| Titania | " | 77 | Sand Point | 115 50 |
| Tazoma | " | 71 | North Sydney | 106 50 |
| Quickstep | " | 75 | Yarmouth | 112 50 |
| J. R. Clarke | Beverly | 43 | " | 64 50 |
| Feaser | Gloucester | 61 | Sand Point | 91 50 |
| Mooween | Duxbury | 83 | North Sydney | 124 50 |
| Massachusetts | Gloucester | 103 | Halifax | 154 50 |
| Gladys and Salva | Beverly | 50 | Liverpool | 75 00 |
| Waldo L. Stream | Gloucester | 81 | Halifax | 121 50 |
| Rob Roy | " | 79 | Shelburne | 118 50 |
| Yakima | " | 78 | Halifax | 106 50 |
| Susan and Mary | Boston, Mass..... | 83 | Yarmouth | 124 50 |
| Smuggler | Gloucester | 91 | Tusket Wedge | 136 50 |
| Th. Roosevelt | " | 96 | Pubnico | 135 00 |
| Hazel R. Hines | " | 79 | " | 118 50 |
| Lucinda L. Lowell | " | 77 | " | 115 50 |
| Senator Gardner | " | 94 | " | 141 00 |
| Bohemia | " | 86 | Tusket | 129 00 |
| Viola | Beverly | 14 | Yarmouth | 21 00 |
| E. M. Morrissey | Gloucester | 83 | " | 124 50 |
| Maxine Elliott | " | 75 | Lockport | 112 50 |
| Arkona | " | 97 | Liverpool | 145 50 |
| Mabel D. Hines | " | 92 | Tusket | 138 00 |
| J. J. Flaherty | " | 124 | Tusket Wedge | 186 00 |
| Tattler | " | 135 | Shelburne | 202 50 |
| Annie M. Parker | " | 100 | " | 150 00 |
| Gossip | " | 91 | Lunenburg | 136 50 |
| Atchlet | " | 96 | Lockport | 144 00 |
| | | | | 10,876 78 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | |
|--|----------|
| 64 E. A. Rich..... | 12 |
| 65 E. D. Morrissey.... | 25 |
| 66 Ethic M. Morrissey.. | 83 |
| 67 E. C. Hussey..... | 91 |
| 68 Ethie M. Prior..... | 18 |
| 69 Esperanto..... | 1 |
| 70 Ella M. Daughy..... | 18 |
| 71 Ella M. Goodwin.... | 5 |
| 72 Fannie A. Smith..... | 22 |
| 73 Frances J. O'Hara.... | 11 |
| 74 Flora S. Nickerson... 75 Fanny E. Prescott.... | 23 22 |
| 76 Fannie Beth Atwood. | 18 |
| 77 Francis Whalen..... | 19 |
| 78 Flirt..... | 23 |
| 79 Fish Hawk..... | 11 |
| 80 Gladiator..... | 2 |
| 81 Gertrude..... | 18 |
| 82 Gospel..... | 56 |
| 83 Georgia Campbell... 84 Grace Otis..... | 91 23 |
| 85 Grace Darling..... | 8 |
| 86 Georgiana..... | 37 |
| 87 Grayling..... | 16 |
| 88 George Parker..... | 87 |
| 89 Good Luck..... | 18 |
| 90 Glomana..... | 100 |
| 91 Gladys & Sabra..... | 66 |
| 92 Galatea..... | 87 |
| 93 Gasoline Motor..... | 17 |
| 94 Hattie Graham..... | 1 |
| 95 Hiram Lowell..... | 63 |
| 96 Hazel R. Hines..... | 19 |
| 97 Harvard..... | 18 |
| 98 Harry A. Nickerson.. | 9 |
| 99 H. F. Whitton..... | 1 |
| 100 Hattie A. Beckman.. | 19 |
| 101 Hortense..... | 19 |
| 102 H. H. Swift..... | 14 |
| 103 Hattie L. Trunk..... | 18 |
| 104 Harriet..... | 1 |
| 105 Hannary..... | 48 |
| 106 Hugomar..... | 16 |
| 107 Indiana..... | 80 |
| 108 Indique..... | 103 |
| 109 Ida M. Silva..... | 18 |
| 110 James R. Clarke..... | 18 |
| 111 Judique..... | 89 |
| 112 James W. Parker.... | 56 |
| 113 | 14 |
| 114 | 18 |
| 115 | 22 |

List of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports, &c.—Continued.

ATLANTIC COAST—Continued.

| No. | Name of Vessel. | Tonnage. | Number of Men. | Canoe. | Halifax. | Hawkesbury. | Isaac's Harbour. | Liscombe. | Liverpool. | Lockeport. | Lunenburg. | North Sydney. | Pubnico. | Sand Point. | Shelburne. | Souris. | Whitehead. | Wood's Harbour. | Yamouche. | Magdalen Islands. | Louisbourg, C.B. | La Have. | Northeast Harbour. | Jordan Bay. | Barrington. | Clark's Harbour. | Shag Harbour. | Chester. | Vogler's Cove. | Petite Rivière. | Digby. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 113 J. M. Keen..... | 33 | 21 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 Jno. R. Bradley..... | 80 | 18 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 115 J. J. Flaherty..... | 124 | 18 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 Jno. | 85 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 Jennie B. Hodgins .. | 85 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 118 John Hays Hammond .. | 92 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 James A. Garfield..... | 50 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 Joseph H. Cromwell..... | 49 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 James and Esther | 47 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 Jubilee | 61 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 Katie Kinship..... | 74 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 Kineo..... | 83 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 Lucania..... | 98 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 Lena and Maud | 109 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 Lucinda..... | 77 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 Lena Maud | 75 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 Lillian..... | 95 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 Lizzie Griffin..... | 71 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 Lucinda J. Lowell..... | 77 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 Lotie J. Merchant..... | 79 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 Lizzie Maud..... | 48 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 Lizzie M. Stanley | 92 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135 Morning Star | 85 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 Mary E. Hart | 77 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 137 Manhasset..... | 79 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 Mary F. Curtis..... | 85 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139 Margarette Marie..... | 250 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 Marsala | 48 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 Monitor | 100 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142 Mildred V. Numan..... | 43 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 143 Mentis H. Perry..... | 58 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 Margaret Haskins..... | 71 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PACIFIC COAST.

STATEMENT showing United States Fishing Vessels that have visited the Port of Nanaimo, during fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Crew. |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| 1909. | | | | |
| April 1.. | New England..... | Portland | 71 | 36 |
| " 10.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 12.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 13.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 17.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 21.. | Chicago*..... | Seattle | 129 | 43 |
| " 24.. | Kingfisher..... | Portland | 141 | 36 |
| " 27.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 30.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| May 5.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 6.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 7.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 13.. | " | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 14.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 15.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 20.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 36 |
| " 21.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 22.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 28.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| June 1.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 8.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 11.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 18.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 22.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 23.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| July 1.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 3.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 11.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 12.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 19.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 21.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 28.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 30.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| Aug. 7.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 10.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| " 12.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 17.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 23.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 24.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 36 |
| Sept. 4.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 7.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 17.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 19.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 1 1 | 37 |
| " 28.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 36 |
| Oct. 1.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 11.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 15.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 19.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 23.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| Nov. 2.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 10.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 17.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 19.. | " | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 21.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 26.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| Dec. 3.. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 7.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 13.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 26.. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 31.. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |

* Called for fuel but being refused returned back to Seattle.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT showing United States Fishing Vessels that have visited the Port of Nanaimo during fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—*Continued*.

PACIFIC COAST—*Continued*.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Port of Registry. | Tonnage. | Crew. |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| 1910. | | | | |
| Jan. 6. | New England..... | Portland | 71 | 36 |
| " 11. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 24. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 25. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 31. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| Feb. 10. | Weeding Bros*..... | Port Townsend | 125 | 36 |
| " 10. | San Juan*..... | Seattle | 128 | 36 |
| Feb. 15. | Manhattan..... | Portland | 134 | 37 |
| " 16. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| " 17. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 28. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |
| Mar. 7. | Manhattan..... | " | 134 | 37 |
| " 18. | New England..... | " | 71 | 36 |
| " 28. | Kingfisher..... | " | 141 | 37 |

* These two vessels did not call at Nanaimo for fuel or bait.

APPENDIX NO. 17.

STATEMENT of the number of prosecutions, &c., for offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year, 1909-10.

| Locality. | Number of Prosecutions | Nature of Offences. | Amount of Penalty. | Sale of Confiscated Fish and Gear. | Amount credited to Receiver General. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Nova Scotia.</i> | | | | | | |
| District No. 1..... | 8 | 7 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of river pollution by sawdust..... | \$ cts. 10 00 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. 5 00 | 1 case of illegal fishing dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. Half of fines paid to complainants. |
| District No. 2..... | 19 | 18 cases of illegal lobster fishing, 1 case of steam trawling within the three-mile limit. | 218 20 | ..... | 52 70 | Defendant in steam trawling case went to prison, 5 cases were dismissed. Half the balance of fines was paid to complainants |
| District No. 3..... | 33 | 17 cases of possessing undersized lobsters, 15 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of packing lobsters out of season..... | 891 00 | 3 25 | 448 75 | Half of fines paid to complainants. |
| <i>New Brunswick.</i> | | | | | | |
| District No. 1..... | 5 | 3 cases of possessing illegally caught lobsters, 1 case of illegal herring fishing, 1 case pollution of stream by sawdust.... | 61 00 | ..... | 20 50 | 2 cases allowed to stand for want of sufficient evidence. Half of fines paid to complainants. |
| District No. 2..... | 20 | All for illegal fishing..... | 140 00 | 41 30 | 137 30 | 5 cases allowed to stand owing to poverty of defendants. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants. |
| District No. 3..... | 13 | All for illegal fishing for salmon..... | 106 00 | 2 00 | 75 00 | In two cases defendants left the country and fines, amounting to \$30, could not be collected. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|----------|-------|----------|--|
| Prince Edward Island. | 18 | 17 cases of illegal quahaug fishing, 4 cases of illegal oyster fishing, 4 cases of illegal trout fishing, 2 cases of packing spawn lobster, 1 case of obstructing fish passage. | 138 00 | 68 00 | ..... | 5 cases dismissed for want of proof, 1 case allowed to stand. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants. |
| | 22 | 18 cases of illegal fishing, 4 cases of river pollution by sawdust..... | 225 00 | ..... | 142 50 | The whole fine in one case paid to Receiver General. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants. |
| Quebec. | 8 | 5 cases of fishing during close season, 2 cases of possessing illegally caught fish, 1 case of polluting waters..... | 360 00 | 10 38 | 412 88 | Except in three cases amounting to \$25, where moiety was received, the whole of the fines was paid to the Receiver General. |
| | 12 | 11 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of unlawful possession of fish..... | 125 00 | ..... | 62 50 | Half of fines paid to Receiver General. |
| Saskatchewan. | 2 | 1 case of illegal fishing, 1 case of pollution of waters..... | 13 00 | ..... | 5 00 | One fine not paid. |
| | 86 | 82 cases of illegal fishing, 2 cases of polluting waters with sawdust, 2 cases of illegal possession of fish..... | 1,061 00 | 4 30 | 534 80 | The defendant in one case went to prison. Half the balance of fines was paid to defendants. |
| British Columbia. | 11 | All for fishing during close season..... | 715 00 | ..... | 357 50 | Half of fines paid to complainants. |
| | 34 | 32 cases of fishing during close season, 1 case of using purse seine, 1 case of fishing without license..... | 895 00 | 36 00 | 433 50 | Half of total fines paid to complainants, balance and proceeds of sale paid to Receiver General. |
| Yukon Territory. | 16 | 15 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of assaulting fishing officer..... | 65 00 | 58 50 | 91 00 | Half of fines paid to complainants, balance and proceeds of sale of confiscated gear, paid to Receiver General. |
| | 307 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,829 93 | ..... |
| Totals..... | | | | | | |

APPENDIX No. 18.**NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.**

To the Superintendent of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the year 1909. This embraces the following subject-matters, which are treated of under their respective heads:—

Biological researches carried on at the Baker Lobster Pound, Fourchu, Cape Breton, regarding questions touching the natural history of the lobster.

Proportion of males and females in 1,540 lobsters, based on observations made at canneries and out at sea.

Remarks concerning proposed sites for structures for the artificial culture of the lobster.

Fishery Exhibit at the New Westminster, British Columbia, Exhibition.

Observations of lakes in the province of Alberta: supplementary to the observations made during the previous season.

Remarks on a 'Check-List of the Fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.' in course of preparation.

Fisheries Museum, Ottawa.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, CARRIED ON AT THE BAKER LOBSTER POUND, FOURCHU, CAPE BRETON, REGARDING QUESTIONS TOUCHING THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOBSTER.

My prolonged visit, extending from the latter part of May until the early part of August, to the lobster pound at Fourchu, and to the adjacent parts of the coast of the counties of Richmond and Cape Breton, enabled me to carry on biological researches into the habits, structure and embryology of the lobster, which ought to be of tentative value, because in so far as facts were ascertained, these are incontrovertible; that is to my own mind. To my mind many things were brought to light which were entirely unexpected, and therefore in combination with certain things which to some may be known already, I proceed to make known such facts as I found out for myself. The female lobster carries her eggs on her swimmerets for a long period. This I can vouch for, because I saw them black, their natural colour, before the development of the embryo on the swimmerets, late on into the open season; and I also saw them far developed towards ripeness by opening the ovaries, indicating that before a great length of time they would have been extruded. This, then, irrespective of the researches of others, is conclusive evidence to me that the mother lobster, as a rule, carries the eggs upon the outside of the body for a long time. As it requires warmth to develop them, the eggs of course could be forced at any time to develop through artificial methods, and this is a matter which at sometime in the future might be turned to practical account. In the ovaries the eggs are green; when first extruded they are black; as they advance they become a beautiful burnished golden colour;

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

and just before the membrane is ready to break, the vivid colours of the little nauplii are to be seen. It should be pointed out, in view of the establishment of lobster pounds, that this is the critical time; and one who had not patiently followed up the process might be easily misled, as the eggs still appear to adhere securely to the swimmerets. Looking deeper, however, reveals the fact that the membrane is about to burst, and that the young fry are on the eve of finally separating from the mother lobster. This shows that there ought to be no attempt to liberate so-called 'berried' lobsters from pounds at this critical time; and it also shows that to bring 'berried' lobsters to pounds from the ocean at this time is hazardous. I have to emphasize, therefore, that, in so far at least as the areas where I carried on my investigations are concerned, and I doubt not the same applies to other places, no 'berried' lobsters ought to be put into pounds after the 30th of June. That pounds could be otherwise stocked I will subsequently endeavour to show. Millions of the young fry hatched out in the pound in the month of July, and some were still hatching in the early part of August when they were liberated.

The following calculation as to the number of eggs which lobsters of different sizes carry upon the swimmerets was made by measurements in a cylindrical graduate in the laboratory. An 8-in. lobster had 3,750, a 9-in. 5,650, another 9-in. 8,750, a 10-in. 10,000, and an 11½-in. 22,000, approximately. Since one of the 9-in. lobsters carried 5,650, and the other 8,750, it is revealed that lobsters of a given length vary as to the number of eggs which they carry, and the only way of strictly arriving at an average number in the case of each sized lobster would be by actual count of the eggs from a number of lobsters of the respective sizes. Roughly put, however, it may be given thus: An 8-in. 4,000, a 9-in. 8,000, a 10-in. 10,000, and an 11-in. 20,000.

The newly hatched out fry were first seen by me on July 9.

On July 3, I accompanied the SS. *Seabird* on one of her cruises in order to gather authentic information regarding the lobster industry, and before starting requested the caretaker of the pound to be very vigilant in looking out for the fry, as I anticipated, that, owing to the advanced state of the eggs, they would soon be hatching out; and they were seen by him on the 5th and 6th of the month. On my return to Fourchu on the 7th, a terrific gale set in, which lasted on into the 8th, and the water was so agitated that no observations could be made; and the first time I saw them was in the evening of the 9th. After then they continued to hatch out until the waters of the pound were swarming with them. Being free moving nauplii and tenacious of life, they were little subject to dangers occasioned by the encounter of obstacles, like what the fry of salmonoids, are when the yolk-sack is still attached to them. Their instincts led them sea-ward, therefore they kept making their way out of the pound through the apertures between the boards of the woodwork; and in their movements were aided by the reflux of the tide. Many of them, however, remained for a time in the pound, and as the lobsters kept hatching day after day, the fry soon became a great promiscuous swarm, so that it was impossible, in a structure such as the present character of the pound is, to carry on researches as to the nauplii. To effectually do this a special lobster biological structure would require to be constructed, where the spawning lobsters could be kept separate from one another, and such a structure could readily be erected as an adjunct to a pound.

It may be mentioned here that before the middle of July many of the lobsters brought in by the fishermen were in the act of hatching, and from the 15th to the end of the month I kept an account of the functional condition of every lobster, in relation to the eggs or fry, put into the pound; and the following table is illustrative of the same:—

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

| | 15th. | 16th. | 17th. | 19th. | 20th. | 21st. | 22nd. | 24th. | 27th. | 29th. | 30th. | 31st. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hatched..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 43 |
| Virtually hatched..... | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| Hatching..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 8 | 4 | 8 | 34 |
| Eve of hatching..... | | | | 8 | 1 | | 5 | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 43 |
| Very far advanced..... | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | 6 | 2 | | 19 |
| Far advanced..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 19 |
| Advancing..... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | | 22 |
| Not far advanced..... | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | | 2 |
| Recently extruded..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 |
| Not very long extruded..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| | 6 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 47 | 17 | 20 | 216 |

Besides those shown in the table, there were 127 lobsters put into the pound on July 23, all of which were not critically examined, but the notes made about them at the time revealed that the eggs were in various stages from recently extruded in one instance, to hatched out in a number of instances. The eggs were mostly in all stages from far advanced to hatching. Circumstances called for getting the lobsters of that day placed into the water as speedily as possible. The eggs embraced under the other dates include those of a few lobsters which, owing to injuries or weakness, were not put into the pound, but which were liberated into the harbour; and in certain cases where the eggs were dead, I was able to determine the stage of development which the eggs had reached.

By the time the lobsters had all been liberated the young fry had all moved away out of the pound, and for some days previous only a few stragglers were to be seen.

The young fry vary in colour. Some are green, variegated with yellow; in others the ground colour is red.

The following table shows the condition of the lobsters liberated into Fourehu harbour from the pound at the commencement of the close season, or from the 2nd to the 7th of August:—

| | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Hatched..... | 212 | 349 | 334 | 367 | 99 | 4 | 1,365 |
| Virtually hatched..... | 42 | 46 | 39 | 20 | 3 | | 150 |
| Hatching..... | 98 | 87 | 61 | 38 | 2 | | 286 |
| Eve of hatching..... | 66 | 75 | 34 | 31 | 6 | | 212 |
| Very far advanced..... | 15 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 3 | | 77 |
| Far advanced..... | 32 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 39 |
| Advancing..... | 26 | 53 | 26 | 34 | 3 | | 142 |
| Not far advanced..... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 13 |
| Recently deposited..... | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 11 |
| Eggs dead on the swimmerets..... | | 12 | 7 | 27 | 4 | | 50 |
| | 499 | 653 | 528 | 539 | 122 | 4 | 2,345 |

One of the lobsters given under 'Hatched' appeared to be a lobster of the previous year which had then escaped notice at the time of the distribution.

Sometimes I was able to determine the stage that dead eggs had reached before dying, and such are embraced under their respective headings, but are not shown again under 'Eggs dead on the swimmerets,' as a double mention would affect the total number in the table.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

'Virtually hatched' means that a small number of eggs were yet adhering to the swimmerets, but in such cases the lobsters had practically hatched, so that in this way the number given under 'Hatched' would be raised to 1,515.

As these investigations had to be made hurriedly, owing to the delicate condition of the lobsters, and having, therefore, no opportunity to confirm them, it will be understood that I had to use the best of my judgment on the spur of the moment, but I can vouch for the facts within a shade of the true condition of the lobsters, and this is the only qualification I require to make.

I feel called upon to draw attention to the manner which has been in vogue of conveying the lobsters to the pound. The custom has been this: They have been brought by the smacks and fishing boats, and at irregular intervals by the S.S. *Sea Bird* from a greater distance, to the wharf of the cannery at Fourchu, where they were weighed, and, as a rule, after the day's catch was gathered in conveyed by a rowboat to the pound, which is about a quarter of a mile from the cannery. This method is a very bad one, as it leaves the lobsters too long exposed, and in the case of the *Sea Bird* cooped in crates often for days; and I have to point out here, in the event of the establishment of pounds in general, that there ought to be some other method adopted so that lobsters may be conveyed to pounds as expeditiously as possible. The truth is lobster pounds never can be made a success unless managed solely by the department according to principles carried on in general fish culture, under the supervision of the superintendent of fish culture.

It has been customary in liberating the lobsters from the pound to convey them in a vessel chartered for the purpose to the several areas from whence they had been brought; but I found it necessary, on account of their condition at the commencement of the close season, to liberate them into the harbour. As the above table shows, a majority of them had either hatched out their eggs or the eggs were in the act of hatching, whilst others on the swimmerets were far advanced in development and the eggs on a few only were either not far advanced or recently deposited.

The following table shows the number of lobsters put into the pound each day and their weight, also the number of each size, and the recapitulation shows the total number of the respective sizes.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound.

| 1909. | | Placed in pound before my arrival..... | | | 189 lobsters. | 229 lbs. |
|-------------|-----------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| May 21..... | 22..... | " | " | " | 51 " | 87 " |
| " 26..... | " 26..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 26..... | " 26..... | 1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " 26..... | " 26..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " 26..... | " 26..... | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 " | 2 11 " | | |
| " 26..... | " 26..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| | | 8 | 10 | 12 | 30 " | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| May 27..... | " 27..... | 1 8 ins. | 3 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 10 " | 1 11 " | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 1 9 " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | | |
| " 27..... | " 27..... | 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | | | |
| | | 13 | 16 | 10 | 39 " | 52 " |
| May 28..... | " 28..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | | |
| " 28..... | " 28..... | 1 9 " | 3 10 " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " 28..... | " 28..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 28..... | " 28..... | 3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 28..... | " 28..... | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 28..... | " 28..... | 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 " | | |
| | | 12 | 16 | 12 | 40 " | 51 " |
| May 29..... | " 29..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " 29..... | " 29..... | 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | |
| " 29..... | " 29..... | 3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 12 " | | |
| | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 " | 14 " |
| June 1..... | " 1..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " 1..... | " 1..... | 2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " | 2 11 " | | | |
| | | 3 | 4 | | 7 1 | 9 " |
| June 2..... | " 2..... | 1 9 ins. | 1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | | |
| " 2..... | " 2..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 " | 1 11 " | | |
| " 2..... | " 2..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 2..... | " 2..... | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 2..... | " 2..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 1 12 " | | |
| " 2..... | " 2..... | 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| | | 8 | 9 | 7 | 24 " | 33 " |
| June 3..... | " 3..... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 4 11 " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 22 10 " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 7 9 " | 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 12 " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 3..... | " 3..... | 4 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| | | 43 | 115 | 31 | 189 " | 249 " |
| June 4..... | " 4..... | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 ins. | 2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | | |
| " 4..... | " 4..... | 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 6 11 " | | |
| " 4..... | " 4..... | 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 4..... | " 4..... | 2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " 4..... | " 4..... | 4 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | | 12 | 12 | 11 | 35 " | 46 " |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

| 1909. | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|------------------------|----|----------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| June | 5 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 7 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 6 | 11 ins. | | |
| " | 5 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 | 10 " | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 5 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 5 | 1 9 " | 11 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 | 11 " | | |
| " | 5 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 5 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 12 " | | |
| " | 5 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 5 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 5 | 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| | | 22 | | 53 | | 17 | 92 lobsters. | 125 lbs. |
| June | 7 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 3 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " | 7 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 7 | 2 9 " | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 | 11 " | | |
| " | 7 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 | 10 " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 7 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 7 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 | 12 " | | |
| " | 7 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 7 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| " | 7 | 6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 6 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | | 18 | | 31 | | 12 | 61 " | 85 " |
| June | 8 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 1 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " | 8 | 3 9 " | 2 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 8 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 | 10 " | 2 | 11 " | | |
| " | 8 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 8 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 8 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| " | 8 | 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | | 16 | | 15 | | 7 | 38 " | 46 " |
| June | 9 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " | 9 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 9 | 3 9 " | 6 | 10 " | 5 | 11 " | | |
| " | 9 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 9 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 9 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 9 | 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 9 | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | | 18 | | 27 | | 18 | 63 " | 84 " |
| June | 10 | 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 10 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 4 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " | 10 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 | 11 " | | |
| " | 10 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 | 10 " | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 10 | 2 9 " | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 10 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 10 | 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 7 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 10 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 10 | 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| " | 10 | 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | | 35 | | 66 | | 16 | 117 " | 147 " |
| June | 11 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | |
| " | 11 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 | 10 " | 1 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 11 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 | 11 " | | |
| " | 11 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | |
| " | 11 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " | 11 | 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| | | 12 | | 10 | | 7 | 29 " | 38 " |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

| 1900. | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
| June 12 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 21 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 12 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 22 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 30 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 22 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 16 11 " | | |
| " 12 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 33 10 " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 12 " | | |
| " 12 | 15 9 " | 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 12 | 21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 28 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | 68 | 245 | 72 | 385 lobsters. | 487 lbs. |
| June 14 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 14 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 14 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 14 | 2 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 14 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 14 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 14 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | 11 | 18 | 8 | 37 " | 45 " |
| June 17 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 17 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 17 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 17 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 " | 4 11 " | | |
| " 17 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 17 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 17 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| | 16 | 28 | 18 | 62 " | 82 " |
| June 18 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 18 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 18 | 1 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 18 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 18 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 " | | |
| " 18 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 30 " | 38 " |
| June 21 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 21 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 21 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 " | | |
| " 21 | 1 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 21 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 21 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 " | | | |
| | 9 | 13 | 10 | 32 " | 37 " |
| June 22 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 22 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 22 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 22 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | 6 | 6 | 3 | 15 " | 19 " |
| June 23 | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | |
| " 23 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 23 | 2 9 " | 1 10 " | 2 11 " | | |
| " 23 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 23 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 23 | 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | |
| " 23 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 " | | |
| " 23 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | 15 | 22 | 11 | 48 " | 58 " |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

| 1909. | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|--|
| June 24 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " 24 | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 24 | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 10 " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 24 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 24 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 24 | 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 12 " | | | |
| " 24 | 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| " 24 | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 10 | 21 | 8 | 39 lobsters. | 52 lbs. | |
| June 25 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 25 | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 10 " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 25 | 1 9 " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 25 | 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 25 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| " 25 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| | 11 | 16 | 7 | 34 " | 44 " | |
| June 26 | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 26 | 1 8 " | 21 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 22 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 20 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 6 11 " | | | |
| " 26 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 20 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 19 10 " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 20 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 32 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 8 9 " | 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 26 | 12 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 13 " | | | |
| | 54 | 216 | 47 | 317 " | 391 " | |
| June 28 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 28 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 28 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 10 " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 28 | 1 9 " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 " | | | |
| " 28 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | | |
| " 28 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 11 | 16 | 8 | 35 " | 44 " | |
| June 29 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 ins. | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 29 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 29 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| | 4 | 5 | 3 | 12 " | 16 " | |
| June 30 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 30 | 5 9 " | 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 30 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 30 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 10 " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 30 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 11 " | | | |
| " 30 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| | 20 | 24 | 13 | 57 " | 68 " | |
| July 1 | 1 8 ins. | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 1 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 1 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 1 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 " | | | |
| " 1 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 1 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 6 | 17 | 7 | 30 " | 39 " | |
| July 2 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 10 ins. | | | | |
| " 2 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 2 | 2 | | 4 " | 4 " | |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

| 1909. | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| July | 3 | 1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | 16 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | 10 11 ins. | | | |
| " | 3 | 2 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 1 8 " | 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 26 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 20 10 " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 " | | | |
| " | 3 | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 11 9 " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 3 | 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| " | 3 | 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| | | 62 | 185 | 33 | 280 lobsters. | 362 lbs. | |
| July | 7 | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | 1 " | 1 " | |
| " | 12 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 12 | 2 8 " | 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 11 " | | | |
| " | 12 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 13 10 " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 10 9 " | 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 12 | 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| | | 55 | 147 | 27 | 229 " | 268 " | |
| July | 13 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | 1 " | 1 " | |
| " | 14 | 1 10 ins. | | | 1 " | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | |
| " | 15 | 1 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 15 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 " | 8 " | |
| July | 16 | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 16 | 1 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 " | | | |
| " | 16 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | | |
| " | 16 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | | |
| | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 12 " | 14 " | |
| July | 17 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 17 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " | 17 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 12 " | | | |
| " | 17 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | | 6 | 6 | 4 | 16 " | 22 " | |
| July | 19 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 19 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 19 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " | 19 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| | | 5 | 10 | 5 | 20 " | 25 " | |
| * July | 20 | 2 9 ins. | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " | 20 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " | 20 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 11 " | | | |
| | | 4 | 3 | 6 | 13 " | 15 " | |
| " | 21 | 1 8 ins. | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 3 " | 3 " | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

| 1909 | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| July 22..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " 22..... | 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | | |
| | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 lobsters. | 9 lbs. | |
| July 23..... | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 7 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | 5 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | | | |
| " 23..... | 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 10 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 3 11 " | | | |
| " 23..... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 10 " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 6 9 " | 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 6 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | |
| " 23..... | 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| | 41 | 69 | 17 | 127 " | 147 " | |
| July 24..... | 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins. | | 2 " | 2 " | |
| " 27..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 4 10 " | 1 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. | | | |
| " 27..... | 2 9 " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 11 " | | | |
| " 27..... | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 27..... | 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 27..... | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | | |
| " 27..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 14 | 23 | 10 | 47 " | 59 " | |
| July 29..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " 29..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 29..... | 1 9 " | 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 29..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 " | 1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 29..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | | |
| | 5 | 7 | 5 | 17 " | 20 " | |
| July 30..... | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | 1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. | | | |
| " 30..... | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2 10 " | 2 11 " | | | |
| " 30..... | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 30..... | 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| | 6 | 8 | 6 | 20 " | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | |
| July 31..... | 1 8 ins. | 8 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. | 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. | | | |
| " 31..... | 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 12 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 14 11 " | | | |
| " 31..... | 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ z | 8 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 17 10 " | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 12 " | | | |
| " 31..... | 8 9 " | 7 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 2 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | | | |
| " 31..... | 7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 " | | | |
| | 43 | 130 | 43 | 216 " | 273 " | |
| | | | | 3170 " | 4011 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | |

* Slipped into water so that measurement could not be taken.

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Concluded*.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------------|
| 4 | 7½ inches..... | 222 | 10 inches. |
| 1 | 7½ "..... | 156 | 10½ " |
| 2 | 7½ "..... | 211 | 10½ " |
| 5 | 7½ "..... | 139 | 10½ " |
| 8 | 8 "..... | 187 | 10½ " |
| 14 | 8½ "..... | 104 | 10½ " |
| 14 | 8½ "..... | 107 | 10½ " |
| 20 | 8½ "..... | 54 | 10½ " |
| 1 | 8½ "..... | 108 | 11 " |
| 38 | 8½ "..... | 38 | 11½ " |
| 43 | 8½ "..... | 55 | 11½ " |
| 52 | 8½ "..... | 23 | 11½ " |
| 63 | 8½ "..... | 34 | 11½ " |
| 99 | 9 "..... | 12 | 11½ " |
| 2 | 9 1/16 "..... | 16 | 11½ " |
| 113 | 9½ "..... | 2 | 11½ " |
| 128 | 9½ "..... | 17 | 12 " |
| 1 | 9 1/16 "..... | 3 | 12½ " |
| 139 | 9½ "..... | 7 | 12½ " |
| 203 | 9½ "..... | 9 | 12½ " |
| 138 | 9½ "..... | 1 | 12½ " |
| 189 | 9½ "..... | 1 | 12½ " |
| 1 | 9 1/16 "..... | 1 | 13 " |
| 143 | 9½ "..... | 1 | 13½ " |
| 1421 | | 1508 | = 2929 |
| Number of lobsters measured..... | | | 2,929 |
| Lobster which slipped into water before measurement could be taken | | | 1 |
| Lobsters put into pound before my arrival..... | | | 240 |
| | | | 3,170 |

Out of the 2,929 egg-bearing lobsters, shown in the foregoing table:—

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------|---|---------------------------|
| 12 measured from 7½ to under 8 inches. | | | | |
| 253 | " | 8 | " | 9 " |
| 1,156 | " | 9 | " | 10 " |
| 1,180 | " | 10 | " | 11 " |
| 288 | " | 11 | " | 12 " |
| 38 | " | 12 | " | 13 " |
| 2 | " | 1, 13 | " | and the other 13½ inches. |
| 2,929 | | | | |

The percentage of lengths is as follows:—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------|------------|-------|
| 7½ inches to under 8 inches | % | p.c.} | | |
| 8 " " 9 " " | 8% | " | say 9 p.c. | |
| 9 " " 10 " " | 38½ | " | " | 39 " |
| 10 " " 11 " " | 39½ | " | " | 40 " |
| 11 " " 12 " " | 9% | " | " | 10 " |
| 12 " " 13½ " | 1½ | " | " | 2 " |
| | | 97 17/30 | " | 100 " |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Where the measurement in inches is even, the number of lobsters, in each case, is shown in the recapitulation; and the percentage stands thus:—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------|
| 8 inches. | $\frac{4}{15}$ | p.c. |
| 9 " | $3\frac{3}{10}$ | " |
| 10 " | $7\frac{2}{5}$ | " |
| 11 " | $3\frac{3}{15}$ | " |
| 12 " | $\frac{9}{15}$ | " |
| 13 " | $\frac{1}{30}$ | " |

As regards the mortality of the lobsters, the number taken out of the pound dead was 167, which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the number put in. Were other methods adopted of getting lobsters conveyed to pounds, as suggested in a previous paragraph, and were pounds established on the very best principle and managed by the department, I am satisfied that the percentage of mortality could be reduced to at most one or two per cent, or be even rendered practically nil. This mortality was largely caused by the lobsters not recuperating after their treatment during transit, and has purely to do with the number which died in the pound. Besides these some 60, or nearly 2 per cent died, or in a few cases were dying, in transit.

The following table shows the mortality in the pound according to the dates:—

| Dead Lobsters. | | Dead Lobsters. | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| May, 27.. . . . | 1 | July, 3.. . . . | 5 |
| June, 2.. . . . | 2 | " 5.. . . . | 4 |
| " 4.. . . . | 2 | " 6.. . . . | 3 |
| " 5.. . . . | 2 | " 7.. . . . | 4 |
| " 7.. . . . | 1 | " 9.. . . . | 3 |
| " 10.. . . . | 1 | " 10.. . . . | 8 |
| " 11.. . . . | 3 | " 12.. . . . | 5 |
| " 12.. . . . | 4 | " 13.. . . . | 4 |
| " 14.. . . . | 5 | " 14.. . . . | 7 |
| " 15.. . . . | 2 | " 15.. . . . | 5 |
| " 16.. . . . | 3 | " 16.. . . . | 2 |
| " 17.. . . . | 5 | " 17.. . . . | 3 |
| " 18.. . . . | 2 | " 19.. . . . | 7 |
| " 19.. . . . | 5 | " 21.. . . . | 1 |
| " 21.. . . . | 3 | " 23.. . . . | 2 |
| " 22.. . . . | 6 | " 24.. . . . | 4 |
| " 23.. . . . | 6 | " 26.. . . . | 1 |
| " 24.. . . . | 3 | " 29.. . . . | 2 |
| " 25.. . . . | 3 | " 30.. . . . | 1 |
| " 26.. . . . | 5 | Aug. 1.. . . . | 1 |
| " 28.. . . . | 4 | " 2.. . . . | 3 |
| " 29.. . . . | 6 | " 3.. . . . | 2 |
| " 30.. . . . | 4 | " 4.. . . . | 3 |
| July, 1.. . . . | 2 | " 5.. . . . | 2 |
| " 2.. . . . | 5 | | |

167

The temperature of the water in the pound, which was taken daily, ranged from 42° to 69° Fahrenheit, and the highest temperature was in August, at which time the lobsters were being liberated. The lobsters seemed to thrive under the different temperatures, and the higher temperatures did not seem to cause a greater mortality. In the month of June the thermometer registered from 42° to 59° , in July from 50° to 66° , and in August (during the few days of the liberation, or from the 1st to the 6th of the month) from 60° to 69° .

The lobsters in the pound were fed at irregular intervals with about 50 lbs. of salted half putrid herring; sometimes with about 100 lbs. if occasion called for as much, and the dates when they were fed were the following: June 2, 10, 16, 23 and 29;

and July 5, 13 and 20. This appeared to be in keeping with what has been customary in the feeding of them (and was learned in previous seasons through experience) and together with what they might forage for themselves, they seemed to be well nourished.

The evidence in regard to so called soft shelled lobsters, or lobsters which had cast their shells, was of a negative character. It stands to reason that, in so far as egg-bearing females are concerned, nature would guard against any moulting conditions, so long as the eggs were adherent to the swimmerets. And this I found to be the case. Furthermore, the law of moulting would seem to apply uniformly to both sexes. It is true that the function of moulting is a frequent occurrence in the earlier stages in the life history of a crustacean; only a few days elapsing before the first moult, after the little creature has left the egg; but the time lengthens according to the ratio of increase in the creature's size, until it has attained to sexual maturity at least, or in other words until it is capable of reproducing its kind.

I am convinced that the moulting season, in so far as the sexually matured lobsters are concerned (and here we are not dealing with a maximum size) commences after the spawning season; so that in order to gather direct information on the question of their moulting, observations would require to be carried on from say, the latter part of July, until such time as it was found they had ceased to moult, allowing again for any exceptional cases of very late moulting.

These paragraphs, bearing on the question of moulting, have nothing directly to do with the pound, except in order to show that no lobsters moulted in the pound.

Before concluding this part of the report I have to say that I believe that too much has been made as to 'berried' lobsters for the purpose of stocking pounds. True when such at suitable seasons falls into the hands of fishermen they could be procured and placed in separate compartments of pounds by themselves. But my researches for the last two seasons, as to the condition of the eggs in the ovaries, have convinced me that it would be wise to largely stock pounds with female lobsters which has not yet extruded their eggs. I have opened a great many large sized females, and in every instance found that they were heavily laden with eggs, and in some these were approaching ripeness. The female lobsters are really hatcheries in themselves. They carry the eggs all the way from the time when as germs they are secreted in the ovaries until the time when the membrane bursts upon the swimmerets and the nauplius is released; and were they put into pounds when the eggs were still inside of them, the eggs would receive no injury, and would be protected after extrusion. This implies that pounds would be in operation both summer and winter; and in this way a continuous means of supply would be had for the stocking of the incubators of hatcheries.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN 1,546 LOBSTERS, BASED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE AT CANNERIES AND OUT AT SEA.

The accompanying tables and list show the number of males and females in 1,546 lobsters, as well as the number of each sex in each of the 14 tables. They illustrate different ways of seeking to arrive at an estimate of the proportion of male and female lobsters in eastern areas of Cape Breton island.

Table 1 shows the number of lobsters contained in 75 traps, 56 of which were males and 60 were females, making a total of 116 lobsters. Table 2 shows the number of each sex in 99 lobsters under 8 inches in length, and in the same way table 3 shows the number of each sex in 75 lobsters from 8 inches to under 9 inches; table 4, from 9 inches to under 10 inches; table 5, from 10 inches to under 11 inches, and table 6 from 11 inches and upwards. Table 7 shows the number of each sex in 230 lobsters measured at Fourchu cannery, ranging from 5½ inches to 13½ inches, 112 of which were males and 118 were females. Table 8 shows the number of each sex in 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

large lobsters selected at Gull Cove cannery, 4 of which were males and 12 were females, and tables 9, 10, 11 and 12 the number of each sex in a series of 25 each at various localities. Table 13 shows the number of each sex in the contents of a crate, and table 14 of the remainder of a crate at one of the canneries at Gabarouse. Besides these tables the number of each sex in 461 lobsters, 205 males and 256 females is shown. The total number of lobsters is 1,546, of which 706 were males and 840 were females. The percentage of the sexes is within a shade of 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ males and 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ females, and in one table only (table 2) are the males in excess.

TABLE 1.—Showing number of lobsters contained in 75 traps, which were lifted, in my presence, by Rafuse and Son, fishermen. The number of males and females which the traps respectively contained is also shown.—Fourehu.

| | Males. | Females. | No. Lobsters. | | Males. | Females. | No. Lobsters. | | Males. | Females. | No. Lobsters. |
|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| Trap 1..... | 2 | | | Trap 26..... | 1 | | | Trap 51..... | 1 | | |
| " 2..... | 2 | | | " 27..... | 1 | | | " 52..... | 1 | 2 | |
| " 3..... | 2 | 2 | | " 28..... | | | | " 53..... | | | |
| " 4..... | 1 | 2 | | " 29..... | 1 | 3 | | " 54..... | | 2 | |
| " 5..... | 2 | | | " 30..... | 1 | 1 | | " 55..... | | 1 | |
| " 6..... | | 1 | | " 31..... | 1 | 4 | | " 56..... | | 1 | |
| " 7..... | 1 | | | " 32..... | | | | " 57..... | | 2 | |
| " 8..... | 2 | | | " 33..... | | 3 | | " 58..... | | 1 | |
| " 9..... | 2 | | | " 34..... | | | | " 59..... | | 1 | |
| " 10..... | | | × | " 35..... | | | | " 60..... | | 1 | |
| " 11..... | | | × | " 36..... | 1 | | | " 61..... | | 1 | 2 |
| " 12..... | | | × | " 37..... | | | | " 62..... | | 1 | |
| " 13..... | | 1 | | " 38..... | | | | " 63..... | | 1 | 1 |
| " 14..... | 2 | 2 | | " 39..... | | | | " 64..... | | | × |
| " 15..... | 1 | 1 | | " 40..... | 1 | 1 | | " 65..... | | | × |
| " 16..... | 1 | | | " 41..... | | 2 | | " 66..... | | | × |
| " 17..... | | | × | " 42..... | | 4 | | " 67..... | | 1 | 1 |
| " 18..... | | 1 | | " 43..... | 1 | 1 | | " 68..... | | | 1 |
| " 19..... | 1 | | | " 44..... | 1 | 2 | | " 69..... | | | 2 |
| " 20..... | 1 | 3 | | " 45..... | 1 | 1 | | " 70..... | | 1 | |
| " 21..... | | | × | " 46..... | | | | " 71..... | | | × |
| " 22..... | 4 | 1 | | " 47..... | | | | " 72..... | | | 5 |
| " 23..... | 2 | 2 | | " 48..... | 2 | | | " 73..... | | | × |
| " 24..... | 1 | 2 | | " 49..... | 1 | | | " 74..... | | 1 | |
| " 25..... | | | × | " 50..... | 2 | | | " 75..... | | | × |

Number of male lobsters..... 56

Number of female lobsters..... 60

Also in trap 29, 1 lobster, sex undetermined.... 1

—117 lobsters; weight, 81 lbs.

Trap 29 also contained a 'berried' lobster, 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 1 lb.

Trap 31 also contained a lobster which was lost overboard.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE 2.—Proportion of males and females in 99 lobsters under 8 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 5 ³ / ₈ | 1 | | 6 ¹ / ₈ | | 1 * | 7 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 2 |
| 6 ¹ / ₈ | 2 | | 6 ³ / ₈ | 1 | 1 | 7 ¹ / ₂ | 10 | 6 |
| 6 ³ / ₈ | 1 | | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 ⁹ / ₈ | 1 | |
| 6 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 | | 7 ¹ / ₈ | | 1 | 7 ⁵ / ₄ | 2 | 2 |
| 6 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | | 7 ³ / ₈ | 1 | 1 | 7 ³ / ₂ | 7 | 8 |
| 6 ⁷ / ₈ | | 1 | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 2 | | 7 ³ / ₄ | 1 | |
| 6 ⁷ / ₈ | 2 | | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 6 | 7 | 7 ³ / ₄ | 4 | 3 |
| 6 ⁷ / ₈ | 2 | 1 | 7 ⁷ / ₈ | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 6 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 3 | 7 ⁷ / ₈ | 3 | 2 | | | |
| | 11 | 5 | | 17 | 5 | | 26 | 21 |

Number of male lobsters. 54

Number of female lobsters. 45

99

TABLE 3.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 8 inches to under 9 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 8 | 3 | 3 | 8 ³ / ₈ | | 1 | 8 ³ / ₈ | 4 | 3 |
| 8 ¹ / ₈ | 4 | | 8 ¹ / ₈ | 2 | 2 | 8 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | |
| 8 ¹ / ₈ | 2 | 6 | 8 ³ / ₈ | 5 | 2 | 8 ³ / ₈ | 3 | 3 |
| 8 ³ / ₈ | 1 | 2 | 8 ⁵ / ₈ | | 3 | 8 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 | |
| 8 ⁵ / ₈ | 5 | 6 | 8 ⁵ / ₈ | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 8 ⁵ / ₈ | 3 | 3 | 8 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | 18 | 20 | | 10 | 12 | | 9 | 6 |

Number of male lobsters. 37

Number of female lobsters. 38

75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE 4.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 9 inches to under 10 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 9 | 2 | ..... | 9 ⁵ / ₈ | 1 | 3 | 9 ¹ / ₂ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 9 ¹ / ₈ | 2 | 1 | 9 ³ / ₈ | 2 | 4 | 9 ³ / ₄ | 4 | 5 |
| 9 ¹ / ₂ | 5 | 2 | 9 ⁷ / ₈ | 7 | 7 | 9 ⁷ / ₄ ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 9 ³ / ₄ | 1 | ..... | 9 ⁹ / ₈ | 1 | ..... | 9 ⁹ / ₄ | 4 | 3 |
| 9 ⁷ / ₈ | 4 | 4 | 9 ¹¹ / ₈ | 2 | 4 | 9 ¹¹ / ₄ | 2 | 2 |
| | 14 | 7 | | 13 | 18 | | 16 | 13 |

Number of male lobsters. 37

Number of female lobsters. 38

75

TABLE 5.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 10 inches to under 11 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 10 | 4 | 2 | 10 ⁵ / ₈ ..... | ..... | 3 | 10 ⁵ / ₂ | 3 | 8 |
| 10 ¹ / ₈ | 1 | 2 | 10 ³ / ₈ | 2 | 1 | 10 ³ / ₂ ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 10 ¹ / ₂ | 2 | 3 | 10 ⁷ / ₈ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 ⁷ / ₄ | 2 | 7 |
| 10 ³ / ₄ | 1 | 2 | 10 ⁹ / ₈ | 5 | 6 | 10 ⁹ / ₄ | 1 | 3 |
| 10 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 8 | 10 ¹¹ / ₈ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 ¹¹ / ₄ ..... | ..... | 3 |
| | 9 | 17 | | 7 | 12 | | 6 | 3 |

Number of male lobsters. 22

Number of female lobsters. 53

75

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE 6.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 11 inches and upwards in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 11..... | 1 | 5 | 11½.... | 3 | 7 | 12½..... | | 1 |
| 11⅛..... | | 1 | 11¾.... | 4 | 4 | 12⅞..... | 1 | 2 |
| 11⅜..... | 1 | 4 | 11⅞.... | 1 | | 12⅞..... | 1 | |
| 11⅝..... | 1 | 1 | 11⅞.... | | 1 | 12⅞..... | 1 | 1 |
| 11⅞..... | 4 | 3 | 11⅞.... | | 4 | 12⅞..... | | 1 |
| 11⅞..... | 2 | 3 | 11⅞.... | | 3 | 12⅞..... | 1 | |
| 11⅞..... | | 3 | 11⅞.... | 4 | | 12⅞..... | | 1 |
| 11⅞..... | 1 | | 12..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | 10 | 20 | | 14 | 21 | | 4 | 6 |

Number of male lobsters. 28
Number of female lobsters. 47

75

TABLE 7.—Proportion of males and females in 230 lobsters, ranging from 5½ inches to 13½ inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 5½..... | 1 | | 8½..... | 1 | 2 | 10½..... | | 1 |
| 6½..... | | 1 | 8⅞..... | 1 | | 10¾..... | 2 | 6 |
| 6⅞..... | 1 | | 8⅞..... | 3 | 2 | 10⅞..... | 1 | 2 |
| 6⅞..... | | 1 | 8⅞..... | 2 | | 10⅞..... | | 9 |
| 6⅞..... | 1 | | 8⅞..... | 1 | 4 | 10⅞..... | | 2 |
| 7..... | 1 | | 8⅞..... | 1 | | 10⅞..... | 1 | 2 |
| 7⅜..... | 3 | | 8⅞..... | 1 | 3 | 10⅞..... | | 1 |
| 7½..... | 1 | | 8⅞..... | 2 | | 10⅞..... | 2 | 3 |
| 7⅝..... | 2 | | 9..... | 7 | 4 | 10⅞..... | | 2 |
| 7⅞..... | 2 | 3 | 9¼..... | 1 | 1 | 11..... | 2 | |
| 7⅞..... | | 1 | 9¼..... | 1 | 4 | 11⅛..... | 1 | |
| 7⅞..... | 3 | | 9¼..... | | 1 | 11⅛..... | 4 | |
| 7⅞..... | 2 | 1 | 9½..... | 4 | | 11¼..... | | 4 |
| 7⅞..... | | 1 | 9½..... | 3 | 1 | 11⅝..... | 1 | |
| 7⅞..... | 3 | 1 | 9½..... | 4 | | 11⅝..... | | 2 |
| 7⅞..... | 1 | 1 | 9⅝..... | | 2 | 11⅝..... | | 2 |
| 7⅞..... | 2 | | 9⅝..... | | 3 | 11⅝..... | | |
| 7⅞..... | 1 | 1 | 9⅝..... | 1 | 2 | 11⅝..... | 1 | |
| 8..... | 6 | 2 | 9⅝..... | 2 | 3 | 11⅝..... | 1 | 1 |
| 8⅛..... | | 1 | 9⅝..... | 1 | | 11⅝..... | | 2 |
| 8⅛..... | 5 | 6 | 9⅝..... | 3 | 5 | 11⅝..... | 1 | 1 |
| 8⅛..... | 2 | 3 | 9⅝..... | | 1 | 12..... | | 1 |
| 8⅛..... | 2 | 3 | 10..... | 1 | 1 | 12⅜..... | | 1 |
| 8⅛..... | 2 | | 10⅛..... | 3 | 1 | 12⅜..... | | |
| 8⅛..... | 4 | | 10⅛..... | 2 | 1 | 12⅜..... | 1 | |
| 8⅛..... | | 1 | 10⅛..... | 3 | 2 | 13..... | 1 | |
| | 45 | 27 | | 48 | 45 | | 19 | 46 |

Number of male lobsters 112
Number of female lobsters. 118

230

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE 8.—Proportion of males and females in 16 lobsters ranging from 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches to 12 inches in length.—Gull Cove cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|
| 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 10 $\frac{9}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 2 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 12 ..... | ..... | 1 |
| | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 3 |  | ..... | 5 |

Number of male lobsters 4

Number of female lobsters 12

16

TABLE 9.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches to 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.—Gull Cove cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|
| 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 4 | ..... | 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... |
| 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 ..... | ..... | 1 | | | |
| 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 2 | | | |
| | 8 | 4 | | 2 | 6 | | 2 | 3 |

Number of male lobsters 12

Number of female lobsters 13

25

TABLE 10.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches to 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.—Gabus Cape cannery.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|
| 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1 | 1 |
| 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | ..... |
| 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 2 | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | ..... | 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | ..... |
| 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 2 | 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | ..... | 10 $\frac{9}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 | 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | 1 | 10 $\frac{11}{8}$ | 1 | ..... |  |  |  |
| | 5 | 5 | | 4 | 4 | | 3 | 4 |

Number of male lobsters 12

Number of female lobsters 13

25

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE 11.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from $7\frac{5}{16}$ to $11\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length.—Scatterie Island.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|
| $7\frac{5}{16}$ | 1 | | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{1}{16}$ | | 1 |
| $7\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 | $8\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{3}{8}$ | | 2 |
| $7\frac{9}{8}$ | | 1 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | 1 |
| $7\frac{7}{8}$ | 1 | | $9\frac{1}{8}$ | | 1 | $10\frac{7}{8}$ | 1 | |
| $8\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | | $9\frac{3}{8}$ | | 1 | $11\frac{1}{8}$ | | 1 |
| $8\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 | $9\frac{5}{8}$ | | 1 | $11\frac{3}{8}$ | | 2 |
| $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | | $9\frac{7}{8}$ | | 1 | | | |
| $8\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{1}{8}$ | | 1 | | | |
| $8\frac{7}{8}$ | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 7 |

Number of male lobsters. 10

Number of female lobsters. 15

25

TABLE 12.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters varying from $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.—Union Company, Gabarouse.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|
| $6\frac{7}{8}$ | | 1 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | $10\frac{7}{8}$ | | 1 |
| $7\frac{1}{16}$ | 1 | | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | | 1 |
| $8\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | | $9\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 |
| $8\frac{7}{8}$ | | 1 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 |
| $9\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | 1 | $10\frac{1}{8}$ | | 1 | $10\frac{3}{8}$ | | 1 |
| $9\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 | | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 | |
| $9\frac{5}{8}$ | | 1 | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | | 1 | $11\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | 1 |
| | 4 | 4 | | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 6 |

Number of male lobsters 12

Number of female lobsters. 13

25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

TABLE 13.—Proportion of males and females in 170 lobsters ranging from 6½ inches to 12½ inches in length.—H. E. Baker Company, Gabarouse.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 6½ | 1 | | 8½ | 4 | 3 | 9½ | | 1 |
| 6½ | | 1 | 8½ | 1 | 1 | 9½ | | 1 |
| 6½ | 1 | | 8½ | 1 | 1 | 9½ | 1 | 1 |
| 6½ | 1 | | 8½ | 8 | 5 | 9½ | 2 | 1 |
| 6½ | 1 | | 8½ | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 2 |
| 6½ | 1 | | 8½ | | 2 | 10½ | | 1 |
| 6½ | 1 | 1 | 8½ | 1 | | 10½ | | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 8½ | 4 | 3 | 10½ | | 1 |
| 7 | 1 | | 8½ | 1 | 1 | 10½ | | 3 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 8½ | 2 | 1 | 10½ | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 8½ | 1 | | 10½ | 1 | |
| 7 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 10½ | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | 3 | 2 | 9 | | 1 | 10½ | | 1 |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 10½ | 1 | |
| 7 | 1 | | 9½ | | 1 | 11 | | 2 |
| 7 | 3 | | 9½ | 2 | 2 | 11 | | 2 |
| 7 | | 2 | 9½ | 2 | 2 | 11 | | 1 |
| 7 | | 2 | 9½ | 2 | 1 | 11½ | 1 | |
| 7 | 3 | | 9½ | 1 | | 11½ | | 1 |
| 7 | | 2 | 9½ | | 5 | 12 | 2 | |
| 7 | 3 | | 9½ | 1 | | 12½ | 1 | |
| 7 | 4 | 4 | 9½ | | 1 | | | |
| 7 | 4 | | 9½ | 1 | | | | |
| | 36 | 24 | | 36 | 36 | | 11 | 27 |

Number of male lobsters. 83

Number of female lobsters 87

170

TABLE 14.—Proportion of males and females in 54 lobsters ranging from 7½ inches to 11½ inches in length.—H. E. Baker Company, Gabarouse.

| Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. | Inches. | Males. | Females. |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 7½ | 1 | | 8½ | 1 | 1 | 9½ | | 1 |
| 7½ | | 1 | 8½ | 1 | 2 | 9½ | 1 | |
| 7½ | 2 | | 8½ | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | |
| 7½ | | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 10½ | | 2 |
| 7½ | | 2 | 9½ | 1 | 3 | 10½ | | 1 |
| 7½ | 1 | 2 | 9½ | 2 | 2 | 10½ | 1 | |
| 7½ | | 1 | 9½ | 2 | | 10½ | | 1 |
| 7½ | 1 | 1 | 9½ | | 2 | 11 | | 1 |
| 7½ | 2 | 1 | 9½ | 1 | | 11½ | | 1 |
| 7½ | | 1 | 9½ | | 2 | 11½ | 1 | |
| | 7 | 11 | | 11 | 14 | | 4 | 7 |

Number of male lobsters. 22

Number of female lobsters. 32

54

PROPORTION of males and females in 1,546 lobsters.

| Table. | | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--------|---|--------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Fourchu—contents of 75 traps..... | 56 | 60 | 116 |
| 2 | Fourchu cannery—under 8 ins. in length. | 54 | 45 | 99 |
| 3 | " from 8 ins. to under 9 ins. in length.,.... | 37 | 35 | 75 |
| 4 | " 9 " 10 " | 37 | 38 | 75 |
| 5 | " 10 " 11 " | 22 | 53 | 75 |
| 6 | " 11 ins. and upwards in length..... | 28 | 47 | 75 |
| 7 | " various sizes..... | 112 | 118 | 230 |
| 8 | Gull Cove cannery—selected sizes..... | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| 9 | " " various sizes | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 10 | Gabarouse Cape cannery—various sizes..... | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 11 | Scatterie Island lobsters—various sizes..... | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| 12 | Union Co. cannery, Gabarouse—various sizes..... | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 13 | H. E. Baker Co. cannery, Gabarouse—contents of a crate..... | 83 | 87 | 170 |
| 14 | " " " remainder of a crate..... | 22 | 32 | 54 |
| | " " " (not measured)..... | 205 | 256 | 461 |
| | | 106 | 840 | 1,546 |

Percentage of males and females in the 1,546 lobsters: Males, $45\frac{515}{773}$ per cent; females, $54\frac{258}{773}$ per cent = 100.

(In one table only (table 2) are the males in excess.)

REMARKS CONCERNING PROPOSED SITES FOR STRUCTURES FOR THE ARTIFICIAL CULTURE OF THE LOBSTER.

This deals in particular with sites for pounds and hatcheries, and incidentally with the question (were such a thing enacted) of setting apart definite areas, where it would be prohibitory to catch the lobster.

That something ought to be done, not only to protect and preserve the lobster, but to so replenish and increase its numbers, as to convert it into a most lucrative commodity, is to my mind undoubted. And this could be done. There is on the part of some persons a complete misunderstanding as to the benefits to be derived through methods of artificial culture. They reason that we cannot improve on nature. This, when it is intended to make some species in particular extra-multitudinous, is all wrong.

According to the laws of nature (and barring the interference of man) species in general have an equal chance to thrive and survive, but they have no more than that. Some, it is true, in the battle of competition must go to the wall, and some may even grow to be so much out of sympathy with their environment as to become extinct. The Rytina of Behring straits is such an instance. But nature is no respecter of species. What she does is simply to maintain the general economy of life, without giving the preference to species in particular. The case is otherwise when man wishes to turn some species in particular to his own advantage. His fields of wheat, his herds of cattle and his hives of bees, are illustrations of this. In one sense he tampers with nature on their behalf. In uncultivated natural wastes a multitude of plants have an equal chance, but he must turn the waste into arable land, to the exclusion of weeds, if he intends to have a crop. This is culture. It is the handicapping of nature in a particular field to maintain the general balance of life, by calling upon her forces to expand them in a singular direction. In full view of these circumspections, the lobster just now calls for special, and even grave, consideration. Although not so highly

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

specialized a creature as the crab, nevertheless the lobster is the crustacean most valuable to man; and too much care cannot be exercised towards its preservation and replenishment. There are at least three ways in which it could be made to be extra-multipitudinous: by the establishment of pounds, hatcheries and areas, such as bays and harbours protected by law.

POUNDS.

The pound is a new venture, which, if properly engineered and efficiently managed could be made a valuable adjunct in the propagation of the lobster. The first thing to consider is proper sites for the purpose, and the structure of pounds. The coast-line topography is diversified, so that there could be no uniformity of plan to adopt in their construction. They would require to be constructed according to the features of each given place; and this would necessitate every kind of style, grading from that of the one at Fourchu, with its walls built out into the harbour, to what would be required of an artificial character were the natural pond at Lower West Pubnico converted into a pound. My knowledge of the one at Fourchu, Cape Breton, and of the pounds for keeping lobsters for the live trade in the state of Maine, together with my observations around the coast of southern counties in Nova Scotia, in looking out for suitable sites, have shown me this; and the subject will be better understood as attention is drawn to the varied topographical peculiarities of different points visited, and which I describe as places suitable as sites for the construction of pounds.

We may begin with Queens county, as there were points around the coast of that county which especially impressed me as suitable.

Spectacle island is distant about two miles by water from Port Mouton, which place is distant some ten miles by road from Liverpool, N.S. At this island there is a spacious bay (that is, spacious for the purpose of a pound), which nature has already done much for, in view of its being turned into a retaining pound. Its southern, eastern, and part of its western shores would form three of the borders of the pound, so that for the first two mentioned no walls would require to be built; but on its western side there is a bar at low water mark which is flooded at high water mark, and a wall of say 80 feet at an extreme length would require to be built across this gap; and it could be built in such a way as to allow the water to percolate through it; so that in view of what is presently to be said about a wall built across from the eastern to the western sides, in order to form an artificial northern border, the pound would be supplied with a double inter-flow of water. A very extensive pound could be constructed at this place by placing a stone wall, of say about 250 feet long, across from the eastern to the western side, and at a considerable distance, perhaps as far out as 70 feet, from the southern shore. This would form the northern border of the pound, which likewise could be built in such a way as to permit of an inter-fluency of water. There is for the most part a gradual deepening of the water from the southern shore of this bay outwards, but owing to the elevation of rocks, the depth varies somewhat, and this would be all the better, as such conditions would be more suitable to the lobsters. The deepest place may be given at about seven feet at low tide and twelve feet at high tide; but even as far out as seventy feet from the shore the depth at low tide at some places may not exceed four and a-half feet. The place, in fact, in a measure, would form a regular kind of basin. Eel grass and various kinds of sea-weeds grow in it, and it is indwelt with clams, mussels, periwinkles, spirorbis and cunners, and doubtless by other creatures. The cunner is a predatory fish, and an enemy to the lobster, and here it may be said once for all, that in treating of the construction of pounds in general, means ought to be adopted for keeping cunners, eels and other predatory fishes out of them. Of course such an extensive pound would require to be subdivided into sections, the partitions of which would be of woodwork upon basements of stone. If the erection of such an extensive enclosure were not

entertained, then a smaller enclosure could be constructed by building an eastern wall from the southern shore to its junction at the northern wall, and by having the northern wall placed at a shorter distance than seventy feet from the southern shore. In that case the length of the northern wall would be considerably shorter, and a portion only of the bay utilized as a pound, and an area embracing some 4,000 or 5,000 square feet could be allotted for the purpose; but in any case the construction of a lobster pound at this bay would entail an expenditure of several thousands of dollars. Spectacle island lighthouse is closely adjacent to this bay.

Fralick Cove is situated near the mouth of the Mersey river, about two miles from Liverpool. My observations of it were made at high neap tide, but I apprehend its approximate depth to be 3 feet at low neap-tide and 7 feet at high neap-tide at its northern side, and 7 feet at low neap-tide and 11 feet at high neap-tide at its southern side. Its bed is composed of gravel and sand, and it contains eel grass and alga. In one way nature has done even more for this cove than she has for the bay at Spectacle island. No masonry could well do more than nature has already done with three of its sides. It forms a regular natural harbour, and if an artificial wall were built across it (at an approximate cost of, say, \$2,000) between two of its sides an almost uniform square would be formed. I fear, however, that it is too valuable a cove as a natural harbour for boats to practically permit of its being connected into a lobster pound, and I also fear that owing to its near proximity to the Mersey that brackish conditions might at certain times react upon it.

West End, Coffin's Island Harbour is some three miles distant southeast from Liverpool. The place was observed when the tide was receding. Its deepest place at low tide is about two feet and some seven feet at high spring tide. Its bed is of gravel and rock, with a layer of mud, and it contains eel grass, alga, periwinkles, mussels, clams, amphipods, sculpins, flat-fish, eels and cunners. The layer of mud would not be injurious to the lobsters, for I learned during my observations at Fourchu that the 'berried' lobsters scoop out with their tails for themselves regular nests or semi-burrows in the mud. I consider that this harbour could be turned into a pound at an estimated cost of about \$500.

Todd's Point, Lockeport Harbour.—This place is situated within the corporation of the town of Lockeport in Shelburne county. Facing the east it gradually slopes off from the shore, and at 50 feet out has a depth of about 4 feet at low tide and 10 feet at high tide; whilst at some 60 feet from shore it is over 5 feet at low tide. The bed at this point of the harbour is of rock with a slight deposit of mud and eel grass, alga, periwinkles and amphipods were observed in the water. The style of the form of a pound built here would be somewhat similar to that of the one at Fourchu on a smaller scale, but instead of a southern shore line it would have a western one. A ledge of rock, which would be to the south of where the pound would be constructed, would form an excellent breakwater. Near the place there is a lobster factory.

Knoll's Point is about three-quarters of a mile to the west of Barrington Passage village. In general character it is very similar to Todd's Point, and a pound built here would also have a western shore line. Were a pound established at Lockeport perhaps there would be no occasion to construct one here. Both points are in Shelburne county, and probably one located at the former place would answer the purpose for that county.

Seal Island is situated some 18 or 20 miles off the coast of southern Nova Scotia. It belongs to Yarmouth county, but was approached by me from Clarke's harbour, Shelburne county. Having learned of a disused lobster pond on this island, I went to the place in order to see it. The island has a circumference of about seven miles, but I found that it has no sheltered harbours around its coast; therefore, from every direction, it is openly exposed to the sea. The private pond in question runs dry, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

had been devised without any adequate knowledge as to the requisites of a lobster pound, so that to effectually convert it into such the water would require to be cooped in by the construction of sluice gates. Besides I found that fresh water enters the pond. Keeping these considerations in view, and by diverting the fresh water, it could at a considerable expense be turned into a lobster pound. There are other places on this island where pounds could be constructed, but they would require to be entirely artificial in style, and the expense would be very heavy.

Long Beach Natural Pond.—The coast line of the county of Digby is affected by the exceedingly high rise of the tide in the Bay of Fundy, therefore it would not be practicable to establish lobster pounds in that county. Nevertheless, owing to the peculiar topographical features, there is a singular exception to this. At Long Beach there is a natural pond, formed by a natural wall of stones, through which the water percolates from the sea, so that even at full tide this wall is above the level of the sea and the water continues to percolate through it until nearly low water. It was observed when the tide was at three-quarter flood, and was then some 1,350 feet long. The average depth at low tide is some three feet and the deepest part some eight feet; whilst allowing for the exceedingly high rise of the tide, its depth at high tide may be given at about eighteen feet. The pond has a mountainous background. It is situated five miles across from Grosse Coques and eight miles from Church Point.

HATCHERIES.

It has been pointed out that it would be impracticable to establish lobster pounds at points where the coast line is affected by the high rise of the tide in the Bay of Fundy. This is on account of the place being flooded at high tide and drained at low tide. In principle a pound has no altitude, but must stand level or in line with the plane of the water from which it obtains its supply from without, and therefore is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide. But the site for a hatchery is in principle quite different, so that hatcheries may be erected at points unadapted for the construction of pounds, and indeed there has to be for them more or less of an elevation.

Parker's Cove is situated on the Bay of Fundy, within a few miles of Grenville ferry, Annapolis county, and there is an excellent road between the two places. It appears to be a thriving little village, and is, so it appeared to me, better adapted for the establishment of a hatchery than any other place observed in the various counties visited in the southern part of Nova Scotia. A hatchery erected here would have a solid rock foundation, and would be elevated about the level of the water at high water mark, whilst it would be in close proximity to, or near the edge of the bay. Adjacent to the place, where it would stand, there is a ravine through which a small brook of fresh water runs, so that there would be an ample supply of fresh water for operating the machinery of the hatchery.

Salt-water Pond near Digby.—Situated as Digby county is, its coast line in character is somewhat intermediate between that of the Annapolis district and that of the southern counties of Nova Scotia beginning with Yarmouth county, so that its features do not render it well adapted for the establishment of either hatcheries or pounds. The pond in question is distant some four miles from Digby by road, and about one and a-half miles across the bay from that place. In view of what will be said under the heading: 'Areas protected by law,' it might possibly be turned to account as a kind of auxiliary or retaining pond, were a hatchery erected adjoining the place high up above its borders; but this will be better understood when the matter of protected areas is treated of. The average approximate depth of the pond at high tide is about 20 feet, the deepest part being about 25 feet, and at low tide it is virtually dry. It is formed of a long bar with a gap, admitting the ingress and egress of the water. At its further end, which I did not reach, there is said to be a slight stream of fresh

water. I have not considered this pond under the heading 'Pounds' as I am not satisfied with it as suitable for that purpose, and to make it effectual, either as a lobster pound, or as a retaining pond in connection with a hatchery, much would require to be done artificially so as to keep the water cooped in at the recession of the tide. As to the erection of a hatchery adjacent to this point, I cannot speak of it at all in the terms of the place at Parkers cove, but having seen it I incidentally mention it here, in case it might at some time be turned to practical account in the interests of the artificial cultivation of the lobster.

Knoll's Point.—This place has already been treated of under the heading 'Pounds.' A little to the west of the spot described as suitable for the establishment of a pound, and with a shore line facing the south, there is an elevated place where a hatchery might be erected. It would have the advantage of being near the village of Barrington Passage, and would be an ideal place in certain respects, but fresh water would require to be conveyed to it, and probably a long way through pipes.

AREAS PROTECTED BY LAW.

I desire to draw attention to the advisability of having definite areas set apart where the lobster at all stages of its life history would be left unmolested. Were this done I am satisfied that, in conjunction with its general distribution, either from hatcheries or from pounds, much could be done experimentally on its behalf. It is well known that in protected areas, such as Algonquin Park, that various creatures have thriven and multiplied, and this is especially true in the case of the beaver.

There are bays and harbours where formerly the lobster was plentiful, but where now it is either altogether exterminated or reduced to insignificance in numbers or in size.

For instance, in former years Fourchu harbour was teeming with lobsters, but now there are none there. Yet the character of the harbour as a suitable environment for the lobster has not altered, and it is still indwelt by other marine creatures innumerable. I was not long at the place before I determined that there was no natural reason why the lobster should not live and thrive in this harbour, and it was not until I had convinced myself on that point that I learned through inquiry, in conversation with men who had been there from their youth, that as a matter of fact the harbour at one time was alive with enormous sized lobsters. There can be only one explanation as to how they have disappeared. They have all been fished out. Yet still this beautiful harbour abides with the same bed of broken shells and gravel; with the same growth of eel grass and algae; with the same host of living organisms, swimming, crawling or gliding through the same salubrious and limpid waters. The lobster can be restored to the harbour, but it can only be restored through the most persevering vigilance and by persisting to restock it and guard it.

Another instance is the present condition of the lobster at Gabarouse bay. Here it has not yet been exterminated, but it is sadly on the way to be, and its final disappearance from here is but a question of a very short time. When a law of nature of this kind is violated, its affects are first manifested in a reduction, not only in the number, but in the size of the creature persecuted. The explanation is dubious; the fact is certain. The wholesale destruction of antelopes in South Africa has resulted in little being left within hundred of miles of the Cape, except a few insignificant spring-boks. But this can be best judged of, in the case of the lobster, by what I found out for myself by probing into the matter at Gabarouse bay. I took a boat one day and lifted some traps in the bay, and herewith give in detail a list of the contents of each trap:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

- Trap 1.—1 lobster, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches (male); crabs, a hermit crab and a sculpin.
 " 2.—0 lobsters; crabs and 2 sculpins.
 " 3.—0 lobsters; 2 crabs.
 " 4.—3 lobsters, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches (female), $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches (male); 2 whelk-shells.
 " 5.—1 lobster, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male); 3 crabs, a sea-urchin and 2 whelks.
 " 6.—1 lobster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches (male); 4 crabs.
 " 7.—5 lobsters, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches (male), $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male), $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches (female); periwinkles and a crab.
 " 8.—4 lobsters, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches (male), $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches (female), 8 inches (male) 10 inches (male); periwinkles and a whelk.
-
- 15 lobsters.
-

Thus out of these 15 lobsters, the contents of the 8 traps, 6 or 40 per cent were undersized, and only 3 lobsters or 20 per cent were above 9 inches in length, and still there is no natural reason why this bay should not be full of large sized lobsters.

I am, therefore, desirous of drawing attention to the urgent need of restocking such places at Fourchu harbour and Gabarouse bay (and these are the two places with which I am most conversant as to how the lobster has been depleted in bays and harbours), and of having them protected, irrespective of the carrying out of methods in vogue, of distributing the young fry from the hatcheries into more exposed and open areas of the sea. There are more ways than one in which this could be done.

I do not see that any good can ever come from what has hitherto been the practice at the Fourchu pound of conveying 'berried' lobsters, at the close of the open season, from the pound to the areas from whence they were obtained. On the contrary, I have to point out, that that is a most pernicious thing to do. The membrane of the eggs is then in rupture, and it is impossible to handle the lobsters without injury to the eggs or the young fry, and rather than do that it would be better by far to leave them in the ocean. There can be no question whatsoever that the pound could be turned to great account, but chiefly locally, as a means whereby the lobster would be restored to Fourchu harbour, and its restoration there would eventually react upon other areas of the vicinity.

Another method might be adopted at Gabarouse bay. There, there is no pound, and by stocking and persisting to stock this bay year after year with matured lobsters there can be no reason, if left unmolested, why they should not be as plentiful there again as they were in days gone by. But there need be no attempt to replenish either this harbour or bay, or similar areas, unless laws are enacted to leave the lobsters unmolested there, and by having such laws enforced.

BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LOBSTER.

The full benefits to be derived from the artificial cultivation of the lobster can never be gained without expert study of the lobster itself. It is somewhat humiliating that much concerning the life history of a creature which is common on the market and on the table is until now enshrouded in darkness, and may well seem astonishing to any who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, especially when we consider the value of the lobster as an article of commerce. The only way to dispel this lack of knowledge is by calling in the powerful aid of modern science. We cannot dive into the natural haunts of the lobster at the bed of the sea in order to observe what is doing down there; nor can we even watch the free swimming minute juvenile as it glides about near the surface of the sea, but much could be done by artificially imitating its natural environment so as to closely watch its metamorphosis, its moulting functions and its habits.

To the lasting credit of United States authorities, it is true that experimental and practical researches have already been carried on along such lines of investigation, and the fruit of these is shown in their voluminous reports; but as there are still fields open for investigation, researches carried on on our part along similar lines would without doubt yield, not only corroborative truth, but bring something more to light, and there are still many things of fundamental importance to be discovered.

It would be exceedingly interesting to follow the lobster as it rapidly passes from one stage to another in the earlier forms of its development, beginning with the newly hatched out swimming nauplius to the still tiny crawling creature which has assumed the form of the adult. To efficiently follow up such observations various means would require to be devised, and all of a sudden the apparatus necessary for the purpose could not well be equipped, but by treading along the path which has already been marked out through what is already known about this most valuable crustacean a great deal of preliminary work could be entered into, which would pave the way for more detailed and elaborate study. Such a question as the polygamous, miscigamous or monogamous nature of the lobster requires investigation. Its answer would bring to light much regarding the relationships of the sexes to each other, and this knowledge would lead to the ascertaining what proportion of males to females should be put into artificial enclosures intended for the cultivation of the lobster. A study of the spermatozoa, or fertilizing germs, of the male lobster is also a thing of importance. I am already aware that the sperms of the male lobster are of peculiar shape, and by studying them under the lens of a microscope some physiological function special to the lobster, or its allies, might be brought to light. The way in which the lobster is distributed over banks, adjacent to islands, far off from the mainland coast, is another important question awaiting adequate solution, and information on the subject would be valuable in revealing how the quantities and sizes of lobsters in such areas compare with those in closer proximity to the mainland shores. These are a few propositions, suggestive of what requires to be undertaken in a scientific study of the natural history of the lobster, and there are other subjects of equal importance to these, concerning which a great deal of preliminary work could be entered into in view of opening the way towards more deeply penetrating into unsolved problems concerning the development, physiological functions and habits of the lobster.

FISHERY EXHIBIT AT THE NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, EXHIBITION.

For the third time I had charge of the Fishery Exhibit at the New Westminster Exhibition, which was held in October. This was not, as on the two former occasions in the industrial building, but in a separate building by itself, erected by the Exhibition Association for the purpose. This building is made of British Columbia wood, and is an ornament to the grounds. Above the door-way at the entrance is the word 'Fisheries' in gilt and carved in wood; and inside the walls are coloured olive green below the panels and peacock blue above the panels. Its dimensions are some 52 feet long, 30 feet wide and 16 feet high, the height above the panels being some 6 feet 4 inches. The door-way has a length of about 11 feet. This exhibit, which is intended to be a permanent one, was under the auspices of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the general character of the display may be best judged of by the following list of exhibits:—

FISH HATCHERY.

Eggs of the spring salmon, sockeye salmon and dog salmon in incubator trays.

Eggs of Fraser river salmonoids preserved in formalin, showing their development, viz., coho salmon, spring salmon, sockeye salmon and dog salmon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Fresh water aquaria containing living fishes, viz.:

- Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).
- Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).
- Speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
- White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).
- Sculpius.

Marine aquaria containing star-fishes, sea-urchins, mollusks and crustaceans, collected at Departure bay and Burrard inlet.

Museum jars with specimens preserved in formalin, viz.: coho salmon, spring salmon, steel-head salmon, sculpinus, white sturgeon, dog-fish, skate, crabs, whale-barnacles, sea urchins, &c.

Mounted head of a white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).

This sturgeon was 11½ feet long and weighed about 700 lbs., was recently taken in the Fraser river, and is one of the largest on record in British Columbia.

Gelatin cast of a sockeye salmon.

American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) mounted.

The American lobster has been transplanted from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; and this specimen, which is from Pictou, Nova Scotia, is meant to illustrate that valuable crustacean.

Mounted specimens from Canadian Fisheries Museum, viz.:

2 King salmon, 2 dog salmon, 4 Quinnet salmon, and 1 steel-head salmon.

Birds mounted in cases with concave glass fronts, viz.:

- Green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).
- Little white egret (*Ardea candidissima*).
- Northern phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) in summer and winter plumage.
- Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).
- Greater yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).
- Black-bellied plover (*Squatarola squatarola*).

Greater yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), mounted.

Loon or great-northern diver (*Urinator imber*), mounted.

Loaned by Mr. Alex. Robertson of the Harrison lake fish hatchery.

Biological Station, Departure bay, Nanaimo:

Numerous marine invertebrates in flat table-cases, viz.: pectens, clams, whale-barnacles, crabs, star-fishes, &c. Donated and loaned by Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator of the station.

Views of the British Columbia Fisheries, viz.:

- Office of fishery inspector, New Westminster.
- Salmon hatchery, Granite Creek. Two views.
- The garden, salmon hatchery, Granite Creek.
- The pack, St. Mungo cannery.
- Lillooet river.
- Chinese killing salmon.
- Capilano river, Second Canon.
- Grilse of sockeye and a mature sockeye. Females.
- Sivash cleaning salmon.
- Sockeyes, Fraser river.
- Scott Creek, Pitt lake.
- Halibut steamer discharging catch at Columbia cold storage, New Westminster.

Canneries, Steveston.

Mamquin river, Squamish.

Hatchery troughs, Harrison lake hatchery.

58-lb. spring salmon, caught in Fraser river.

Cannery, Anneville, Fraser river.

Traps at Morris Creek, Harrison river, for securing sockeyes for spawning.

The rapids, Vedder river.

Harrison lake hatchery. Exterior view.

Spent sockeyes. Male and female.

Grilse and mature sockeye salmon. Males and females.

Bon Accord hatchery.

Squamish river.

Trap salmon at B. C. cannery.

SS. Kestrel at Bon Accord hatchery, taking on fry for the west coast, Vancouver island.

Harrison lake hatchery. Interior view.

Capilano river.

'The Line,' B.C. cannery.

Fraser river fishing boats.

Sandheads, Fraser river.

Retorts, St. Mungo cannery, Fraser river.

Protection works, Morris Creek spawning grounds.

Weighing, washing, topping, and soldering by machinery, St. Mungo cannery, Fraser river.

Taking the eggs from the female sockeye.

Taking the milt from the male sockeye.

Machine cutter, cannery.

Residence, Harrison lake hatchery.

Cooling floors, St. Mungo cannery.

List showing the capacity in millions of eggs at the British Columbia hatcheries.

OBSERVATIONS OF LAKES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA; SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS SEASON.

As directed by the department, on my return homeward, after the close of the exhibition, I gave my attention to certain details connected with my tour of inspection of the lakes of Alberta during the season of 1908. I have already somewhat fully entered into a description of those lakes in my report of that year, and so have little to add under this heading, except that the principal lakes revisited were Buffalo lake and Beaver Hills lake, and that it was gratifying to learn through our fishery officers that the introduction of black bass into waters of Alberta, after I had reported favourably as to introducing them, was already proving a success.

REMARKS ON A 'CHECK-LIST OF THE FISHES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEW-FOUNDLAND' IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

For a long time back I have been preparing a list of all the known fishes indigenous to the waters of British North America. I can now give the number of our fishes as somewhere embracing between five and six hundred species and have drawn up a provisional list of them, but before hurrying into print there is much which I need to revise and substantiate. Although the list is based upon my own personal observations and knowledge of the fishes, in a work of this kind much is dependent on com-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

pilation, and it is therefore, needful to verify or expunge certain of the purported records. The object of the list is to give the vernacular and technical names of the fishes in zoological sequence, their geographical range, and the nature of their environment, whether marine, lacustrine, fluviatile, or anadromous. Some interesting things will be brought out, such as the occurrence of the American smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) in the waters of Lac des Isles, in the Gatineau district, P.Q., some sixty miles north of Ottawa, where I found it land-locked and dwarfed in 1903; the mention of a specimen of the paddle fish (*Polyodon spathula*) in the Fisheries museum, an exceedingly rare species for Canada, some five only having been recorded, although abundant in waters of the middle and southern United States, and which, furthermore, has only one close ally in the whole world—the *Psephurus gladius* of the Hoangho and Yantsekiang rivers of China; the finding for the first time for Canada of one specimen of *Ronquilus jordani* near the biological station at Departure bay, Vancouver island, which was dredged by the Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator of the station, and myself in the autumn of 1908; and the mention of a casual visitor of the tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*) in the waters of Canada, an important fish whose normal range extends from Long island to Brazil, but of which I have not yet had the definite record. It may be said that when a species appears once in any country it is entitled, according to a recognized rule of zoologists, to rank among the fauna of that country. When the check-list is issued it will prove valuable in many ways.

FISHERIES MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

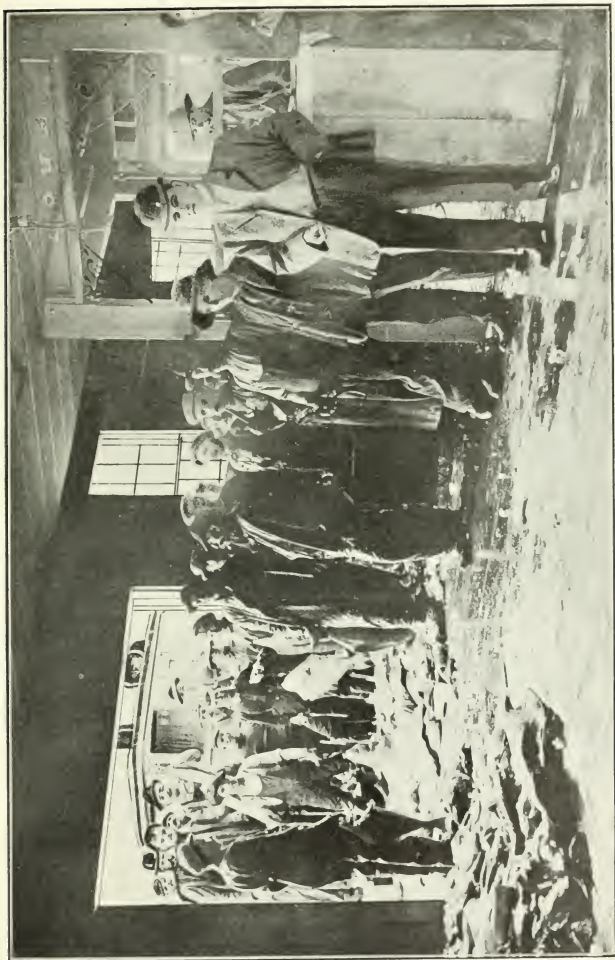
During the fiscal year, April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the museum was visited approximately by 16,000 persons, besides schools and teaching staffs. The matter of most importance to be mentioned in regard to the museum is that, by the authority of the department, a complete series of casts of British Columbian salmonoids is about to be prepared. This series will be very complete and will be illustrative of the sexual peculiarities of the humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), the dog salmon (*O. keta*), the quinnat or spring salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), the coho or silver salmon (*O. kisutch*), the sockeye or blue-back salmon (*O. nerka*), and the steel-head salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*); whilst the very varied features of all the species of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, viz.: as they are when in the sea, as they are in the rivers after having left the sea, and as they are at their spawning grounds about two months later, will be exhibited.

Respectfully submitted,

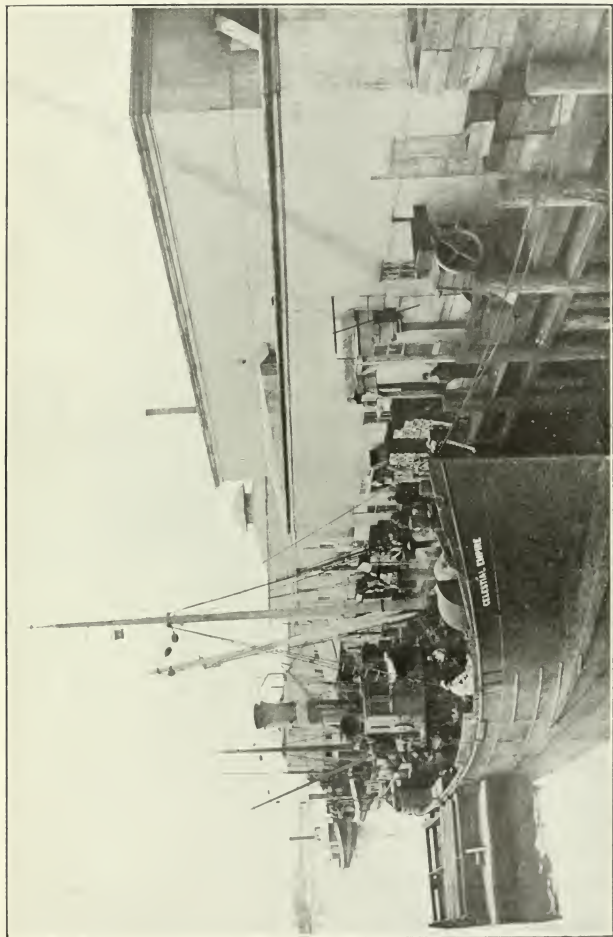
ANDREW HALKETT.

Naturalist, Department Marine and Fisheries.

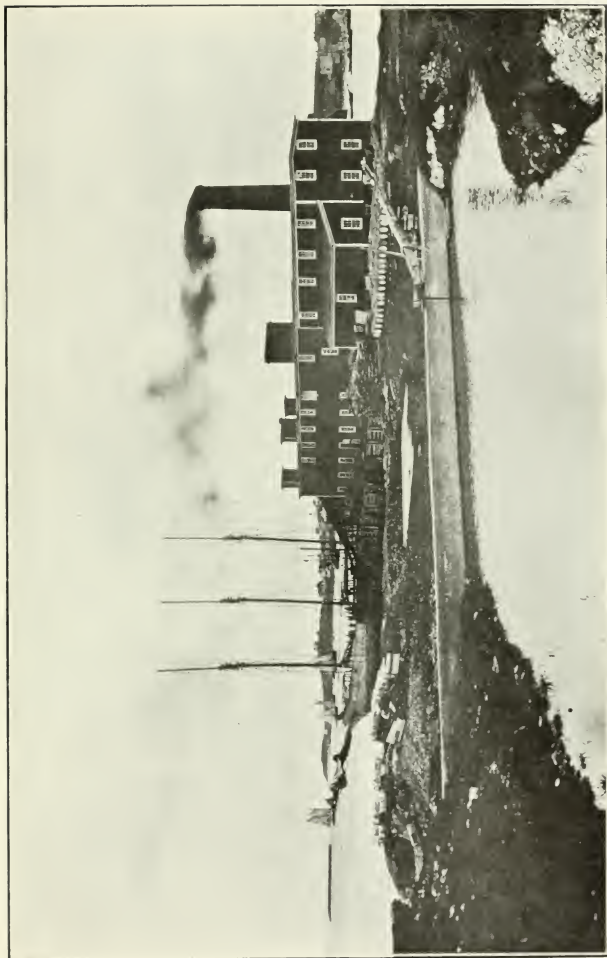




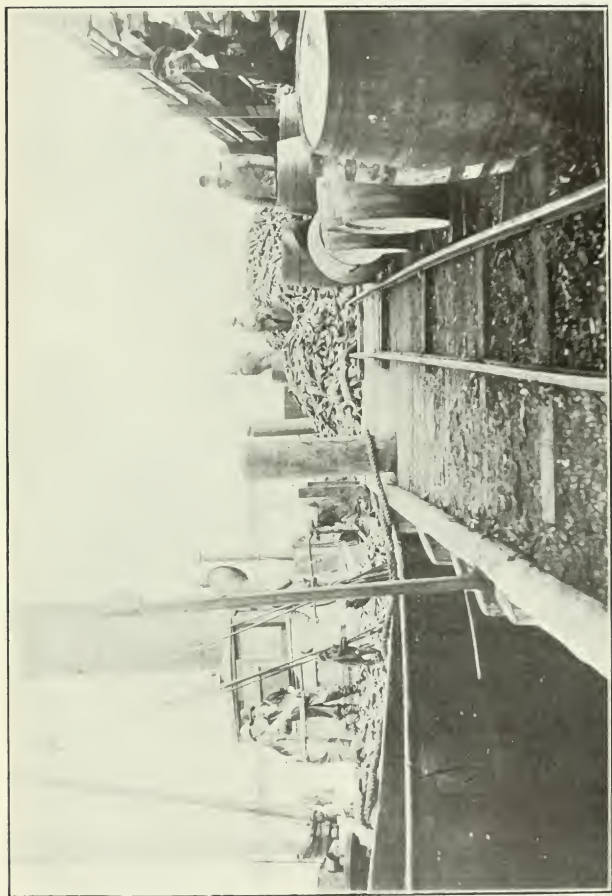
Discharging Halibut from a steamer at Vancouver. The head and entrails are taken from the fish before the steamer leaves the fishing grounds.



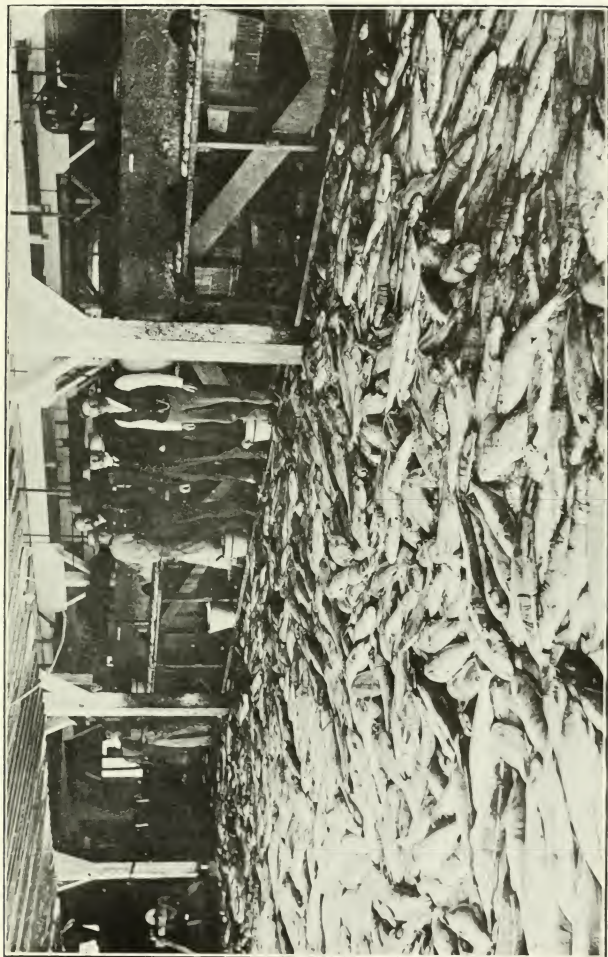
A British Columbia Halibut Steamer. These vessels fish off the Northern coast of British Columbia and run to Vancouver with their catches. Dories—which can be seen on the steamer's deck between the engine-room casing and the rail—are used for setting and hauling the lines on the fishing grounds as in the Atlantic cod fishery.



The Dog Fish Reduction Works at Canuso, N.S. The vessel at the wharf is being loaded with fish scrap.



The picture shows a steamer discharging a cargo of dogfish at the wharf of the Canso, N.S., reduction works.



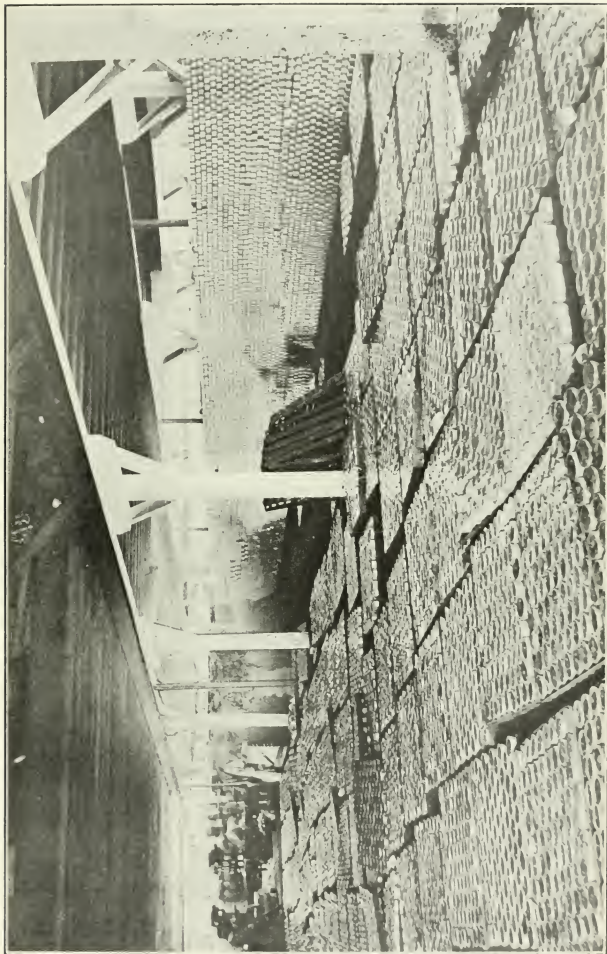
Newly caught Salmon laid out on the floor of a Cannery preparatory to cleaning and packing.



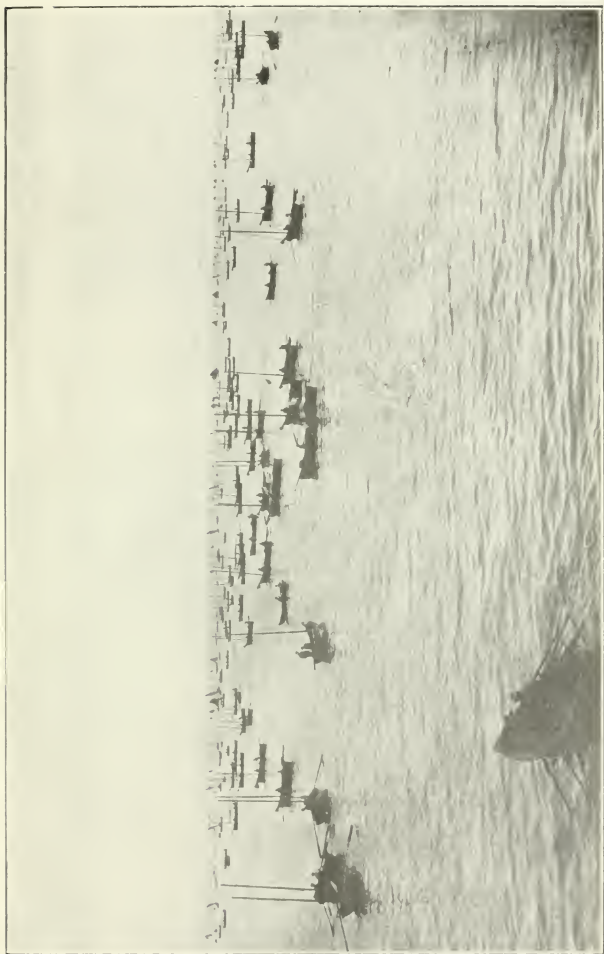
The Salmon Fishing Fleet on the Fraser River, B. C., taking up positions for drift-net fishing. The boats are small, but numerous.



Exterior of a British Columbia Salmon Cannery.



Interior of a British Columbia Salmon Cannery.



The Salmon Fishing Fleet on the fishing grounds, Fraser River, B.C., with sails down.

